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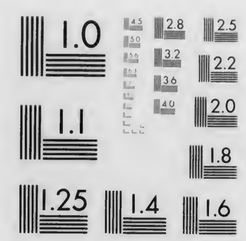

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July
Minnesota Historical Society

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. MONDAY, JULY 2, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

Our Great Manufacturer's Closing-Out Sale

will save you many dollars in providing your Clothing for the Glorious Fourth.

Store open Monday and Tuesday evenings till 11 o'clock. The Big Duluth Store open Monday and Tuesday evenings till 11 o'clock.

Store closed all day on the Fourth.

When a clothing manufacturer is forced to sell his stock he must take what he can get for it. The tardy spring upset Kohn Bros' calculations and left them with a large surplus of Spring Clothing on hand. They preferred to sell it to us at a great loss rather than carry it in stock at a subsequent loss next year.

By this Mighty Cash Purchase we are able to offer you Men's and Boys' Suits and Trousers at Nearly Half Price.

READ EVERY ITEM. EACH ONE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

LOT 1—Consists of Men's strictly all-wool $12, $13.50 suits in fancy Cassimeres in brown and green checks and plaids; handsome Cheviots in fancy checks and plaids; fancy Worsteds in stripes and checks; all made up in first-class linings and trimmings and all sewed with silk. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$6.75**

LOT 2—Consists of $15, $16, $18, $20 finest tailor-made suits in the best blue and black Serges, Hockanum fine mixtures, English Clay Worsteds, costly Globe Worsteds, new weaves in unfinished Oxfords; genuine Scotch Cheviots, black and blue Cheviots. Suits that are better trimmed, better lined, better sewed and more style and fit to them than those made to order at $25 to $35. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$9.75**

Men's Trousers—

LOT 3—Consists of Men's $1.50 and $2.00 trousers in fancy Cassimeres in checks and fancy Worsteds. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **95c**

LOT 4—Consists of Men's all-wool $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 trousers in fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, fancy check and stripe Worsteds. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$1.95**

LOT 5—Consists of Men's $4.00 and $4.50 strictly tailor-made Trousers in beautiful fancy Cheviots, rich Cassimeres, stripe Worsteds. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$2.95**

LOT 6—Consists of Men's finest tailor-made $5.00 and $6.00 Trousers in pure Worsteds; handsome Scotch Cheviots and Cassimeres. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$3.95**

LOT 7—Consists of Boys' $1.50 and $2.00 Short Pant suits in gray mixed Cheviots and fancy Cassimeres. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **95c**

LOT 8—Consists of Boys' $2.50 and $2.75 Short Pant suits in all-wool gray mixed Cheviots, plain and fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres—Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$1.45**

LOT 9—Consists of Boys' $3.00 and $3.50 Short Pant Suits in all-wool gray mixed Cheviots, plain and all-wool Cassimeres in gray and brown checks and plaids. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$1.98**

LOT 10—Consists of Boys' $4.00 and $4.50 Short Pant suits in beautiful fancy Cassimeres; rich Cheviots in the new stripes, checks and plaids. Suits are extra well trimmed and finished, the pants are all made with double seat and knees. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$2.45**

LOT 11—Consists of Boys' $5 and $6 Short Pant suits in gray Cheviots, Cassimeres and Scotches in checks, plaids, stripes and overplaids, Handsome Black and Blue Cheviots, every fabric is strictly all wool, the making is not to be excelled, fit like made to measure and every suit holds its shape. Pants all made with double seat and knees. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$2.95**

LOT 12—Consists of Boys' $5 and $6 Long Pant suits, ages 13 to 19, in brown mixed Cheviots, fancy Worsteds and blue and black Cheviots, Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$3.95**

LOT 13—Consists of Boys' $7 and $8 Long Pant suits, ages 13 to 19, in all-wool plain and fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$4.95**

LOT 14—Consists of Boys' $9 and $10 Long Pant suits, ages 14 to 20, in finest Cassimeres, Scotch Cheviots and Worsteds. Fashioned in all the excellence and exactness of the best custom-tailored clothing. Our Manufacturers' Sale Price **$5.95**

Hat Department.

Our Leaders:

The Gordon Hat at ..... $3.00 The Guyer Hat at $4.00

Stetson Hats at $4.00

New Fedoras for the 4th ..... 98c, $1.25, $1.50, $2. Worth double.

New Derbys for the 4th ..... $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 Worth double.

Men's Straw Hats ..... $25c to $3.00

Our store will be open Monday and Tuesday Evenings, July 2 and 3 until 11 o'clock. However, we earnestly urge those who can to come in the morning and avoid the crowds in the afternoons and evenings.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters. The Big Duluth 125 and 127 West Superior St.

WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL.

LEGATIONS BESIEGED

Pekin Legations Beset and the Defenders' Provisions Are Nearly Exhausted.

FUGITIVES AT CHE FOO

List of American Missionaries Who Have Arrived There From Interior.

Washington, July 2.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff, without date:

"Che Foo—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Runner from Pekin reports legations are besieged; provisions nearly exhausted; situation desperate. German minister going to Tsung Li Yamne murdered by Chinese soldiers. American, Italian, Dutch legations burned. Twenty thousand Chinese soldiers inside; 30,000 outside Pekin; 3000 reported bound for Tien Tsin; still fighting at Tien Tsin. Communication to Tien Tsin by rail and river insecure. KEMPFF."

New York, July 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo says: Unrest is spreading, and the missionaries are making their way to the coast from all the northern provinces.

A steamer sent out by the American and other consuls at Che Foo arrived here Saturday with 73 missionaries, comprising 32 Americans, 29 English, 10 Canadians and 1 Chinese.

The names of the Americans follows: Dr. Crawford and wife; Rev. Mr. Bostock, wife and family; Rev. Mr. Dawes, wife and infant; Rev. Mr. Partich, wife and two children; Miss Burnham, M.D.; Rev. Mr. Blastock and wife; Rev. Mr Hudson, wife and infant; Rev. Mr. Fitch, wife and children; Dr. Faeries and three children; Miss Edna Parks, M.D.; Margaret Chalfant. All these are from Shan Tung and Honan.

Others are coming to the coast, for whom another steamer has been sent.

The American consul at Che Foo and the commander of the American gunboat Nashville urge all American citizens to seize the present opportunity to leave Che Foo on merchant steamers.

The Japanese have offered Japanese transports to convey Americans to Japan.

At Wei Hsein, the American Presbyterian and other mission premises were entirely destroyed on June 25, but the missionaries escaped.

British refugees arriving at Che Foo are being conveyed to Wei Hai Wei by the British first-class cruiser Terribic.

PEKIN REPORTED ENTERED.

Shanghai Reports the Internationals in the Capital.

London, July 2.—Among the sensational batch of telegrams from the far East, most of which present features suggesting reserve in their acceptance, the most important is a statement that a body of international troops has forced its way into Pekin, after beating a combination of imperial troops and Boxers.

> Though this emanates from Shanghai and remains uncorroborated, the optimists find in it some measure of support for the story in a telegram from Yung Lu, the Chinese commander-in-chief, who, apparently, is also a member of the council of state and president of the department of finance, in which he refers to the international forces entering Pekin.

Some circumstantiality appears to attach to the report from the statement that the international troops found the Chinese field artillery vastly superior to their own, but badly handled. Whether the international forces have arrived at Pekin or not, the message from Yung Lu describing the critical situation at Pekin and urging the instant advance of the foreign troops shows that at least one faction is ready to welcome them and join in opposing Prince Tuan's anti-foreign agitation. The latter is said to have accomplished a revolution at the palace by placing his own son (the heir apparent) on the throne, after seizing or driving out the dowager empress and emperor. Europe hopes to derive advantage from these internal complications.

Though practically all the news tends to establish the accuracy of the dispatches of Von Ketteler's murder, some people find a ray of hope in the fact that Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs, telegraphing on the subject of the situation of the legation, after the alleged date of the murder, did not mention it.

ON TO THE CAPITAL.

All Energies Centered on Relieving Foreigners in Pekin.

New York, June 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo says: All the thoughts and energies of the naval and military commanders at Taku are now concentrated on the relief of the foreigners in Pekin, who have been shut off from the outside world since June 9.

The allied forces now in Taku and Tien Tsin are awaiting reinforcements before moving on Pekin, as it is estimated that 50,000 troops are required.

The Tsung Li Yamen, on June 19, ordered the ministers to leave Pekin next day. They refused to go, and threw the responsibility for their safety on the Tsung Li Yamen.

It is believed that the powers will threaten to destroy the imperial tombs if injury befalls the legations.

The foreign forces in Pekin for the protection of the legations numbers 428 men, of whom fifty-six are Americans, with a Colts gun, under Capt. Meyers. Other officers are Capt. Hill and Dr. T. M. Lippitt.

Baron Von Ketteler's interpreter was also wounded, but saved himself by running into a legation.

A runner from Pekin says that all were in great distress there and eagerly looking for relief.

Those killed of Admiral Seymour's force were fearfully mutilated.

The British dispatch vessel Alacrity arrived at Che Foo this morning. She brings seventeen wounded from Wei Hai Wei.

There was an incipient riot here on Saturday evening over coolie troubles. All is quiet today.

All the men of the naval brigade at Taku have been recalled to their ships and replaced by troops.

FOREIGN FORCE AT TAKU.

Nearly Fifteen Thousand Troops Are Now Landed.

New York, July 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Official advices given out by the admiralty show that a foreign force of 14,200 officers and men has landed at Taku and that the river route has been opened to Tien Tsin, where Admiral Seymour still remains as commander of the foreign contingent.

This force has been capturing arsenals, blowing up forts and shelling Chinese positions and mobs. All these acts of war are committed by the eight powers, whose official representatives have refused to leave the capital and have jointly warned the Tsung Li Yamen that it will be held responsible for their safety and that of all foreigners in China.

It is not yet known whether the allied forces are moving from Tien Tsin towards Pekin, but it is plain that their march will be opposed by Chinese regulars and swarms of Boxers, and that their advance will increase the dangers of the legations and enkindle revolt in middle and Southern China.

The anomalies of the situation are so numerous that there is a growing feeling among well-informed men that there will be some diplomatic move by which occupation of the capital may be prevented. A prominent member of parliament has assured me that a settlement will be brought about after a strong demonstration of military force at Tien Tsin and Taku, and that the partition of China will be deferred. While Russia covets Manchuria, she is not prepared to assume the responsibility of governing Northern China and is unwilling to sanction the occupation of two or three provinces by Japan in addition to Corea, while France wishes the annexation of Yun Nan to Tonquin and Germany wants Shan Tung. England is not ready to assume the responsibility for the administration of the populous Yang Tse valley.

The crisis has come prematurely, and for this reason some of the most sagacious men in parliament believe that there will be some temporary adjustment, with the consent of Russia, England, France and Germany, and that the emprress will remain in power and that the existing excitement will pass away. It hardly seems possible to reconcile the military preparations now in progress with a policy of temporary expedients and pacific policy, and public men assuming that the China question will be speedily settled do not explain what is to be done with Japan, whose troops now on the ground are inferior in strength only to those of Russia.

There are many rumors of excitement in Canton and other cities of the empire, and there is the usual sheaf of contradictions and surmises respecting the legations. There is little trustworthy information, and there are many signs here of public indifference. Englishmen are not eager for a second campaign this year with an enemy whose defensive resources are underestimated. They will consider it statesmanlike for Lord Salisbury to arrange a settlement of some kind with Rusia and the empress if a compromise be practicable.

KILLING OF VON KETTELER.

German Minister Murdered By Chinese Soldiers and Boxers.

London, July 2.—Official dispatches received by the consular body at Shanghai, July 1, says, confirm in the fullest manner the report of the butchering of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, on June 18. The ambassadors was riding on Legation street, when he was attacked by Chinese troops and Boxers, dragged from his horse and killed. His body was hacked to pieces with swords. The German legation and six other buildings were burned, and a number of servants of the legations were killed and their bodies thrown into the flames. Official confirmation of this has created the utmost consternation among the consul generals of the powers, who expressed fears that war a l'outrance will be declared against the Pekin government. The consuls entertain little hope that any foreigners are left alive in the capital. There were 100 foreigners connected with the legations, fifty in the custom house, English and American tourists and others to the number of 150, and nearly 500 legation guards.

Gen. Yuanshihkan, commanding the best foreign drilled troops in China, has notified the German government of Kiou-Cau that he will not permit the Germans' proposed expedition to Weihsien to rescue Chalfont and the Misses Bowden and Hawes, of the American mission, in the hands of the Boxers. The missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu were reported to be safe on June 25. A correspondent in Shanghai learns from official sources that the Chinese are laying torpedoes between Shanghai and the Kiang-Nan arsenal. Agents of the Boxers are busy at Shanghai provoking the hatred of the foreigners.

HARRY BROMAN KILLED.

One of Duluth's Boys Falls Fighting In China.

Washington, July 2.—The following message was received yesterday at the neavy department.

Chee Foo.—Secretary of navy, Washington: Following telegram from Kempff, casualties relief expedition, June 25: Killed, Boatswain Mate Thomas, Gunner's Mate Bedson, Apprentice Broman, Landsman Severson. Wounded: Boatswain Mate Holyoke, Machinist Handford, Landsman Kellizki, Cadet Taussig, Capt. McCalla, Fireman Rowe, Landsman Garrity, Coxswain Ryan, Quartermaster Conway, Landsman McClay, Fireman Flaherty, Seamen Lloyd, Child, Anderson, Bilmuller and McKervy. Coxswain Thomas Lindbohm, Apprentices, Johnson, Rasmussen and Welch, Private Ordeff. (Signed) ROGERS.

Harry A. Broman was born in Duluth, Minn., in 1882. Next of kin, Ida M. Broman, mother, living at 1427 West Superior street, Duluth.

NO CHANCE FOR DOUBT.

Kempff Fully Confirms Report of Von Ketteler's Murder.

Washington, July 2.—Cable advices from Admiral Kempff today fully confirm previous reports of the murder of Von Ketteler, the German minister at

(Continued on Page 7.)

CROWDS POUR IN

Contingents Are Arriving In Kansas City By Every Train.

TALK OF DELEGATES

They Discuss the Platform and the Question of Bryan's Mate.

Kansas City, July 2.—The majority of the members of the Nebraska delegation is expected by afternoon. They came prepared to make a strong fight, if necessary, for the insertion in the platform of a plank declaring in the most specific terms for 16 to 1. W. H. Thompson, of Grand Island, a delegate-at-large and a close friend of Mr. Bryan, said:

"We have held no meeting of the delegation as yet, and I cannot say what their individual opinions may be, but I rather think," he added, with a smile, "that there is not much doubt of what they think. Speaking for myself, I do not see what good a mere reaffirmation of a plank in a former platform can do. People are not going to hunt up a copy of the Chicago platform to see what it is we reaffirm. If the convention is going to declare for 16 to 1, there is only one way to do it, and that is by the insertion of a plank in the platform which shall say what is meant. A reaffirmation may be good enough in its way, but its way is not a very good way."

Concerning the vice presidency, Mr. Thompson said that the Nebraska delegation was somewhat a tsea, and denied positively that it had received any intimation from Mr. Bryan of his personal choice of a candidate.

"We want the man that will poll the most votes," said Mr. Thompson, "and I have not been on the ground long enough to form any idea of who that man is. Speaking generally, however, I will say that if the state of New York can decide upon a good man, against whom there is no objection on personal grounds, that man will be suitable. I make that statement in a broad sense, however, and do not wish to be understood as saying that we are for any man whom New York may choose to endorse. He must be suitable in other respects as well as having the approval of the New York delegation.

"The Nebraska delegation will hold a meeting this evening to decide its course during the convention, and possibly to select a man to whom it will tie for the vice presidency.

The Kentucky delegation arrived today. National Committeeman Urey Woodson said:

"I do not know exactly how Kentucky stands on the silver proposition. We are all, of course, in favor of 16 to 1, but whether all are in favor of a reaffirmation, or a specific statement, I could not say until the delegation has met. Personally, I am in favor of an out-and-out declaration, and I think the majority of the delegates from Kentucky will be found of the same opinion. I think that an evasion of this point, which, in reality, is what a reaffirmation means, will do no good, and may do considerable harm.

"We are what might be termed a Shiveley delegation on the vice presidency. We are not solid for him, but at least half the delegation consider him the most available man. The others are scattered, but we have as yet held no conference, and the attitude of our delegation may change somewhat after we get together."

The Kentucky delegation will hold a caucus tomorrow.

The West Virginia delegation held an informal conference today, at which it was decided to present Col. John T. McGraw, of that state, for vice president. The silver question was discussed briefly but the delegation took no decisive action. The sentiment of the West Virginia men is for a free silver plank without declaring a ratio. Today they will confer with the New York and other Eastern delegations and upon these conferences will depend their attitude on the silver question.

Ohio is for bimetallism and against the insertion in the platform of a plank calling for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The larger part of the delegation from the Buckeye state arrived today and took up quarters at the Progress club, on Washington street. None of the delegates who expressed themselves in favor of bimtallism were willing that their names should be used in declaring the attitude of their state, but they were a unit in saying that Ohio did not want the 16 to 1 plank inserted in the platform. However, they will not make a strong fight against it, and if a specific declaration for the ratio of 16 to 1 is inserted, they will accept the result with cheerfulness.

Unless the conveniton favors the nomination of the vice presidential candidate by acclamation, a complimentary vote probably will be given on the first ballot to Judge A. W. Patrick of New Philadelphia. He will not, however, be formally nominated. The majority of the delegates apparently favor the nomination of a man "whom New York can agree upon," as one of the delegates expressed it, either David B. Hill or Congressman Sulzer being acceptable. Justice Parker also has friends in the delegation.

"Maine is in favor of the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform as a whole," said L. M. Staples, of that state, upon the arrival of the delegation today. "We want 16 to 1, and we think that is the best way of getting it."

When told that a movement was on foot among some of the Eastern delegations to consider the advisability of carrying the fight against 16 to 1 upon the floor of the convention, Staples declared positively that Maine would take no part in any such fight unless there was a decided change of heart in the present delegation, and he considered such a change as extremely improbable.

The state has no choice for vice president, he said, but in all probability will follow the lead of New York state if it agrees upon a suitable man.

Senator Money, of Mississippi, was among the early arrivals today. He will probably represent his state in the committee on platform.

"I am for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform" he said; "for a strong plank in denunciation of imperialism, for the denunciation of the trusts and the gold standard law, and for the severe condemnation of the rascality in Cuba. I want an especially strong declaration on imperialism."

Representative Francis F. Newlands was the first member of the Nevada delegation to arrive. The other members are expected to reach here tonight or tomorrow.

"Nevada will not be captious about any part of the platform" said he. "We will do that which Mr. Bryan wants done. If it it his desire that a plank specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 should should be inserted in the platform, it will be done. I am inclined to think that it is a splitting of hairs to note a difference between a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago financial plank and a specific declaration for the free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The one would mean the same as the other. Hence either would be satisfactory to Nevada.

"What position will Nevada take on the vice presidency?"

"I have no means of knowing how the other delegates feel," replied Mr. Newlands. Personally, I am in favor of the nomination of Mr. Towne. He is a close friend of Mr. Bryan and stands for everything that he stands for; he is one of the most accomplished orators in the country, he is the man we want to send into the East to demonstrate to the people there that Bryan Democracy is just what Lincoln Republicanism was. My belief is that he would add strength to the ticket throughout the country".

Either a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform or the leaving out altogether of the 16 to 1 plank is favored by the members of the Alaska delegation who arrived here today. "We are all silver people," said L. L. Williams, of Juneau, "but we believe it is for the best interests of the party to drop that issue. Big business men out on the coast with whom we have talked say they will vote for Bryan and contribute to his fund if the 16 to 1 issue is dropped, and we think it is good politics to act accordingly."

For vice president, the delegates favor a New York man, either Congressman Sulzer or David B. Hill.

United States Senators Harris, Allen and Heitfeld, all Populists, arrived today and will remain during the convention as spectators. All of them favor the nomination of Towne for vice president.

"I think Mr. Towne decidedly the best vote getter that can be named," said Senator Harris, "but I doubt whether the convention will have the wisdom to accept him. My opinion is that the nomination will go to either Indiana or New York."

"I have no idea," said Senator Allen what the situation is. I have as yet had no time to discuss the matter with those in position to know. It is a little early, too, to make a forecast of the probable action of the convention. It is likely, however, that it will be guided to a considerable extent at least by the wishes of Mr. Bryan if he care to make known what his wishes are. The situation, which now appears to be somewhat chaotic, will clear up materially, I think, before the convention is called to order.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Sub-Committees to Consider Contests Are Appointed.

Kansas City, July 2.—The Democratic national committee was called to meet at the Kansas City Club building at 10 o'clock today, but the committeemen were slow in gathering, and the meeting did not begin for almost an hour after that time. The committee heard the report of the sub-committee which has had in charge the preparation of the convention hall, and then took up other matters requiring its attention.

A decision was reported to have been reached on the various contests over seats heard by sub-committees and not by the committee as a whole. It is understood that Hon. George Fred Williams will be chairman of the committee to consider the Montana contest between the Clark and Daly factions.

The committee did not manifest a disposition to accept without question the decision of the sub-committee to ratify the contests sent to sub-committees for hearing, and especial objection was made to this disposition of the Montana controversy. A motion was made to this disposition of the Montana controversy. A motion was made to temporarily seat the Clark delegation until the committee on credentials could take up the case. The motion was almost unanimously voted down. After a brief debate, the sub-committee's recommendation was accepted, and Chairman Jones was authorized to name the members of the various subordinate committees.

During the discussion Mr. Campbell, of New York, indicated a preference for the Clark delegation, and Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, for the Daly men.

The sub-committees on contests appointed are as follows: On Montana—Williams (Mass.), Campbell (N. Y.), Clayton (Ala.), Ferguson (N. M.), and Wlison (Col.) On District of Columbia—Woods (Conn.), Norris, Paul (N. J.), Clancy (Wis.), Obermyer (Ind.) On Oklahoma—Senator Kenny (Del.), Johnson (Ohio), Woods (S. D.), Gordon (Me.), O'Brien (Minn.) On Indiana Territory—Daniels (N. C.), McGraw (W. Va.), Gahan (Ill.), Ainslie (Idaho), and Head (Tenn.)

Of the Montana sub-committee, Messrs. Williams and Clayton, are said to be favorable to the Daly delegates, and Messrs. Campbell and Ferguson to the Clark people. Mr. Wilson's position is not defined.

When the sub-committees were announced, the committee took up the question of the distribution of seats in the convention. The decision was to give to each national chairman five seats and to each delegate four tickets in addition to his own seat, and to each alternate his own seat only, the remainder to be left in the hands of Chairman Jones.

The committee then adjourned until 4 p. m., when the temporary officers of the convention will be named.

HILL GETS BACK.

Kansas City, July 2.—Former Governor David B. Hill returned from Lincoln, Neb., at 1:20 this afternoon and went immediately to his apartments in the Coates house. He declined to discuss his conference with Mr. Bryan, saying he might have something to say later in the day. He would not say what his conference with Mr. Bryan related to.

"I am tired and hungry," said he and do not care to talk at this time."

In Mr. Hill's apartments, awaiting his arrival, were Elliott Danforth and Representatives Fitzgerald and Rupert of New York, and a number of other visitors. Mr. Hill begged to be excused.

MURDERERS SENTENCED.

Seattle, Wash., July 2.—The Indians convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, of Eugene, Ore., at Lynn canal, last October, were sentenced at Skagway, June 27.—Hanson, who killed Horton, will hang. Williams, who cut Mrs. Horton's throat under the eyes of Hanson, was sentenced to fifty years. Ketchinoo also gets fifty years. Another is given forty years, and two others twenty years each.

TOWNE MEN CONFIDENT

Are Sure They Will Win the Vice Presidential Sweepstakes.

SULZER IS HOPEFUL

He Asserts Confidently That No Power Can Stop His Boom.

Kansas City, June 2.—The Towne managers say very emphatically today that their man will win the vice presidential sweepstakes. They have reached a point where they offer the Democrats certain terms and insist upon being heard. Their program is this:

The men authorized to speak for the Populists and Silver Republicans will agree with the Democratic managers that both conventions shall go ahead and nominate Bryan on the first day, July 4, but that no effort shall be made to nominate a vice presidential candidate. Committees of conference shall be appointed with a view of agreeing upon a candidate to unite the forces of the three fusion parties.

If the Democratic leaders do not agree to this program, the Silver Republican convention will make no nomination of either president or vice president, but will appoint a committee of conference on both offices to confer with like committees of the Democrats and populists.

Some of the Democratic leaders have agreed that this is a fair proposition and have assured the Towne managers that they will do what they can to carry it out.

Another card the Towne men are playing is that Bryan is for the Minnesota man. The position said to be taken by Mr. Bryan is that the Democrats are in honor bound to treat the allies of 1896 fairly and with due consideration. He thinks that the Populists and Silver Republicans hold the balance of power in several states, and when united with the Democrats, make those states sure for the allied forces. Bryan does not want a double-tailed ticket in this campaign, and many of the leaders share his wishes. There is a possibility that the Populists and Silver Republicans may object to withdrawing the man they have nominated. So the Towne men think they are in a very good position.

Another thing which makes the Towne men so confident is the loyalty of Sulzer to Bryan. They believe that if Sulzer is convinced that Bryan wants Towne, he will not only step out of the way, but take the platform and nominate or second Towne's nomination. Of course, this may require a strong intimation from Bryan, an intimation that is scarcely probable, as Mr. Bryan does not want to appear in the role of dictating to the convention.

Meanwhile Mr. Sulzer is making a showy canvass, and talks with the utmost confidence with any man or the friends of any man in the race.

"Why," he said today, "they can't stop me. They are coming to me so fast that I can't keep track of them. I have pledges from 267 delegates outside of New York, and New York ready to come to me as soon as my strength is shown. New York is for me. They say, 'You can have our vote as soon as the convention shows that it is for you. Now, we want you to go in and win, and we'll be with you as soon as the outside delegations are shown for you. You don't want it unless you win it that way, do you?' and I told them 'No.' That's the kind of a fight I am making."

Since the return of some of the Democratic leaders who went to Lincoln to see Mr. Bryan, a story with decidedly sensational features has been in circulation. According to the statements made, if the committee on resolutions reports simply an indorsement of the Chicago platform, without reiterating 16 to 1, Mr. Bryan may come here and on the floor of the convention offer an amendment and make a speech in favor of his favorite ratio. Should the convention fail to act favorably on his amendment, it is said, he would be compelled to decline the nomination on the floor of the convention.

BOTHA VERY ACTIVE.

Patrols Out and He Threatens an Attack.

London, July 2.—Gen. Botha is showing great activity. His patrols cover wide stretches of country, approaching near the British outposts, and engage in skirmishes, while larger bodies threaten to attack, declining to allow themselves to be caught by the return blows which the British promptly seek to deliver. Attacks of this sort were made on Friday last at Pinar's poort on Gen. Pole-Carew, and at Springs. Gens. Botha and Dewet are seemingly operating in combination. Botha is reported to have divided his force into two parties, one moving west and the other to the south, to try and effect a juncture with Dewet. Boer circulars exaggerating the Chinese troubles and urging the burghers to rejoin the army are out.

Lord Roberts' widely operating columns are still within striking distance of Dewet. Lord Roberts, in the course of an interview, said that he thought the charges brought against the government by William A. Burdett-Coutts, Conservative member of parliament for Westminster, that inadequate provisions had been made for the sick and wounded, were probably based upon one hospital, and a general deduction drawn therefrom.

THE GRANT'S MISHAP.

Accident on the Transport Carrying Chaffee Not Serious.

San Francisco, July 2.—The transport Grant, with Gen. Chaffee aboard, which was forced to return to port last night by the bursting of her steam pipe which feeds her starboard engine, will probably again start for Nagasaki tonight. While the bursting of the steam pipe was not attended by any serious consequences, the officers of the boat consider it fortunate that the accident did not happen after she had reached the open sea and heavy weather, as she would have been utterly unable to make a return trip of any great distance. The accident was due to the rolling of the vessel, and the fact that the pipe was not properly set to withstand the twisting it was subjected to.

BIG LOSS OF LIFE

Estimate of the Deaths In the New York Harbor Fire.

LOSS ON PROPERTY

Conservative Judges Fix the Sum at About Ten Million Dollars.

New York, July 2.—The North German Lloyd Steamship company estimates the loss of life by Saturday's fire at 200 The company took the crew lists, checked off those members who are in hospitals or reported safe and believe the others to be lost. Among the dead are a number of officers. The body of Capt. Morrow, of the Saale, has been found, burned so as to be unrecognizable.

Fortunately, the number of visitors on the pier and boats was unusually small, because no steamer was due to sail except the Saale, and she only for Boston, where she was to have taken on a load of Christian Endeavorers bound for the convention in London. No passenger was lost on any of the boats. A number of Christian Endeavorers were visiting the Saale drawn by the interest taken in the boat, because of her charter by the Boston Endeavorers. Some of these visitors were reported lost. A conservative estimate made by a prominent fire underwriter places the entire damage at less than $10,000,000. The three docks of the North German Lloyd line are toal losses, with all of their contents. The pier of the Thingvalla line is totally wiped away, and an extension which had just been built on the Hamburg-American line's expanse of piers was burned down to the pile tops.

The warehouses of Palmer Campbell, which were across the street from the North German Lloyd line dock, suffered greatly, and a number of houses along the street were scorched badly. The loss of the steamship properties and other companies is estimated approximately as follows:

The steamship Main, of the German Lloyd line, cost $1,500,000, outside of the cargo, fittings and stores. The loss is placed at about $1,200,000 for the vessel and about $400,000 for fittings, stores and cargo that were on board of her.

The steamship Bremen, of the North German Lloyd line, cost $1,250,000, and her fittings and cargo were valued at $300,000. The cargo and stores were entirely consumed, and the loss to the vessel proper will amount to at least $700,000. She is beached off Weehaken, apparently destroyed, save her machinery. The Saale, cost the North German Lloyd company $1,250,000, and the fittings and cargo were valued at $300,000. The Saale is beached at Ellis island. The damage to the vessel proper is placed at about $800,000.

The damage done to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is estimated at $25,000.

The three docks of the North German Lloyd line, which were burned to the water's edge, are said to have cost $300,000. The docks were well filled with merchandise just received from abroad and valued at $350,000.

The Thingvalla pier, which was entirely consumed, was valued at $50,000, counting the stores which were on it.

The Hamburg-American line dock, which had just been completed as an extension to their great pier, and which was destroyed in order to prevent the spread of the flames, was damaged to the extent of $15,000. This was the only loss they sustained. as the steamer Phoenicia, contrary to reports, was not even scorched.

Of the warehouses of Palmer Campbell, houses E, F, G, J and H were burned. Mr. Campbell said tonight that he could not give a definite estimate of his losses, but the damage to the buildings alone would amount to at least $50,000, and the contents $1,250,000.

One lighter, containing 5000 bags of sugar, was destroyed, the loss being $27,000.

Eight barges and eleven canal boats were either burned or sunk with their cargoes. Total valuation, $125,000.

The Hoboken Shore railway had a number of cars burned and other property damaged. Loss $7,000.

Minor losses on floating property burned at the fire proper or set on fire by burning driftwood will amount to $20,000.

Divers and wreckers are still hard at work on the burned German Lloyd steamers. It is believed that there are yet many bodies to be recovered from the Saale and two large wrecking derricks are alongside her removing the bent and twisted pieces of heavy iron that cover her hold. The injured in the Jersey City hospitals were reported to be doing well this morning, but several are not yet out of danger.

The ruins of the burned piers at Hoboken are still smouldering and the debris is too hot to be handled. The bulkheads are choked up with huge masts of twisted iron and heavy timbers. It will require several days to remove this debris.

At police headquarters in Hoboken, up to 10 o'clock this morning inquiries had been made for thirty-two persons missing.

At St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, this afternoon, it was stated that all of the forty-eight patients in that institution were doing well with one exception; Wilhelm Rust, 24 years old, a sailor on the Saale who was badly burned, and no hope is entertained for his recovery.

The North German Lloyd notified Coroner Hoffman to see that all the unidentified and unclaimed bodies have respectable burial. In many cases, the victims' bodies had been burned and charred in such horrible manner as to be beyond recognition. These will be buried first. Those that may be identified will be kept a reasonable time, with a hope that the bodies will be claimed by friends.

GETTING OUT THE DEAD.

Taking the Victims' Bodies From the Burned Steamers.

New York, July 2.—The partially submerged hulks of the North German Lloyd steamers Saale, Bremen and Main, lie smoking in the upper bay and North river, apparently as thoroughly wrecked as the Spanish cruisers that ventured out of Santiago harbor two years ago tomorrow.

Like the Spanish ships, these German merchantmen hold many dead men within their iron sides. A police patrol forbids near approach to the sunken steamers and warns off the curious who hover about in row boats. Eleven charred bodies now in the New York morgue were taken from the deck of the Saale, and divers are expected to bring up scores of dead men today.

The remains of the huge North German Lloyd piers in Hoboken are still burning, and firemen are throwing water upon the embers, but nothing remains to be saved. Charred logs, sections of planking from the burned scows and lighters and other wreckage are drifting about the upper and lower bays, compelling steamers to pick their way with caution to save their screws and paddles.

It is not yet possible to state accurately the number of dead, but the first reports of fire, which represented the steamers and the piers as containing many visitors and prospective passengers are not borne out by investigation, and it seems likely that nearly all of the victims of the disaster were employed in some capacity by the steamship company.

However, the loss of life is appaling. Forty bodies have been recovered, hundreds are missing, and no estimate of the number of dead now falls below 200. Of many of the dead, no trace will ever be found, their bodies having been reduced to ashes in the furnace. It is reasonable to suppose that the rescued will report themselves today, and tonight's list of missing will be the list of the dead.

Nearly all of the members of the crews had their homes in Germany, and news of the disaster will carry sorrow to many a fireside in the fatherland. No missing, except those employed about the steamers have been reported to the police or to the company.

Most of the estimates of loss do not fall below $10,000,000.

HAYTI IS QUIET.

he Rumors of Disquieting Conditions Have No Foundation.

Washington, July 2.—Official advices received here from Hayti set at rest the rumors that have been current in some quarters recently of disquieting conditions in that island. It appears that the present government of Hayti is busying itself with a settlement of the existing financial crisis, and there is no other foundation for the reports of political troubles.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

At Cincinnati yesterday W. A. Rutz and E. C. Hausman, of New Haven, Conn., on a motor tandem, made a mile in 1:28 4-5, which gives them the world's record for a cement track.

The imports of specie last week were $75,136 gold and $182,184 silver. The exports were $1,171,110 silver bars and coin, and $55,910 gold.

The League of American Mothers has sent out a call for a national conference to be held in Chicago Aug. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The four days will be given to the study and discussion of child training and how to create right neighborhood conditions for the uplifting of the young.

The model and training school at San Juan, Porto Rico, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of $25,000. It was erected during the winter at a cost of $10,000 and was occupied as a school for six months. It contained the officers of the insular board of education, in which were all the records for fifty years. These were totally destroyed.

A party of Persian Kurds led by Timour Khan, who is reported to enjoy Russian protection, made a raid upon Turkish territory near Serai, Roumania, and in an encounter with Ottoman troops Timous and two of his nephews were killed.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

Encouraging Report Relative to the Rainy River Reds.

St. Paul, July 1.—Governor Lind yesterday received a telegram from Consular Agent Frisbee, at Rat Portage, Ont., saying that the situation among the Indians along the Rainy river is improving. This was the only news received today by the state officials.

Officers at United States army headquarters are inclined to make light of the reports of the threatened uprising and declare that there is not the slightest danger of an outbreak.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Detroit, 6.

At Kansas City—First game: Kansas City, 11; Chicago, 10. Second game: Chicago, 4; Kansas City, 1.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 7; Minneapolis, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

At Cincinnati—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 0.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; New York, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Chicago	63	38	25	.603
Indianapolis	57	33	24	.579
Milwaukee	62	35	27	.565
Cleveland	59	30	29	.508
Minneapolis	63	30	33	.476
Kansas City	66	32	34	.485
Detroit	60	25	35	.417
Buffalo	62	23	39	.371

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	51	34	20	.618
Philadelphia	55	32	23	.582
Pittsburg	58	30	28	.517
Boston	54	27	27	.500
Chicago	57	27	30	.474
Cincinnati	56	27	29	.482
St. Louis	53	24	29	.453
New York	53	19	34	.358

STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS SHOT.

St. Louis, July 2.—As Thomas D. Waters, secretary of the Hofner-Lothman manufacturing company and his wife alighted from a Broadway car at Salisbury street last night they were followed on the opposite side of the street by Alexander Stoffrengen and Julius Kulag, strike sympathizers, who applied insulting epithets for riding on the cars. Mr. Waters warned the men to desist in their abuse and to keep away, and upon their failure to comply, he drew a revolver and fired several shots at them, wounding Kulag fatally and Stoffrengen seriously.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

BUSINESS HAS BEGUN

Democratic National Committee Engaged on Matters Preliminary to Convention.

HALL IS TO BE READY

Only Finishing Touches Required---Gossip on the Vice Presidency.

Kansas City, July 2.—This is really the first business day of the Democratic convention. Soon after 10 o'clock the Democratic national committee assembled at the Kansas City clubs to consider the claims of contesting delegations, formally to select temporary offices and transact some other preliminary business. The United States Monetary league, at the same hour, began its first session at the Auditorium theater, and then, tonight, it is proposed to formally open the new convention hall with a promenade concert.

The day dawned brilliantly bright and clear, with the thermometer registering in the seventies and a brisk southeast breeze blowing. Within a few hours, as the sun gained ascendancy, it became intensely hot, and had not these breezes continued the heat would have been insufferable.

While the arrivals of the past few days have been by scores, they began today by the hundreds. Tomorrow they will be by thousands. All the early morning trains today, especially those from the East, were crowded with delegates and visitors. Throughout the day, and indeed until noon on Wednesday, when Chairman Jones' gavel will fall at the opening of the convention, special trains bearing state delegations, political organizations, marching clubs and bands of music, will arrive almost hourly. Early in the day the New York delegation, accompanied by many prominent Empire State Democrats, arrived in a special train over the Wabash; the Georgia delegation came in on a special train over the Burlington route, and during the day a special train, bearing the delegations from New England, will arrive.

The promise for the new convention building has been fulfilled. Although even now hundreds of workmen are engaged upon the new building, it practically is in readiness, and only the finishing touches are required.

After a day and night conference and discussion of platform and candidates, and of earnest efforts to bring about thorough harmony in the convention, the politicians were slow in rising today. The one distinct topic of conversation early in the day was, as it also was yesterday, the visit of former Governor Hill to Mr. Bryan at Lincoln. The governor's arrival early on Sunday, followed by his almost instant departure for the home of him who is to be this convention's nominee for the presidency, fairly dazed even the most astute political leaders. This morning the newspapers were scanned eagerly, but in vain for an explanation of Mr. Bryan's call for the New York statesman. The two conferees evidently kept their own counsel. Gossip about the visit is on every tongue, but all is speculative and ephemeral.

While apparently nobody here knows why Mr. Hill was summoned to Lincoln, all thoroughly believe that this visit is more than significant. Harmony in the convention, for which all the leaders are striving so vigorously, may depend upon it, and it may mean that Senator Hill will, after all, sink his personal desires and become the party's candidate for the vice presidency. Much hinges on the conferences of the two men on the farm near Lincoln last night.

Pending a definite information as to the result of the conference, the situation today remains practically unchanged. No irrevocable step will be taken until Bryan and Hill are heard from.

That Mr. Bryan is the dominant factor in this convention no one can doubt. As former Senator Dubois, of Idaho, tersely expressed it today:

"Bryan is master of the situation, the arbiter of all differences without even seeming to dictate, he will control the convention. His wishes will be respected, both as to the platform and as to the candidate for the presidency."

That states the situation to a nicety. No platform not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Bryan will be adopted, and the nominee for the vice-presidency, it is assured, will be a running mate perfectly agreeable to him.

Thus far, the only contest worth mentioning has been on the financial plank of the platform. Even that seems to be only a difference of phraseology. The Western men, generally, insist that a specific declaration for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 shall be incorporated in the platform: those from the East and many from the South are inclined to favor a simple reaffirmation of the financial plank of the Chicago platform, believing that issues which overshadow the money question have arisen since '96 and should be given the place of paramount importance. That Mr. Bryan himself will let it be known finally what his wishes are with respect to the question, all fully believe, and that his desires will be carried out, nobody doubts.

With respect to the planks on "imperialism" and expansion, a note in a minor key has been sounded from the Western part of the country, especially from the Pacific coast. Both Mr. Bryan and the leaders of the party in Kansas City have been urged not to make the anti-expansion plank too strong, lest the declaration injure the party's chances in the Western states, where, it is understood, expansion is strongly favored. It is believed, however, that no comfort was given those who urged such action by either Mr. Bryan of by Democratic leaders generally. They regard the question as one involving a great principle and declare that those who would modify or curtail the declaration of the party on "imperialism" and expansion are actuated by motive of expediency.

The suggestion that Mr. Bryan's nomination for the presidency be made on the Fourth of July, at the first session of the convention, has met the approval of very many leaders and delegates already here. Arrangements are being made to carry the plan into execution. As it now appears, the one abstacle that may arise to prevent the nomination from being made on the anniversary of the nation's natal day, will be the inability of all elements of the party to agree upon the platform to be adopted. Even that may not prevent it.

The statement is made today, apparently upon good authority, that Mr. Bryan will come to Kansas City before the close of the convention. His presence here, it is urged, will be not only inspiring but immensely beneficial to the interests of the party. Should he be nominated on Wednesdey, it is said that he will come to Kansas City, his coming being corollary of the proposition to nominate him soon after the convention meets.

Everything relating to the vice presidential nomination is in the air today. All seem to be waiting for something to turn up. Mr. Shiveley, of Indiana, insists that he is not a candidate, and it appears likely that the convention will accept him at his word: Governor Hill is the foremost figure in the problem. That he would accept the nomination if the party should demand him there is no doubt, but his friends consistently maintain that he is not in the race. Towne, of Minnesota, would be a powerful candidate if he had not been nominated already by the Populists. Opposition to him had developed on the ground that the convention should nominate a straightout Democratic rather than a Silver Republican or a Populist. His friends are working for him like beavers and are making some headway.

It was intimated today that Mr. Towne's name might be seconded by one of the Nebraska delegates, thus indicating the position of Mr. Bryan. The story could not, however, be traced to any authoritative source.

Among those mentioned for the nomination is former Senator Gorman of Maryland. Western and Southern men are inclined to the belief that he would be a stronger man with those people than Governor Hill, but there is a vigorous disposition to call upon Mr. Gorman to take the chairmanship of the national executive committee and manage the approaching campaign.

Mr. Sulzer, of New York, one of the few avowed candidates, staunchly backed by strong friends, is making things hum about his headquarters in the Savoy. He has some delegates pledged to him, and claims that in the round-up he will receive the support of his own state and that of most of the Eastern and Southern delegates.

Without detracting from the personal merits or the present forcefulness of any man mentioned for the vice presidency, it is perfectly clear that the convention will ultimately bow to the wishes of Mr. Bryan, as all realize that to make victory possible absolute harmony must exist between the candidates. The vice presidential situation, therefore, may resolve itself into one similar to that in the Philadelphia convention, the candidate being assured of a nomination before a ballot is taken. Should this prove true, it would present a coincidence unique in American political history.

PENNSY WINS.

Pennsylvania Takes the 'Varsity Four-Oared Race at Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2.—The race started at 10:13½, Columbia slightly in the lead. Pennsylvania and Cornell close up, rowing neck and neck. Pennsylvania led to the quarter mile by one length. At the mile mark Columbia took another bad swerve from her course. Pennsylvania and Cornell were fighting for first place. Approaching the bridge, Pennsylvania and Cornell were still fighting for first place, with the Quakers about a quarter of a length in the lead. All three crews were rowing thirty-six strokes. Pennsylvania had increased its lead by about a quarter of a length. The wash of the Cornell shell caused the Columbia crew to drop back at least several lengths.

At the 1½-mile mark Cornell and Pennsylvania were still fighting for the lead, and the Cornell steersman seemed to be swerving towards the west shore. The Pennsylvania shell swerved slightly to the east. The Cornell steersman got away out of the course, the crew rowing in an oblique line for the west shore. Columbia gained on the Cornell shell because its steersman had kept almost a direct course. Pennsylvania won by two lengths, Columbia second. Pennsylvania's time, 9:45:25.

At the finish of the race the Columbia and Pennsylvania launches drew up alongside of their respective crews. The Columbia crowd on their launch cheered the crew, and then gave another cheer for the unfortunate Cornell crew. All the men seemed to be in bad shape. No. 2, 3 and 4 were compelled to throw water on the bowman. A rowboat towed the Cornell launch into the channel within reach of Courtney's launch.

The Pennsylvania and Columbia crews rowed to their quarters, each apparently in fine conditon.

The Cornell crew was lifted out of their shell. The bowman was apparently overcome. He was placed on a bench in the launch and covered with coats. His prostration furnished an explanation for the crew having rowed out of their course.

Official time: Pennsylvania, 10:31 1-5; Columbia, 10:38; Cornell did not finish.

WISCONSIN GETS LAURELS.

Wins Freshmen Race and Second In the 'Varsity.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2.—In the 'varsity race, four miles, Saturday afternoon, Pennsylvania won in a close contest, with Wisconsin a close second, Cornell third, and Columbia fourth, and Georgetown fifth. Time: Pennsylvania, 19:44 3-5; Wisconsin, 19:46 2-5; Cornell, 20:04 1-5; Columbia, 20:08 1-5; Georgetown, 20.19 1-5.

The average stroke rowed by Pennsylvania during the entire race, exclusive of the flying start and little spurts, was 36½. The average of Cornell was 35½; of Wisconsin 27; Georgetown, 37½, and Columbia, 35½.

In the freshmen race, two miles, Wisconsin was the winner, Pennsylvania second, Cornell third and Columbia fourth. Time: Wisconsin, 9:45½; Pennsylvania, 9:45⅗. Cornell's and Columbia's times not taken.

POSITION NOT DANGEROUS.

Kempff Reports on the Situation of the Oregon.

Washington, July 2.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Admiral Kempff:

Chee Foo, July 1.—Secretary of navy, Washington,. Oregon has run aground; it is not in a dangerous position, about 30 degrees north latitude 20 degrees 40 minutes East longitude. Have sent to her assistance three naval vessels. It is reported that there is water in one compartment. The commander of the Oregon did not request assistance, a Japanese man-of-war having boarded vessel. (Signed) KEMPFF.

BRAINERD MAN SUICIDES.

Chicago, July 2.—William G. Brown, a telegrapher, committed suicide in a lodging house here yesterday. Despondency is the cause assigned. Brown was from Brainerd, Minn., where his wife now resides.

FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, July 2.—Fire early today almost totally destroyed the large soap and fertilizing plant of the Walker-Stratman company. Loss $75,000.

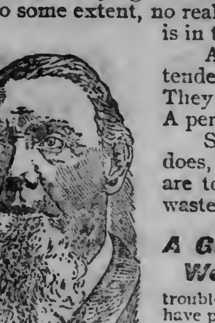
Washington, D. C.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain. Yours for health, C. F. MYERS.

Sores and Ulcers DRAIN THE SYSTEM, ENDANGER LIFE.

That old sore or ulcer, which has been a source of pain, worry and anxiety to you for five or ten years—maybe longer—doesn't heal because you are not using the proper treatment, but are trying to cure it with salves and washes. While these are soothing and relieve pain to some extent, no real, permanent good can come from their use, because the disease is in the blood and far beyond the reach of external applications.



A sore heals promptly when the blood is in good condition, but **never** if it is diseased. The tendency of these old sores and ulcers is to grow worse, spreading and eating deeper into the flesh. They are a constant drain upon the system, gradually but surely ruin the health and sap the very life. A person's capacity for work or pleasure is soon lost in the great desire and search for something to cure.

S. S. S. makes a rapid and permanent cure of old sores and ulcers, and is the only medicine that does, because no other can reach deep-seated blood troubles. Ordinary Sarsaparilla and potash mixtures are too weak and watery to overcome a deadly poison that has taken possession of the blood. Do not waste valuable time experimenting with them.

A Gunshot Wound. "Some years ago I was shot in the left leg, receiving what I considered only a slight wound. It developed into a running sore and gave me a great deal of pain. I was treated by many doctors, and took a number of blood remedies, but none did me any good. I had heard S. S. S. highly recommended and concluded to give it a trial. The result was truly gratifying. S. S. S. seemed to get right at the trouble, and forced the poison out of my blood; soon afterwards the sore healed up and was cured sound and well. I now have perfect use of the leg, which was swollen and very stiff for a long time. J. H. McBrayer, Lawrenceburg, Ky."

S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known; is made of roots and herbs of wonderful purifying properties, which no poison can resist. S. S. S. quickly and effectually clears the blood of all morbid, unhealthy humors, and the old, troublesome sore heals. At the same time the general health is invigorated and built up. When a little scratch or hurt fails to heal readily, you may be sure your blood is bad. S. S. S. will soon put it in order and keep it so.

SSS

Our Medical Department is in charge of experienced physicians, who have made blood diseases a life study. If you will write them about your case, they will gladly furnish all information or advice wanted, without any charge whatever. Address SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE WHEAT MARKET

Bulls Losing Some of Their Confidence and Find Bears Pretty Powerful.

EXPECT LOWER PRICE

Bears Say Winter Wheat Will Soon Be Rushing In Rapidly.

Last week was a rather depressing one for the wheat bulls, that is, the class of bulls who haunt the commission houses when prices are soaring upward. The faces seen there did not wear that blissful smile which was in evidence the week previous. The crowd, too grew less as it always does on a declining market. At the close of the week previous none of them could see anything but dollar wheat, while before the week came to an end they had very nearly seen 80 cent wheat again. It takes a long time for the determined bull to lose all confidence, however. He will do it about the time the market gets down to 70 cents, if it should. Then he will begin to bear it again and get pinched the other way, going or coming, as they say. A week ago when conservative men said that it was time to take profits these bulls snorted in deision and defiantly hung on. A sudden drop to about 86 cents caught them in the wind but they took a fresh grip—it was only healthy liquidation that would be bound to benefit the market. A slight advance followed as it always does after a big break and then the bulls shouted in glee, but alas, down it went again until it finally struck 82 cents in the Duluth market. This sent some very fine pyramids tumbling and left some very disconsolate men in their wake who might have taken out big profits. Of course the man who started in at 70 cents or thereabouts is in good shape still even if he has not sold out but he might have had a much nicer profit.

The market the past week has acted very much the same as it did in the famous boom of a year ago last winter, the time the Wall street men dipped into wheat and sent the price soaring upward for a week or so. The advance that time was not as great as this for it went up only about 12 cents or so, while this time it jumped about 23 cents, but it acted much the same. It started slowly and then went with a rush. It culminated with a sudden advance of 4 cents in one day with enormous trading and just about reached 80 cents. Then it fell off a couple of cents, reached the high point again, as though to encourage the bulls to hold on and then gradually slumped down to below 70 cents again. This time the bulge began at about 67 cents in the Duluth market. It went up slowly but steadily until it got above 70 cents and then began jumping every day. The culmination was a jump of five cents with enormous trading. The following day there was a slight fall and then the market reached the high point again for a few minutes. Then it gradually dropped, slipping down 4 cents, then back two or three, and so on with the course steadily downward. The parallel is a rather remakable one with the single exception that the advance this time was much greater. Its movement was much the same, however, and the similarity is frequently remarked upon.

The men who have been bulls on the price of wheat are beginning to see, that is those who will stop to do so, that the crop of wheat in the Northwest is not the whole crop of the country. There are other sections which raise wheat, in fact, more wheat than the Northwest does. The Southwest has raised a great crop. Naturally it is bearish on the price. The bulls argue that the people in the Southwest know of the damage to the spring wheat and will hold their wheat for higher prices. If they did they might get more money for it but the majority of them will not unless all precedents are to be overturned. There is another thing which the bears say the bulls are overlooking and that is, that the winter wheat farmers already have higher prices. Eighty cents in Chicago is a high price for them to get, 75 cents is a high price for them and even 70 cents is a good price. The bears say, therefore, that the farmers of the Southwest will in the next forty of fifty days be rushing their wheat to market to get the good price in Chicago and that this will certainly give the market a downward tendency and will be the monopolizing feature of the situation. When wheat is pouring into a market it is not easy to bull the price.

When this winter wheat movement shows up attention will again turn to the spring wheat crop and then is when the bulls may again see their day, according to some of the men who are bears now and who said when the price was 90 cents that it was time to take profits. The foreigners will then begin to inquire for wheat and this will bring the Northwestern storage into prominence again. It is admitted by the strong bears that dollar wheat will come to stay for they claim that should the entire crop of the three Northwestern states be wiped out the settling price on the crop year ought still to be no higher than 90 cents. This, of course, is based on the supposition that foreign crops will be up to the average.

Small in size and great in results are DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills that cleanse the liver and bowels. They do not gripe. Max Wirth.

VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN

Mormon Bishops' Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. Cures Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night-Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Insomnia, Pains in Back, Evil Desires, Seminal Emissions, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Loss of Semen, Varicocele, or Constipation, Stops Quickness of Discharge, Stops Nervous Twitching of Eyelids. Effects are immediate. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Don't get despondent, a cure is at hand. Restores small, undeveloped organs, Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 by mail. A written guarantee, to cure or money refunded, with 6 boxes. Circulars free. 50 CENTS Address, Bishop Remedy Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH. Druggist.

TAKING THE BABY...

The best time for the baby's picture is—today! Bring the little tot in and see how well we can handle it. You'll be astonished at our ability in getting the little one into a good humor and getting a plate before it changes. Extreme care in posing and finishing makes all our work popular.

ELY, Photographer.
7 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

THE SMOOTHEST WAY TO GET A HOME.

The following parties are getting a home for themselves on the easiest plan offered by any one in the city. You know some of them, ask them about it:

Chas. Ten Brook,	Konigunde Smiguel,
J. & W. Frink,	Delia Miller,
F. J. & E. Spetz,	Ida Harring,
Dixon Neeley,	Frank G. Myers,
Charles Smith,	H. L. Smith,
Charles Stevens,	John A. Gladder,
H. S. Merry,	Will Lowry,
Annie Stokes,	Andrew Larson,
John A. Bauers,	Louis Wick,
Martin Nelson,	S. E. Boots,
Jacob Svorzecski	Jaard Mathieson,
Ernest Willie,	H. C. Peterson,
J. H. B. Smith,	Philip Flevler,
Charles Petersen,	R. J. Gundry,
J. B. Flack,	Charles Fancett,
John Sundquist,	Ole Swenson,
Peter Holten,	Fred K. Jewett.
Gottlieb Gunther,	John M. Fowles.
Ira W. Smith,	H. A. Waterson,
Adam Sundquist,	John McPhail.
O. C. Lemelin.	

THEY WILL ALL TELL YOU THAT IT BEATS PAYING RENT. ABOUT 70 MORE PROPERTIES TO SELECT FROM ON THE SAME EASY TERMS AND LOW VALUATIONS AS THE ABOVE PURCHASED AT. A $1000-HOUSE AND LOT WILL BE SOLD FOR $200 CASH; $100 ON OR BEFORE 5 YEARS WITH 6 PER CENT INTEREST AND $400 PAYABLE $7.72 A MONTH FOR 60 MONTHS, WHICH PAYS THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

Office No. 2 First Ave., West, in Hunter Block.

CHAN SMITH, Secretary.

PABST MILWAUKEE

The genuine Pabst Milwaukee bears the well-known mark above.

If you will critically try it you can see that there is reason why **Pabst Milwaukee Beer** stands pre-eminently in the front rank among malt beverages.

OFFICE: Lake Avenue Viaduct.
Telephone 346.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Frank S. Colvin and James A. Robb, Plaintiffs.

vs.

Charles F. Bay and Annie G. Bay, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 26th day of May, 1900, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of St. Louis County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday, the 12th day of July, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lot twenty (20), in block nineteen (19), in the village of Eveleth, situate in St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, together with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging and all the interests of every kind and nature of the defendants therein.

Dated May 26th, 1900.

WM. C. SARGENT,
Sheriff of St. Louis County.
By V. A. DASH,
Deputy.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Duluth Evening Herald, May-28-June-4-11-18-25-July-2-1900.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES TO CINCINNATI, O., JULY 10, 11 AND 12, VIA WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

For further particulars, call and see us at 430 West Superior street.

W. M. STEPHENSON,
General Manager.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis.

In District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Carl W. H. Berkelman, Insolvent:

ORDER LIMITING TIME TO FILE RELEASES.—

The estate of the insolvent above named having been reduced to cash for distribution among the creditors,

It is ordered, that all creditors of said insolvent, desiring to participate in the distribution of said estate, be and are hereby required to file with the clerk of said court at Duluth, Minn., releases of their respective claims against said insolvent, on or before the 12th day of July, 1900, or, in default thereof, to be debarred from all right to share in such distribution of said estate.

Let this order be published in The Duluth Evening Herald, once in each week, for three successive weeks, and a copy thereof be mailed to each creditor of said insolvent, whose claim has been proven in said insolvency proceeding.

Dated June 16th, 1900.

J. D. ENSIGN,
Judge.

ASSIGNEE'S SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Total cash receipts		$4,005 70
Total expense	$1,964 17	
Losses in State bank	996 54	
	$2,960 71	$2,960 71
Balance on hand for distribution		$1,044 99
Claims proven—		
Preferred		$ 77 40
General		5,639 26

Dividend payable to general creditors, 17 per cent.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis.

In District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Carl W. H. Berkelman, Insolvent:

ORDER FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT.—

The final account of said assignee of the above named insolvent having been made and filed with the clerk of said court,

Now, on application of said assignee,

It is ordered, that the hearing on the application for the allowance of said account be had at the special term of said court to be held at the court house, in the city of Duluth, Minn., on Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1900.

Let this order be published in The Duluth Evening Herald, once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, and a copy thereof mailed to each creditor of said insolvent who has proven his claim in such proceeding.

Dated June 16th, 1900.

J. D. ENSIGN,
Judge.

Duluth Evening Herald, June-18-25-July-2-1900.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Charles Stal,
Plaintiff.

vs.

Fred A. Brower; also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described herein,
Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the Torrey building in the city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1900.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
904 Torrey Building,
Duluth, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Charles R. Stal,
Plaintiff.

vs.

Fred A. Brower; also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described herein,
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, That an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants; that the object of said action is to obtain the judgment of said court: that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of the land described as follows, viz: Lot three hundred six (306), Minnesota avenue, Lower Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof in St. Louis County, Minnesota; that the defendants have no right, title, estate, lien or interest in said land and that they be forever barred from asserting any right, title, estate, lien or interest therein.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1900.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
904 Torrey Building,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald—June-11-18-25-July 2-9-16—1900.

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PATENTS.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, JAMES T. WATSON,

Washington, D. C. Established 1861.

Valuable book on patents FREE. Send for it.

301 Palladio Building, Duluth, Minnesota.

DECLINE OF FOUR CENTS

Heavy Deliveries on July Contracts Had Depressing Effect on Wheat.

THE CABLES WEAKER

Decrease on Passage and Lighter World's Shipments Helped the Bulls.

Duluth Board of Trade, July 2.—The wheat market started weak and lower this morning under a combination of depressing influences. The Liverpool market displayed weakness and there was more rain in the Northwest yesterday and today than for a month past, all of which worked in favor of the bear side of the market. There were heavy deliveries on July contracts at Chicago which also had a depressing effect. A better demand developed on the decline and with buying by shorts on the decrease in wheat on passage and a falling off in world's shipments prices rallied, but the gain was not held. The depression grew as the day advanced, and after noon the market became very weak with steadily declining prices. The close was 4c lower than on Saturday here for the September option. August wheat, the favorite option at Chicago, closed there with a net loss of 3⅝c.

Trading was active on the Duluth board. September wheat opened 1⅛c off at 82⅛c, sold at 82⅞c at 9:31, declined to 81⅝c at 9:33, rallied to 82⅛c at 9:40, fell off to 81¼c at 9:50, recovered to 81⅞c at 10:06, eased off to 81⅝c at 10:27, sold up again to 81⅞c and then began to slump, dropping steadily to 80c at 1 o'clock. The close was at 79⅞c, a net decline of 4c for the day. December wheat opened 2c down at 82⅝c, sold at 82⅞c at 10:05, and then ruled dull and weak, closing at 80⅝c, a net loss of 4c. Cash sales were about 50,000 bus at ½c under September. Corn advanced ⅛c. Oats, barley and rye were unchanged. Cash flax was unchanged, September flax lost 1c and October flax declined 6c. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 81⅝c; to arrive, 81⅝c; September, 81⅞c; December, 82⅝c. No. 1 northern, cash, 79⅝c; to arrive, 79⅝c; September, 79⅞c; December, 80⅝c. No. 2 northern, 79⅝c. No. 3 spring, 71⅝c. Oats, 28@27½c. Rye, 57c. Barley, 39@46c. Flax, cash, $1.80 in car lots, $1.75 in broken lots; September, $1.43; October, $1.35. Corn, 42⅛c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 20; corn, 7; barley, 1; flax, 7. Receipts—Wheat, 38,779; corn, 2909; flax, 21,973. Shipments—Wheat, 129,501; flax, 6280.

Ship Your Grain to McCarthy Bros. & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants,

Duluth and Minneapolis.

WE SELL BY SAMPLE.

REFERENCES:

First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES MONDAY.

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	$0.82¾
No. 1 northern, 775 bus	81⅜
No. 1 northern, 2,000 bus	81⅛
No. 1 northern, 2,000 bus	81½
No. 1 northern, 15,000 bus	81¾
No. 2 northern, 700 bus	79⅞
Flax, 10,000 bus September	1.46
Flax, 10,000 bus September	1.45
Flax, 1,000 bus September	1.44
Flax, 3,000 bus September	1.43
Flax, 10,000 bus October	1.39
Flax, 1,000 bus October	1.38½
Flax, 5,500 bus October	1.38
Flax, 3,000 bus October	1.37
Flax, 5,000 bus October	1.37
Flax, 2,000 bus October	1.35½
Flax, 1,000 bus October	1.35¼
Flax, 2,000 bus October	1.35

GRAIN IN STORE

At Duluth on Saturday, June 30, 1900:

Wheat.	Bus.
No. 1 hard	2,013,268
No. 1 northern	7,728,328
No. 2 northern	991,868
No. 3 spring	27,333
No grade	233,063
Rejected	42,545
Special bin	1,108,733
Total	12,151,188
Decrease during week	262,684
Stocks year ago	6,486,986
Corn in store	461,657
Oats in store	413,135
Rye in store	20,481
Barley in store	41,389
Flax in store	79,687

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat and Provisions Easy---Corn and Oats Weak.

Chicago, July 2.—Weakness at Liverpool, more rain in the Northwest yesterday and today than that section had enjoyed in the whole month preceding and the unexpectedly heavy deliveries on July contracts had a depressing effect on the wheat market early today. August opened 1⅛@1⅝c under Saturday at 80⅜@1⅛c and sold off to 79⅞c. Deliveries were 3,000,000 bus, mostly by one elevator concern. At the decline there was a better demand and August recovered to 75⅞c. The news from China was the cause of some covering by shorts as was the decrease on passage and the lighter world's shipments. Receipts here were ninety-two cars, 2 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 332 cars, against 175 last week.

Later the market broke under liquidation and the slack demand and closed weak. August 3⅝c under Saturday at 77¾c. New York reported 25 loads taken for export and the visible decreased 1,635,000 bus.

Corn opened weak, August ⅛@⅞c down at 42¼@41⅞c, in sympathy with wheat and because of favorable crop prospects as shown by the morning's advices. At the decline there was a fair demand and the market steadied, August reacting to 41¾c. Receipts here were 1006 cars.

In view of the wheat weakness corn was steady, August closing ⅝@¾c under Saturday at 42⅛c.

Oats were weak under improved crop reports and in sympathy with wheat. August opened ⅜c down at 23⅞c and declined under liquidation to 23c but later rallied to 23⅜c. Receipts here were 341 cars.

The provision market was easy in sympathy with wheat and large hog receipts. September pork opened 12½@17½c under Saturday at $12.55@12.60 and after touching $12.62½, declined to $12.50; September lard began the session 2½@7½c down at $6.85@6.90 and eased to $6.82½, and September ribs 2½@5c down at $7.00@7.02½, declining to $6.97½.

Close, wheat, July, 77c; August, 77¾c; September, 78⅝c. Corn, July, 41¾c; August, 42⅛c; September, 42½c. Oats, July, 23½c; August, 23⅛c; September, 23¼@⅜c. Pork, July, $12.55; September, 12.55. Lard, July, $6.67½; September, $6.85; October, $6.87½; November, $6.85. Ribs, July, $7.00; September, $7.02½; October, $7.02½. Flax, cash, Northwestern, $1.80; Southwestern, $1.80; September, $1.44; October, $1.35½. Rye,

Arthur R. Jones & Co.,

324 West Superior Street. (St. Louis Hotel.)

Members of Chicago Board of Trade.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton.

Leased Wires to New York, Chicago and Boston.

July, 57c. Barley, cash, 38@46c. Timothy, October, $3.10; September, $3.25. Clover, October, $9.50.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
July—				
Open	81½N	79¼	79⅝	85¾
High		80⅝	79	86¼
Low		78½	77	84¾
Close	79⅝B	78	77N	81¾
September—				
Open	82¼-81¾	80⅛	*80⅝-¼	85
High	82¾	80	80⅝	85
Low	79⅞	78	77¾	83¾
Close	79⅞B	78⅝	77¾B	83¾

*August.

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. Sept.	Corn. Sept.	Pork. July.
Open	24	42⅞@42¼	$12.60
High	24	43¼	12.80
Low	23¼-⅜	42¼	12.55
Close	23¼-⅜	42½B	12.75B

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, July 2.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 northern, July, 78c; September, 78⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 northern, 78⅝c; No. 2 northern, 76⅞c.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, July 2.—Close: Wheat, July, 81⅝c; September, 83⅝c; December, 81½c. Corn, July, 47⅝c; October, 47⅝c.

GRAIN IN LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 2.—The stocks of wheat in store and on quays, railways and canal depots not included, 2,353,000 centals. Stocks of corn in store and on quays, railways and canal deopts not included, 779,000 centals.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, July 2.—Wheat dull, 1⅝@2⅛d lower; July, 6s 2⅛d; September, 6s 3⅛d. Corn dull, ⅜@⅝d lower; July, 3s 11⅝d; September, 4s 1d.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

Liverpool, July 2.—The following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Breadstuffs, flour, 68,000 sacks; wheat, 1,802,000 centals; corn, 716,000 centals. Provisions, bacon, 16,300 boxes; hams, 6700 boxes, shoulders, 2600 boxes; butter, 1200 cwts; cheese, 47,500 boxes; lard, prime Western, 12,900 tierces; lard other kinds, 1260 tons.

LIVERPOOL IMPORTS.

Liverpool, July 2.—Imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week: From Atlantic ports, 60,400 quarters; from Pacific, none; from other ports, 49,000 quarters. Imports of corn into Liverpoool for the week: From Atlantic ports, 34,400 quarters.

CORN AND WHEAT BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., Monday, July 2.

STATIONS OF DISTRICT.	State of weather.	T'mp'ture *Max.	T'mp'ture **Min.	Rainfall inches and hundredths.
Alexandria	Cloudy	82	56	.0
Campbell	Cloudy	78	54	.0
Crookston	Cloudy	76	58	.0
Detroit City	Cloudy	78	62	1.20
Grand Meadow	Cloudy	90	78	0
Granite Falls	Raining	92	68	.02
Minneapolis	Raining	86	64	T
New Ulm	Raining	86	70	.12
Park Rapids	Cloudy	74	56	.52
Winnebago City	Cloudy	84	64	.06
Devils Lake, N.D.	Cloudy	66	54	.01
Langdon, N. D.	Cloudy	62	44	.06
Larimore, N. D.	Cloudy	80	56	.02
Lisbon, N. D.	Cloudy	100	58	T
Pembina, N. D.	Cloudy	62	50	.04
Aberdeen, S. D.	Clear	86	58	.0
Milbank, S. D.	Cloudy	80	64	.0
Mitchell, S. D.	Clear	100	56	.0
Redfield, S. D.	Cloudy	94	62	.0
Bismarck, N. D.	Cloudy	68	54	T
Duluth	Cloudy	56	52	.69
Huron, S. D.	Cloudy	98	64	T
La Crosse, Wis.	Cloudy	84	60	.24
Moorhead	Raining	76	60	.98
St. Paul	Cloudy	84	62	.0
Winnipeg, Can.	Cloudy	64	56	.19

District averages.

CENTRAL STATION.	Number of stations reporting.	Temperature. *Max.	Temperature. **Min.	Rainfall, inches and hundredths.
Chicago	24	82	64	.14
Columbus	17	80	56	.0
Des Moines	13	84	68	.66
Indianapolis	10	86	64	T
Kansas City	19	90	72	.06
Louisville	17	90	68	.12
Minneapolis	..	82	60	.12
Omaha	13	94	66	.22
St. Louis	13	86	70	.04

Light to copious showers fell in nearly all districts; cooler weather prevails over the greater portion of the Red River valley.

T. indicates inappreciable rainfall. *Maximum for yesterday. **Minimum for twenty-four hours, ending 8 a. m., 75th meridian time.

NOTE—The average maximum and minimum temperatures and the average rainfall are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

MARKET GOSSIP.

Received over the private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 307 Board of Trade.

Puts, September wheat, 75⅝-¾@76c.

Calls, September wheat, 80@80½c.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: A considerable relax in trade the past week, although receipts of all classes of horses were liberal, buyers were few and sales scarce. The inspection of cavalry horses was the only thing creating activity, and a hustle was noticeable in all parts of the market, selecting the right kinds. Arrivals of mules were also liberal with better quality and size than heretofore but the indifferent demand effected a weak and slow tone also in that trade. Western horses were likewise slow and several hundred head carried over.

Drafters, choice	$120@155
Drafters, common to good	90@115
Farm mares choice	100@115
Farm mares, common to good	60@ 75
Mules	90@115
Western horses	12@ 25

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 2.—Cattle, receipts 21,000. Steady. Good to prime steers, $5.20@5.80; poor to medium, $4.50@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.90@4.85; Texas fed steers, $4.40@5.20. Hogs, receipts today, 40,000; tomorrow, 24,000; left over, 1590; 5@10c lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.00@5.20; good to choice heavy, $5.10@5.20; rough heavy, $4.95@5.05; light, $4.95@5.17½; bulk of sales, $5.10@5.17½. Sheep, receipts, 19,000. Sheep steady. Sheep, $3.25@4.90; lambs, $3.50@6.75. Official receipts and shipments for Saturday: Receipts—Cattle, 485; hogs, 18,742; sheep, 2065. Shipments—Cattle, 515; hogs, 3874; sheep, 700.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Declines at Opening, Followed By an Abrupt Upturn.

New York, July 2.—Prices fell a fraction all around at the opening, the depression in London being reflected here. The decline did not exceed a half in any instance, and the business was of very small proportions. The stock market turned abruptly upwards after the opening and large gains were made by many stocks. New York Air Brake rose 7 points ex-dividend, and Tobacco, Brooklyn Transit, People's Gas, Steel and Wire, New Jersey Central, Tennessee Coal and Northwestern improved from 1 to 2½. The general railway list made good fractional advances, Reading first preferred, the Grangers, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pacifics being conspicuous. Business was fairly large and well distributed. The demand for stocks slackened and prices fell away. The reaction did not extend far, and a short rise in Sugar, Tobacco and Baltimore & Ohio pulled the list up before midday. The tone of the market was fitful and prices fell back as the spurts of buying spent their force. Bonds were irregular on light dealings.

The buying was small during the last hour, but the pressure to sell was slight so that prices were well maintained in a dull market. The small concessions were generally recovered in the hardening of prices in the last dealings. The closing was quiet and steady, near the best and at net gains throughout.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Sugar	114	115¼	113⅞	114¾
Am. Steel Wire com	31⅛	32⅜	31⅛	31⅞
Tobacco	89⅞	92	89⅞	92
Atchison com	25⅜	25⅞	25¼	25⅞
Atchison pfd	70⅞	72⅛	70⅞	72⅛
Brooklyn Transit	54¼	57	54	55⅝
C., M. & St. P.	109⅞	111½	109⅞	111¼
C., B. & Q.	123¾	125¼	125⅛	125¼
C. & N. W.	157¼	159	157⅛	159
Federal Steel com	32¼	33	32	32½
Federal Steel pfd	64½	65½	64	65⅛
Great Western	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
L. & N.	74	74⅞	73¾	74¾
Manhattan	87	87⅞	87	87⅞
Missouri Pacific	49⅞	49¾	49¾	49⅝
N. P. common	51	52⅜	50⅞	52⅛
N. P. preferred	70½	71¼	70½	71
People's Gas	97¼	98¼	97¼	97⅞
Rock Island	104⅜	106	104⅜	106
T. C. I.	66	70¼	66	69¼
Leather preferred	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
Union Pacific pfd	71¾	72½	71¾	72½
Union Pacific com	49¾	51⅛	49⅝	51
Western Union	79½	80	79⅝	79⅞
Illinois Central	111½	111½	111½	111½
Great Northern	150	151½	150	151½
B. & O.	71	72⅞	71	72⅞
Money	2	2	2	2

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, July 2.—Money on call steady at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent; sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼ for demand, and at $1.83¾ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.87½; commercial bills, $3.83@¼; silver certificates, 61½@62¾c; bar silver, 61¼c; Mexican dollars, 48½c. Government bonds, irregular; refunding 2s, when issued, registered, $1.02¾; coupon, $1.02¾, ex-interest; 2s, registered, $1.00; 3s, registered, ex-interest, $1.08½; coupon, $1.09; new 4s, registered, $1.34; coupon, $1.34; old 4s, registered, $1.14; coupon, ex-interest, $1.14; 5s, registered, $1.13; coupon, $1.13.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, July 2.—Consols for money, 100 7-16; for account (August), 100 11-16.

CHICAGO MONEY.

Chicago, July 2.—Clearings, 27,687,820; balances, $2,835,771; posted exchange, $4.84½@4.87½; New York exchange, 20c premium.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 2.—Cotton closed quiet, ⅛c decline. Middling uplands, 9⅞c; middling gulf, 10⅛c; sales 203 bales. Cotton futures closed barely steady. July, $9.63; August, $9.30; September, $9.62; October, $8.22; November, $8.11, December, $8.10; January, $8.10; February, $8.11; March, $8.14; April, $8.17; May, $8.21.

GEORGE RUPLEY,

Representing

Weare Commission Co.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions.
Private Wires to all Markets.

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A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

112 Exchange Bldg.

LAND SCRIPS, PINE LANDS, STOCKS.

H. W. COFFIN,

Chamber of Commerce.

THE COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, July 2.—Close: Adventure, 2@3; Allouez, 1@1½; Anaconda, 40@41; Arcadian, 18; Arnold, 5@5½; Amalgamated, 86; Atlantic, 23 asked; Baltic, 17¾@18; Bingham, 9¾@10; Bonanza, 1½@1¼; Boston and Montana, 290; Boston Consolidated, 10½@11; Butte and Boston, 62@65; Calumet and Hecla, 720; Centennial, 16@17; Cochita, 8½@¾; Copper Range, 14@16; Dominion Coal, 38¼; Elm River, 3; Franklin, 13¼@14¼; Humboldt, 3; Isabella, 1@1⅛; Isle Royale, 24@25; Mass, 6½@7; Michigan, 3⅞@4; Mohawk, 12@13; Old Colony, 3 asked; Old Dominion, 17@¾; Osceola, 60; Oil, 15; Parrott, 41; Pioneer, 25@40; Quincy, 136; Rhode Island, 4 asked; Santa Fe, 4½; Tamarack, 176@178; Tecumseh, 2@3; Tri-Mountain, 7¼@¼; Union Land, 2@3; Utah, 25@¾; Victoria, 2@¼; Winona, 2⅝@3; Wolverine, 36; Wyandotte, 1@1½; Zinc, 9½ asked.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

Refused to Testify.

In police court this morning the assault case against F. B. Johnson the colored man who slugged his sweetheart down in the colored club on West Michigan street the other evening was dismissed because the colored fraternity directly interested refused to testify against him. The case of adultery against Mrs. Vetline Coe of Red Lake Falls was also dismissed, Mrs. Coe returned to her home and fulfilled the terms of the probation on which she was put at the time of her arrest.

William Bering got 20 days for drunkenness and Pat Burns, Thomas Donovan, John Devine, Luke Joice, Alexander Mills, Andrew Erickson, Louis Norman each got ten days for drunkeness. George Wilson, Charles Harrington, Emil Johnson, Elias Anderson, John Olson were allowed to go under suspended sentences.

Sue For Profits.

O. J. Olson & Co., have filed suit in district court to recover from W. F. Pagel & Co., $360 in profits alleged to have been lost to the plaintiffs because of the failure of the defendants to carry out a contract. It is claimed that the defendants agreed to sell the plaintiffs 300 barrels of flour at $3.30 per barrel, and that because of their failure to do so the plaintiffs lost a profit of $360, for which suit is brought. Alford & Hunt are the attorneys.

Turns on the light of reason; removes intellectual or moral cloudiness and black spots from one's character. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy known for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

"Pleasant Ways for Summer Days"

Is the title of the Grand Trunk railway system's new summer tourist folder which together with other descriptive literature can be had on application to J. H. Burgis, city passenger and ticket agent, 249 Clark street, corner Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

TWO TAKEN INTO CAMP

Gen. MacArthur Reports One Filipino Leader Surrendered and Another Captured.

BOTH ARE GENERALS

One Headed a Recent Movement For an Uprising In Manilla.

Washington, July 2.—Three cable messages were received by the adjutant general from Gen. MacArthur at Manilla today.

The first and most important was as follows:

"Gen. Aquino, prominent leader of insurgent forces, surrendered unconditionally to First Lieut. John J. O'Connell, with Macabebe scouts, with sixty-four rifles and ammunition, on June 24. "MACARTHUR."

Gen. MacArthur also cables the following:

"Adjutant General, Washington: Gen. Ricarte, leader of the threatened uprising in Manilla during this year, recently very active, arrested July 1 by native police between Paco and Stana. Event important in relation to condition in Manilla. "MACARTHUR."

In another message Gen. MacArthur said that the remains of Lieut. Paul Draper, Twenty-second infantry, were recovered June 30 and were buried at San Isidro, Luzon. Draper was killed several days ago during an engagement at a point on the Nagapan river in Northern Luzon, when he and his men were ambushed by the insurgents.

The third message stated that the transport Warren sailed from Manilla yesterday with a battalion of the Twenty-third United States infantry, bound for San Francisco. The Men in this battalion have nearly completed their terms of enlistment or are incapacitated for further active service.

The departure of the transport Warren from Manilla at this juncture is somewhat significant. She is one of the largest troopships in the service and was relied upon to carry a full regiment with arms and equipment to China in case of necessity. The only other large transport remaining at Manilla available for that service is the Sherman, recently arrived from San Francisco. There are two other smaller transports, the Pennsylvania and Indiana, and three freight ships in the Philippines.

TO KANSAS CITY

Those Who Will Go From Duluth to the Great Convention This Week.

The delegation which will go from Duluth to the Kansas City convention will leave here tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock in a private car over the St. Paul & Duluth railroad. This car they will take clear through to Kansas City, and will live in it while there. At Minneapolis they will be joined to the train from the Twin Cities, and the whole train will make up about ten cars. They will live in the car while at the convention city, that is those who do any sleeping will have their berths in the car. Thus far it is not reported that any very great number have signified their intention of wasting time by sleeping while in the convention city.

The list of those who will go is as follows: R. S. Munger, C. O. Baldwin, Beriah Magoffin, D. G. Cash and family, P. McDonnell and family, C. J. Towne, J. D. Brown, John Brady, Bert Fessler, Fred J. Ryan, W. H. Squier, Mr. Linnell, M. M. Clark, M. B. Cullom, Mr. Bosineaux, Joseph Schweigert, J. D. Ellis, D. A. Petrie, A. E. McManus, F. H. De Creat, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gill, Miss Towne, T. J. McKeon, Mr. Wickey, of Eveleth; M. H. Reardon, J. A. Watterworth, J. D. Crowley, Mr. Bunker, R. C. Mitchell, C. H. Appleby, W. T. Thompson.

Atkinson Sells Out.

The Hotel Northern has been sold by Sam Atkinson to W. J. Kelley, of Grand Rapids, Minn. The deal, it is said, was closed today, but the consideration is not made public. Mr. Kelley is a well-known saloon keeper of Grand Rapids, and is said to bear a good reputation. His future plans regarding the Northern are not made public, but his friends here say that there will be a revolution in the morals of the institution. Mr. Atkinson is said to have lost $2000 in the Hotel Northern venture, and the new proprietor will cater to another class of trade, taking that as an object lesson.

The Grocery Stores will be closed all day Wednesday, July 4th. Get your supplies tomorrow BERT HOLCOMB, Secretary.

MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions Gets Good News.

New York, July 2.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions today received the following cablegram:

"Shanghia, June 30.—Morris Kuling: Central China quiet; steamer sent for Murray's, Hamilton's, Lewis. Rescue party for Chalfant's, Crossette, Hawes, Boughtan, rest safe.

Another cable from Shanghai, dated July 1, reports the missionaries at the Hsunan mission safe. They are: Samuel Cochran and wife, Rev. and Mrs. James B. Cochran, Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstein and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Harry W. Boyd. The Central Chinese mission is still safe.

ITALIANS KILLED.

Rome, July 2.—The commander of the Italian warship Elba cables from Taku that the Italian detachment at Tien Tsin had a lieutenant and six sailors killed during the recent fighting there.

When tired of experimenting, go back to the old reliable Chancellor cigar.

Cheapest place in the city to buy buggies, carriages or delivery wagons is at Jacob Hammel's new carriage repository, corner Third avenue East and First street, old Union rink.

SPARKLING... In Purity and Goodness

BLATZ BEER

The Star Milwaukee—

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE (Non-intoxicant)

Invaluable Summer Tonic.

All Druggists.

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE.

Duluth Branch, 'Phone 62.

MARINE NEWS.

SMALL CRAFT IN CLOVER.

Buffalo, July 2.—It is a little queer that the really small vessels of the lakes are getting the best freights this season, and may be making the most money in proportion, which is a strange turn about in the lake business. This advantage has been gained by the absorbing of the large vesels into the ore and other trades and leaving so few for coal that all the small vessels have been obliged to carry coal, out of which they have been very generally driven for some time. Had they not found the lumber trade so poor they would have been in clover indeed. As it is now the coal is the best thing they can find, even at the reduced rate. Of a list of 150 cargoes shipped from Buffalo in June, sixty-nine, or close to half of them, are less than 1000 tons each, twenty-eight others are less than 1500 tons, leaving only fifty-three, or a trifle more than a third, of really respectable size, which shows what class of vessels is doing this work. For a long time nothing like this proportion of small boats has been in the coal trade, and for a long time the rate on coal has not been so good as now. There is not a little complaint of poor business among small vessels and not without reason, for they missed the really big thing they thought they had, though they are not starving for all that, especially as coal costs the vessel not a cent in handling and everything else costs heavily this season.

THE NYANZA'S LUCK.

Buffalo, July 2.—The steamer Nyanza is in drydock, where she will spend the best part of a week, on account of getting ashore lately below Port Colborne. This, with the cost of getting her off, will come to a figure well into the hundreds and seems a pity, considering the conditions, but, on the other hand, it is said that she was got off in the very nick of time and might easily have gone on in such a way that the shore, being a decidedly lee one in summer time, would have taken half or even the whole of her value out of her. So it was concluded that she was more lucky than otherwise. She will need a good piece of new keel and garboard to make her whole again.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

Ashland—Arrived: Maida, Hannaford, Whitebrick, Menominee, Porter. Cleared: Lumber—Filer, Cleveland; Corning, Sandusky. Ore—Hill, Conneaut.

Marquette—Arrived: Hattie, Columbia, Macy, Wilson, Specular, Magnetic.

Erie—Cleared: Light—Castalia, Duluth. Toledo—Cleared: Coal—Carnegie, Mohegan, Mingoe, Duluth. Light—Manhattan, Ashland.

South Chicago—Cleared: Manilla, Malletoa, Duluth.

PASSED DETROIT.

Up yesterday: Desmond, 12:20 p. m.; Kirby, Hartnell, 12:30; Sauber, 12:50; Curry, Mohegan, Mingoe, 2:10; Kaliyuga, Fontana, Elphicke, 2:40; Shores and consorts, 2:50; Sitka, Yukon, 4:30; Manhattan, 4:30; Cranage, 5:10; Cumberland, Moonlight, Georger, 6:20; Kelly, Sandusky, Martin, 6:40; North Wind, 8; Smith No. 1 and consorts, 9.

THE SAULT PASSAGES.

Up yesterday: Grecian, John Ketcham, 11 a. m.; Forest City, Saveland, 11:30; Gilbert, noon; Manitoba, 1 p. m.; Cuga, 7; Lockwood, 8; Palmer, Northwest, 8:10; Pease, Planet, 10:40; Meridan, 11. Down: Griffin, North Land, Livingstone, 1 p. m.; Houghton, 1:40; Lindsay, Wall, Nicholas, 2:30; Arabian, 5; Poe, 7:30; Erin, Danforth, 8; Avon, Gates, 10; McWilliams, Stone, 11:40.

HARVARD ENROLLED HERE.

The steamer Harvard of the Pittsburg Steamship company's line belonging to the Carnegie interests was enrolled at the Duluth customs office today by L. W. Powell, managing owner. She is a great boat being 461 feet long, 52.2 feet beam and 29.5 feet depth. Her gross tonnage is 5054 and net tonnage 4061 tons.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Arrived—Carnegie, Madagascar, Neil, Stephenson, Selwyn Eddy, Sam Mitchell, Chickamauga, Eades, Lake Erie, light for ore; Portage, Ward, Buffalo, mdse; Kearsarge, Parry Sound, mdse; Troy, Buffalo, light for grain; Adams, Lake Erie, coal.

Departed—North Land, Buffalo, pass; Monarch, Sarnia, pass and flour; Portage, Mohawk, Buffalo, flour; Shenandoah, Nimick, Granada, Tyrone, Livingstone, Selwyn Eddy, Fulton, Carnegie, Glidden, Germanic, Hutchinson, Dundee, Brazil, Orinoco, Lake Erie, ore; Viking, Vinland, Keith, Lake Erie, lumber.

Arrived—Onoko, Rhodes, Naples, Vega, Chisholm, Marquette, Green Genoa, John Mitchell, Lake Erie, coal; Frick, Bessemer, Bangor Hanna, Harvard, Lake Erie, light for ore; Majestic, Collingwood, pass and flour; Peedles, Chicago, pass and mdse; Northern Light, Northern King, Buffalo, mdse; Phenix, South Chicago, railroad iron; Holland, While & Friant, Lake Erie, light for lumber.

Departed—Bon Voyage, Hancock, pass and mdse; Dixon, Port Arthur, pass and mdse; Northern Wave, Buffalo, flour; Madagascar, Stephenson, Neil, Sam Mitchell, Chickamauga, Lake Erie, ore; Santiago, Appomatox, Two Harbors, light; Hopkins, Goshawk, Jenness, Delware, Lake Erie, lumber.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived: Anchoria from Glasgow.

Bremen—Arrived: Frederich Der Grosse from New York.

HOT WEATHER VICTIMS.

Heat and Humidity Kills a Man In Chicago.

Chicago, July 2.—Jacob Baker, of Polo, Ill., and H. F. Krelle, a local insurance man, became victims of the stifling humidity here today. Baker fell unconscious on state street and died soon after. Krelle was removed to the hospital where it was said he would recover. The official weather bureau report showed a temperature of 82 degrees with the humidity 50 per cent.

In the slums and crowded residence districts, as well as down town, where the highest temperature was experienced, there was much suffering.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

Liberty Cap.

This popular 5-cent cigar is now made by Claveaux & Co. and is better than ever. Sold by all dealers.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

When in doubt, buy Chancellor cigars if you want 10 cents' worth.

Fireworks and Fun.

Fire Crackers, all sizes.
Roman Candles, all colors.
Sky Rockets, all kinds.

The only complete stock in the city.

Kelley Hardware Co.

COX STEPS OUT.

Cleveland, July 2.—Chairman Hanna today received the letter written by George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, containing the latter's resignation as a member of the national Republican committee. Mr. Hanna stated that he did not know as yet whether he had the authority to receive Mr. Cox's resignation, but had no doubt it would be accepted. Further than this the chairman declined to discuss the matter. It seems quite probable that Gen. Charles F. Dick will be chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Cox. Gen. Dick was here in conference with Mr. Hanna today.

CONSULS HAVE A PLAN.

Berlin, July 2.—The consular body at Tien Tsin have nuanimously proposed to their governments, as the sole means of saving the foreigners at Pekin, that the united powers should inform the Chinese authorities that the graves of the ancestors of the imperial family at Pekin will be destroyed if the foreigners at Pekin, especially the ministers, are harmed.

It is understood that Great Britain is not disposed to adhere to the proposal.

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply keeping the bowels, the stomach, the liver and kidneys strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

Short Stories

By C. W. Ericson.

Valuable Hints. Not Fairy Tales.

Many know it now. Others are learning it daily.

That what one wants in wearables and what we have to sell are identical.

To those who are still groping, we respectfully submit some wonder prices on

Business Suits.

You wonder at the price when you note the quality. We lay especial stress on our

$8 Suits.

Their name is legion and the styles and patterns nearly as numerous. Bargain hunters smile cheerfully, and buy them at sight.

Our $10 and $12

Plain blue serge suits are applauded by critics and worn by economizers.

$15

Beautiful Black Worsteds, made and trimmed right, which make tailors envious.

$18, $20, $25

Silk lined suits built on plans of fashion's drafting for weddings, feasts or the dress circle.

C. W. Ericson,

Reliable Clothier.

ANDERSON

CASH GROCERY COMPANY

Our store will be closed all day Wednesday, July 4. Open till 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

Butter,	Choice Dairy Butter, per lb	20c
Butter	Good Table Butter, per lb	18c
Eggs,	Strictly Fresh Eggs, per doz	12c
Plums,	Fancy California Plums, per basket	30c
Apricots,	Fancy California Apricots, per basket	30c
Peaches,	Fancy California Peaches, per case	$1.30
Beans and Peas,	Fancy Wax, per qt	5c

Blueberries, Gooseberries and Cherries; fresh from Minnesota gardens Cauliflower, Lettuce and Green Onions.

Flour,	Our Premium Flour, 49-lb sack	$1.25
Rye Flour,	Best, 49 lbs	85c
Graham,	Choice Graham, 49 lbs	85c
Watermelon,	Fancy, each	35c
Coffee,	A Fine Rio Coffee, per lb	10c, 12½c
Coffee,	Fine Mocha and Java, per lb	25c, 30c
Coffee,	Fine Mocha and Java, 2-lb can	50c
Apricots,	Dried Apricots, 2 lbs for	25c
Molasses,	N. O Molasses, per gallon	25c
Molasses,	Fancy N. O. Molasses, per gallon	35c
Syrup,	Table Syrup, per gallon	25c

ANDERSON

CASH GROCERY COMPANY,

LOWELL BLOCK, First Ave. E. and Superior St.

Call Early and Avoid Late Delivery.

Deliveries—9:30 and 11 a. m. 2:30 and 5 p. m.

Bell Telephone 555. Zenith 555.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAIR and Complexion Specialist —Switches, 50c to $25.00. Ideal Tonic and Skin Food never fails. Manicuring, Chiropody and Electrolysist.

MME. BOYD, DULUTH and SUPERIOR.

EYES TESTED FREE and Glasses Fitted.

GEIST & ERD, Opticians, 121 West Superior Street.

Kodaks and Cameras Amateur Supplies.

Zimmerman Bros., 16 Third Avenue W.

BICYCLE BRAKE!

Simple in construction, perfect in action, insures safety, can be attached to any bicycle, combined with lock and coasters.

Chas. Sansam, Sole agent for Duluth, West Duluth and the Superiors. Confectioner and newsdealer, 503 East Fourth street, Duluth. Write for circulars.

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, MAPLE FLOORING, HARDWOOD, SCREENS. SCOTT-GRAFF LUMBER CO.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.

Sold in Duluth at

The Ideal Beer Hall.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS**

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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Telephone Calls: Counting Room—324, two rings. Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

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$1.00 per year, 50c for six months, 25c for three months.

Entered at Duluth Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH.

Herald's Circulation High-Water Mark...

17,148

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), July 2.—Light to copious showers fell during Sunday or last night in the Western lake region, Red River, Missouri, Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio valleys, Central Texas, Eastern Washington and British Columbia. The barometer is high over New York state, and low over Utah and Saskatchewan. Cooler temperatures prevail over the greater portion of the Red River valley, and it is warmer over Eastern Minnesota and Wisconsin. The weather in the lake region is either threatening or rainy, with fresh easterly winds.

Maximum temperatures in last twenty-four hours:

Abilene	90	Miles City	80
Battleford	72	Milwaukee	68
Bismarck	68	Minnedosa	54
Boston	80	Montgomery	92
Buffalo	64	Moorhead	76
Cedar City	80	New Orleans	90
Charleston	88	North Platte	94
Chicago	72	New York	74
Davenport	86	Oklahoma	92
Denver	82	Omaha	90
Detroit	68	Pittsburg	76
Dodge City	88	Portland	64
Duluth	56	Prince Albert	70
El Paso	96	Qu' Appelle	72
Escanaba	60	Rapid City	80
Galveston	86	San Francisco	62
Green Bay	68	Santa Fe	84
Havre	72	Shreveport	92
Helena	90	Spokane	66
Huron	78	St. Louis	84
Jacksonville	94	St. Paul	84
Kamtoops	58	Sault Ste. Marie	64
Kansas City	88	Swift Current	72
Knoxville	96	Washington	80
La Crosse	81	Williston	76
Los Angeles	72	Winnemucca	76
Marquette	62	Winnipeg	64
Memphis	88		

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time), today: For Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday; fresh winds, mostly northeast.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, July 2.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: Wisconsin—Showers tonight, followed by fair and cooler Tuesday. Minnesota—Showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler south portion tonight. North and South Dakota—Fair except showers east portion tonight; cooler. Upper lakes—Light southerly winds; showers and thunder storms tonight and Tuesday.

Another New National Precedent Created.

On the explicit order of the president, American troops have been ordered from the Philippines to China, there to co-operate with the armies of the European powers in a combined attack upon the Chinese. In giving that order, the president went outside of the constitution and all precedents except those established by himself. But as the constitution has become obsolete, seemingly, precedents no longer count, else an analogous case might have been found when Napier, the British minister of foreign affairs, made a request upon the United States to join England in carrying on hostilities against the Chinese empire. At that time, however, England did not control the foreign affairs of our country, as may be observed by the reading of the following extract taken from the reply of Lewis Cass, our then secretary of state, to the demand of Lord Napier for joint military action: "This proposition from Great Britain makes it proper to remind your lordship that, under the constitution of the United States, the executive branch of the government is not the far-making power. The exercise of that attribute of sovereignty is vested in congress, and the president has no authority to order aggressive hostilities." The secretary then points out that our naval officers possess the right to employ the forces under their command for the protection of American citizens and their property when in danger from lawless outrage, but "military expeditions into the Chinese territory cannot be undertaken without the authority of the national legislature." That was before this country knew of a policy of imperialism, says the Denver Post. At that time the constitution was regarded as the supreme law of the land; under the present administration, however, it has become inconvenient and obsolete and is supplanted by one-man power, the will of the president, the policy of imperialism, and in compliance with that policy the American troops have been ordered by him into Chinese territory, there to commence hostilities in conjunction with the European armies.

It Did Not Work In Boston.

Newspapers that are opposed to municipal ownership of public utilities are citing the cost of experiments in that direction in Boston as inevitable results of such ownership. Mayor Quincy abolished the contract system and inaugurated the method of doing city work direct by city employes without the intervention of middlemen or the restriction of competitive bidding. His plan included work on streets and sewers and the establishment of plants in which artisans and mechanics were employed by the day. The result was an increased cost in all departments of municipal government. One job of electrical equipment that might have been let by contract for $6800 actually cost $10,200. A municipal ice plant supplied artificial ice at a cost of $60 per ton, or about three times what ice would cost if furnished by a private company. But this failure should not condemn the system of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities. It has never been contended by the advocates of the acquisition of public utilities that money could not be wasted in that way. If political heelers are employed, and no care taken that the number employed is not in excess of the requirements, a good deal of money can be distributed with little benefit to the city. The contention is that with a proper merit system and supervision that sees that employes do a fair day's work, a considerable saving can be effected. For some years Boston has been spending money liberally. There have been commissions whose members were liberally paid for doing not much of anything. They were a part of a general system which counted progress cheap at whatever cost it might entail. As about one-half the expenditures of the city were borrowed, there was less growling than might have been expected from taxpayers who conduct their private affairs on a business basis. As the debt limit has been reached, an increase in the rate of taxation has become necessary. The interest on the public debt and the contributions to the sinking fund which the law requires absorb the entire sum raised annually by taxation. The necessary increase in the tax rate produces the usual effect.

THE PEOPLE MUST DECIDE.

An elaborate legal argument against the president's course in the Philippines has been published in pamphlet form by Francis A. Brooks, of Boston, for free distribution. Mr. Brooks is a lawyer of high standing and he presents a strong and logical argument. His object is to expose the illegality of President McKinley's colonial policy and to demonstrate the falsity of the claim that the Luzon Filipinos should be regarded as insurgents against the United States. He pays particular attention to the law, both domestic and international, and the precedents bearing on the case, and undertakes to show that the president, in treating the natives as insurgents, and in using the army of the United States for their suppression, is himself violating United States laws, and incidently his own oath of office, and is levying war without authority or sanction of law. Mr. Brooks takes for his opening text a quotation from Mr. McKinley's inaugural address, which is not so familiar to the public as some other remarks of the president prior to the Spanish war. It is this: "We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression."

Mr. Brooks regards it as all important that, if the scheme of engrafting the colonial system of government upon the United States constitution is to be defeated, the people shall express themselves against it at the polls next November. It is pointed out that if the people fail in that way to condemn the president's imperial policy he will probably succeed in getting congress to adopt it at the next session, in which case it will have been engrafted, contends this Boston lawyer, upon the constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence will have been expunged. Neither would there be any recourse to the supreme court, Mr. Brooks says:

"Let us not indulge the expectation that such a disastrous result would be prevented by the supreme court. The mischief would have been already done before the supreme court could be called upon to act in the matter; and then the supreme court would probably say that the question was a political one, and that, as it had been already decided one way by the executive and legislative departments of the government, it could not be entertained or passed upon by the judiciary. It, therefore, seems probable that we can avoid the calamity which threatens, only by such a demonstration of opposition to the president's policy at the polls in November next as will prevent congress from sanctioning it."

In short, the question is one which the people must settle. Thus is the importance of the vote this fall greatly increased.

NEELY AND RATHBONE.

The removal of Rathbone from the office of director general of posts in Cuba was accompanied by the statement that he would probably be arrested for his connection with the postal frauds. It looks now as if this statement had been made simply to deceive the people. Many days have passed, but Rathbone still walks the streets of Havana a free man. Neither has Neely, who is said to have stolen $100,000 or more, been taken back to Cuba for trial. His examination under extradition proceedings has been postponed half a dozen times, and the indications are that nothing will be done in his case for some time at least—perhaps never. One alleged reason for this inaction is the desire of the administration to keep Cuban matters entirely out of the campaign, but this seems absurd. With the facts already before the public and new evidence accumulating at an alarming rate, it will be impossible to do so.

It has been ascertained that Rathbone, the director of postal affairs, was aware in January last that Neely was looting the Cuban treasury at the rate of $10,000 or more each month. Nevertheless, he reported to the postmaster general in Washington as late as April 23 that everything was in splendid condition. On that report the postmaster general complimented him very highly, a fact which since then has been brought to the attention of congress. But for the exposures made in the press the robbery would have gone on systematically and without interruption. These exposures necessitated the arrest of Neely and the subsequent removal from office of Rathbone.

It has been claimed that part of the money stolen by Neely would be recovered on the bond given to the government by a surety company. That company now plainly states that not a cent will be paid on the bond, as it is in possession of evidence to prove that Neely's robbery of the Cuban treasury had been known to his superiors many months before any action was taken, and that, as the company was not notified of this fact, its responsibility under the bond ceased at that time. Meanwhile Neely's attorneys assert that unless his client is dealt with fairly it will be shown where part of the stolen funds can be found, and that the one who received them will be found in Washington. And with the scandal increasing at this rate, the administration wants Cuban affairs kept out of the campaign! It cannot be done.

THE ILLEGAL SWEAT-BOX.

The system of criminal jurisprudence in this country, as in England, holds that every man is innocent until proven guilty by due process of law. But this fundamental principle is frequently overlooked and confessions are obtained in the most questionable manner by police officers, private detectives and prosecuting attorneys. Against this practice the criminal court of Erie county, New York, pronounced most distinctly the other day, and this decision cannot fail to attract deserved attention in criminal practice all over the country. The "sweatbox" system so generally in use by the police and even the private detective agencies in all of the larger cities of the country is denounced as unlawful by the Erie court, and any sort of evidence obtained in that manner is pronounced to be inadmissible because obtained contrary to law and to the disadvantage of the accused, who must be regarded as innocent until convicted.

Under the old English law, which is the foundation for our whole system of jurisprudence, it is made the duty of the arresting officer to caution the accused that any voluntary statement he may make will be used against him when on trial. No one would think there of subjecting a prisoner to "sweatbox" treatment, for the simple reason that not only could nothing be gained by it, but the official guilty of such a proceeding would render himself liable to the most severe censure of the court and invite instant dismissal from office. A wide departure from this fundamental principle of law is noticeable in our country, and in sume instances accused men have been subjected to even bodily torture in order to obtain a confession. This "sweatbox" system has grown up because of the tolerant attitude assumed by the courts, but it should not be permitted.

No judge should knowingly consent to such a procedure or give it countenance in any way. The rights of the accused should be fully protected by the court, and justice is certainly not done when people who are arrested are subjected to the "sweatbox." The New York court pointedly informed the officials to that effect, and they will be slow hereafter in exceeding their powers. If the officials do not heed this warning, the court should deal with them as the offense demands.

Statistics of death by lightning in the United States in 1899, collected by the weather bureau, show a total of 536. A large percentage of the fatalities occurred in August, a total of 133, though in every month they are reported. Pennsylvania leads with 56, Illinois coming next with 41, other states showing the following figures: Ohio, 34; Indiana, 28; Minnesota, 24; New York, 23; Michigan, 21; Massachusetts, 11. The Southern states show the fewest deaths, Florida having only three fatalities and Louisiana eight. Not one of the Pacific coast states figures in the tables. Some 45 per cent of the fatalities occurred in the open, 34 per cent in houses, 11 per cent under trees and 9 per cent in barns. In one part of this report Professor Henry, the compiler, makes these important suggestions: "Persons in a house during a thunder storm should avoid chimneys and open windows. The middle of the room is probably the safest part. In the open, persons should never seek the shelter of trees. Wire fences and live stock should be avoided. If on horseback, it would be well to dismount and wait until the storm passes."

The Boston Herald says that, after thorough research and careful estimates, it has reached the conclusion that at the present rate of consumption the lumber supply of the United States is likely to be exhausted within twenty-five years. The amount of lumber now used is 5,000,000,000 cubic feet for making paper, while three times that amount, or 15,000,000,000 cubic feet, is burned in stoves, fireplaces and furnaces, and the use of wood in fences and for railroad ties is increasing. The forest products annually consumed in the United States are estimated to be worth $1,000,000,000.

The outlook on the eve of the Democratic national convention is very favorable for the nomination of Mr. Towne for vice president. He is beyond all question the leading candidate today, and the man who is most to be feared as a competitor for the honor—Mr. Shieveley, of Indiana—asserts that he is not a candidate and would not accept a nomination. All talk of Hill or Sulzer seems to be mere wind. Hill is impossible for many reasons. Sulzer, while a useful member of congress, is not good vice presidential timber.

The Chicago News thus summarizes the war situation throughout the world: "The empress dowager has moved from Bloemfontein and will hold a parley with Aguinaldo at Jonkerspruit, while Lord Roberts, having detched one column to Maloios and another to Tien Tsin, expects to defeat Gen. MacArthur half way between Machadorp and Macabebe before the week is over."

"Boss" Cox, of Cincinnati, has resigned his position on the Republican national committee, "for the good of the party," he says. Sometimes even a "boss" feels it necessary to bow to the force of public opinion. But Cox is not one whit worse than Hanna, and the latter has not shown any inclination to resign.

All honor to the Duluth naval apprentice who gave up his life while fighting for his country in China. "War is hell," and we realize the truth of the remark when our friends fall before the enemy's bullets.

No man who did not stand by the Chicago platform of 1896 and who does not now believe in the principles enunciated therein will be nominated by the Democratic convention at Kansas City.

The Chinese trouble has given "Hon. John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam," another excuse for breaking into print. His "opinions" are worth about 2 cents a column.

As soo as Gen. Grosvenor closes his correspondence with Lemuel Ell Quigg he will issue an election forecast.

Duluth will have a good sized representation at Kansas City to shout for Bryan and Towne.

The Rounder

One day last week, or rather one night, something happened to a party of members of a secret society that ought to result in some increase in their attention to details hereafter. A local branch of the order was to be instituted at Proctorknott, and the party went up to assist in the operation. While the main lodge was being instituted in one room, a female auxiliary of the same was being instituted in another room. So there was quite a crowd up from Duluth, men and women, and as it was not expected that they would be able to get back within the hours of the ordinary schedule of public conveyances, arrangements were made with the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road for a special car which was to bring them back whenever they got ready to come.

Secure in the knowledge that they possessed means of getting back to town after their fun was over, they waded in and enjoyed themselves. The work of the evening, of course, was the institution of the new lodges, and after that was over they gave way to the enjoyment of the hour, and engaged in that pleasurable occupation, they noted not the passage of time.

"Why, its 4 o'clock! Who would have thunk it?" announced the humorist of the party.

With that the fun ceased and preparations were made for getting home. Wraps and hats in place, the Duluth party sallied forth to the railroad yards, and there found their special car.

"What a fortunate thing it was that we thought to have this special car arranged for," said one of the party.

"Isn't it fine," said another, and all agreeing that it was, they piled aboard and took seats. They sat for fifteen minutes, sleepily, the stimulus of the festivities worn off and being replaced by a deep longing for soft, downy couches.

"Well, I'm ready any time they are," said the humorist. "Perhaps if they knew I was ready they'd start."

* * *

This began a series of comments, and everybody wondered why the train did not start. There was no sound of an engine anywhere, there was none fastened to the car, and altogether the prospects seemed poor. But the crowd was reasonably patient, and it sat some time longer before endurance ceased to be a virtue.

"Let's get out and push," said the humorist. But others in the party got out and started to look up some of the yard authorities. One was found, and when the situation was explained to him he said he knew nothing of any engine. There was not one with steam up to his knowledge. Investigation proved this to be true. Then, of course, explanations were in order. It developed that the committee of arrangements had arranged for a special car, but not for an engine, and that was why none had shown up. An engine was immediately ordered, and when steam had been made it was run out and the special car was run down town. By that time it was long after the breakfast hour, and everybody was tired, and hungry, and cross.

MARCHING REFRAIN.

Official War Cry of Minnesota Anti-Trust League of Traveling Men.

In eighteen hundred and ninety-six
We rode to Canton on passes;
But the grass had not grown on McKinley's front yard,
Till we felt like a lot of jackasses.

We'd rather count ties to Lincoln, Nebraska,
Or walk on the lake to Duluth;
For when Mac's in the chair, we're up in the air,
And you bet we are telling the truth.

MARCHING CRY.

Bryan! Towne! Bryan! Towne!
We'll turn the jingoes down!
Deep Down! Deep Down!

MINNESOTA YELL.

Rah! Rah! Rah!
Min-ne-so-tah!
What's the matter with Charley Towne
He's all right!
Who's all right?
Charley Towne!!

TOWNE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Martin County Sentinel: Minnesota Democrats gave C. A. Towne a hearty and unanimous endorsement for vice president. Except from a standpoint of locality Mr. Towne's nomination cannot be improved upon, and he is so far superior intellectually and oratorically to Tom Platt's Rough Rider that that objection need not be considered fatal.

Hinckley Enterprise: Charles A. Towne is an able man no one will deny; a better could not be named for second place on the Democratic national ticket—but we want him right at home; we want to see him represent the Sixth district.

Delano Gazette: Bryan and Towne is the proper ticket for the Democrats to nominate at Kansas City. They will make such a campaign as was never before made in the interests of the people.

"A Slovenly Stump-Speech."

Portland Oregonian Ind.-Rep.): The Philadelphia platform is a flat, vapid, platitudinous and slovenly stump-speech. Just one thing the Republican party has done for which credit is due it. It has established the gold standard. This is the source of the national prosperity about which the platform says so much. The gold standard has given confidence in money and business, and the people do the rest. The chief products of "protection," on which the platform-makers have spent their record, are support of great trusts and further enrichment of great millionaires.

It Was a Hummer.

Hinckley Enterprise: The Twentieth Century Edition of the The Herald was a hummer. The color work was good and the descriptive matter excellent.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARPER BROS.' WORLD'S BEST

Dog and Pony Show

150 beautiful Animals that do everything but talk—traveling in their own train of Palace Cars—will exhibit on lot back of

Palladio Building, Wednesday and Thursday, July 4 and 5.

Afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Evening at 8.

Prices only 15c and 25c.

See the big parade Wednesday Noon.

PAVILION—Duluth's only recognized Summer Theater. Matt Kusell, Lessee and Manager. Leon Kusell Associate Manager. VALENTINE STOCK CO. Positively this week only. Special Fourth of July Matinee and grand display of fireworks at night. Repertoire: Monday and Tuesday, "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Fourth of July Matinee and Saturday night, "All the comforts of Home." Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Matinee, "The Crust of Society." Prices for this engagement, lower floor, 15c and 25c. Boxes, upper floor, 25c.

PARLOR THEATER.

Wm. J. Wells, Manager. 19 Second Avenue West

"Great Big Show."

New Stars! New Novelties.

Only fun in town. Delighted audiences

STACK & CO.

A Gigantic Purchase of Shirt Waists

In Percales, Fine Lawn, Chambray, Organdy, India Linon, Mercerized Satin Silk Striped Ginghams and other washable goods at our own price, means a big saving to you. ***Thirty-six hundred Waists*** to select from, divided into four lots. Styles to please the modest as well as the most fastidious—prices to suit all.

Lot 1. Shirt Waists in all sizes from 32 to 44, worth at least 50c each, at only **23c**

Lot 2. 75c, 98c and $1.25 Shirt Waists, all sizes, at only **49c**

Lot 3. Shirt Waists that we sold all season and others sell now at $1.50, $1.75 and $1.98 at only **98c**

Lot 4. Shirt Waists in fine silk stripe effects, and other new weaves, worth as high as $3.48, at only **$1.48**

A BARGAIN IN SEPARATE SKIRTS, To be had only once in a lifetime. Extra quality fine pique Skirts, trimmed with insertion, slightly soiled, regular price $3.98 each, at **95c**

A Sale of Ladies' Belts.

Ladies' Pulley Belts— in double-faced Satin, with buttoned bodice back, at only **49c**

Ladies' Dog Collar Belts— in black and colors, with lock effect, worth 75c each, at only **39c**

Ladies' Leather Belts— A combination of goods worth as high as 25c each, at only **10c**

Ladies' Pulley Belts— with bodice back and buttons, made of double-faced ribbon, at only **25c**

Ladies' Gloves and Mittens.

We are showing a splendid line of Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2-clasp style, with patent thumbs in white, gray, modes and tan, also black, excellent value at only **$1.00**

Silk Mittens, in black and colors, new goods at the lowest prices named by any house in the city; prices that mean a big saving to you from 75c a pair down to **15c**

Summer Corsets.

Summer Corsets, worth 39c, for **25c**

Men's Neckwear.

Gents' Bow Ties, worth 25c, for **10c**
Gents' Teck Ties, worth 35c, for **19c**

Toilet Soaps.

Lana Oil Soap, worth 10c a bar **6c**
Cuticura Soap, worth 25c a bar **17c**
Buttermilk Soap, worth 5c a bar **3c**
Congo Soap, worth 3c a bar **1½c**
Tar Soap, worth 5c a bar **3c**
2 gross assorted 10c Toilet Soap **5c**

Hosiery Dept.

A big stock at wonderfully low prices.

Men's red and blue seamless Hose, worth 15c a pair, at **10c**

Boys' 2x1 ribbed extra heavy double Knee Hose, worth 22c a pair, at **15c**

Ladies' fancy Hose, blue, pink and orange, worth 19c a pair, at **12½c**

Underwear Dept.

40 dozen Children's Vests, each **3c**

5c Towels at 2½c each. 50 dozen Full Bleached Towels, good size, colored borders, fringed, sell regularly at 5c **2½c**

6c Toweling at 3½c yard. 25 pieces Bleached Toweling, full width, heavy, twilled or plain, good value at 6c per yard **3½c**

8c Towels at 5c each. 20 dozen large size, full bleached Towels. Bird's eye weave—fringed, worth 8c each, for **5c**

69c Damask at 35c yard. Mill Ends of Red Damask in red, green and blue Plaids, worth regularly 69c, sale price **35c**

85c Bed Spreads 59c— 5 dozen large size Marseilles Patterns Bed Spreads of heavy quality cotton, worth regularly 85c each—sale price **59c**

Important Sale of Pillow Cases and Sheets.

Pillow Cases of good quality soft finished muslin, worth 12c each —at **9c**

Pillow Cases, sizes 36x45, torn and hemmed of best pillow-case muslin, worth 15c—each **11c**

Sheets, size 81x90, good quality Sheeting, worth regularly 69c each, this sale —special **49c**

Brown Sheeting, best Standard L. L. quality, full yard wide, worth 7c per yard—at **5c**

Special Value in Ladies' Skirts.

Ladies' Duck Skirts in blue and black grounds, polka dots, skirts full sweep; worth $1.25. Special price **98c**

Ladies' Denim Skirts, made in the prevailing shapes in the season's most fashionable shades, trimmed with white braid; worth regularly $1.75. Price **$1.25**

Ladies' Black Dress Skirts, of good quality Novelty cloth, nicely made, finished with velveteen binding; worth $2.25. Sale price **$1.89**

Ladies' Walking Skirts, made of every heavy quality of Cheviot, double box plaited, with several rows of stitching on botton of skirt; worth $4.48. Sale price **$3.48**

Dress Calicos—2000 yards Best Standard Dark Dress Calicos in all the desirable colors, very suitable for wrappers and children's dresses, worth 6c **3½c**

Percales—50 pcs Sea Island and White Star Percales, light and dark colors, in neat figures and stripes, worth 12½c per yard, at **7½c**

STACK & CO. THE FAIR STACK & CO.

HAVE THEY SETTLED?

Rockefeller and Carnegie Said to Have Harmonized Their Differences.

CONTROLS THE LAKES

Rockefeller to Get the Carnegie Boats and the Latter the Mines.

A Cleveland dispatch, on what is said to be the best of authority, states that the battle between Rockefeller and Carnegie, the great manufacturing and transportation magnates, is over, and that a truce has been declared on terms that leave the victory in the Rockefeller family. Victory is nothing new for the Rockefellers, for they have become so accustomed to it that anything else would come as a complete surprise.

The credit for this victory is given to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the son of the Standard Oil and Lake Superior Consolidated prince, who has had charge of the transportation department of his father's millions. This is practically his first big piece of financial engineering, and the fact that it is attended with success leads to the belief that he will be a worthy successor to his father.

The battle between the two interests, which has been on for about a month now, first became known to the public through the withdrawal of the Rockefeller whaleback fleet and some of the Bessemer barges from the ore trade. This, it was understood, was to push the wild lake freight on iron ore up to $1.25, the season contract rate, from $1, to which it had dropped. Later it leaked out that the object was not only to keep the ore rate up, but that it was to prevent the price of iron from falling, so that the stake was larger than had been imagined at first. In both of these objects, it is now believed, Rockefeller, Jr., has been successful. Not only will the price of iron be kept from falling, but the freight rates will be kept at $1.25, and to enable him to better wield an effective influence in the freight market, the vessels that have been built, that are being built or that are still to be built for the Carnegie interests are to be transferred to the Rockefeller fleet. In return for this, the dispatch states, Carnegie is to be given an interest in the Rockefeller mines in Minnesota and elsewhere.

Carnegie's transportation interests are centered in the Pittsburg Steamship company, which company will, within a month, control fourteen large vessels. The Rockefeller fleet, when it is complete, numbers fifty-six vessels, and with the fourteen from Carnegie the total Rockefeller armada will number seventy vessels, nearly all of large size and modern equipments. This will form a formidable leverage in the lake trade. When it is Rockefeller's pleasure that rates shall go up, with this engine he can make them obey his will. This will be to the advantage of independent vessel owners, who will have the advantage of the raises he forces, such as the one he is engaged upon now.

But if it ever gets to be Rockefeller's interest that rates shall go down, the independent vessel owner will be a very small factor in the situation. He will find that it is easier to lower rates than to raise them, and that Rockefeller's lever will work more easily that way and less to the advantage of the small vessel owner. Now the term "small vessel owner" includes men that were leaders a couple of years ago.

It is believed that the immediate effect of this deal will be to put the ore rate to $1.25. This will hold up the iron and steel market, and in all probability prevent any serious break in prices this fall.

WITHOUT A PITCHER.

Hansell's Big Duluth Team Cannot Win In That Shape.

Bayfield's crack ball team was too fast for Big Duluth's pitcherless aggregation, on Saturday. Mr. Revoyr, a wholesale and retail dealer in puzzling shoots and curves, proved an enigma to Hansell's men. They failed to score. Yesterday afternoon, Smith, a University of Chicago twirler with an incline plane delivery was in splendid form. His curves broke sharply just in front of the plate and he had tremendous speed. The Big Duluths managed to get but four hits off him and one run. The team from this city was handicapped for pitchers. Jack Carney, the former Western leaguer failed to report, and Glenney, the other crack twirler was unable to get away with the team. Arnesen and T. Irwin were put in to do the pitching for the locals, and they did well. With either Carney or Glenney on the slab, both games would have been exceedingly close. The score by innings in Saturday's game was:

		R.	H.	E.
Big Duluth	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	3
Bayfield	0 0 1 4 0 0 1 2 x	8	17	0

Batteries—Arnesen and Randall; Revoyr and Gardner.

Yesterday's game was played in raw drizzling weather, and was much more interesting. The score:

		R.	H.	E
Big Duluth	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	4	3
Bayfield	2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 x	5	8	2

Batteries—T. Irwin and Randall; Smith and Gardner.

The Saturday and Sunday games between Duluth and Superior were postponed on account of the weather. On Wednesday the teams will play two games. Superior plays at Oneota Park in the morning at 10 o'clock and Duluth goes to Superior in the afternoon.

Dog and Peny Show.

The Harper Bros.' dog and pony show will be seen in Duluth this week, appearing on the lots in the rear of the Palladio building. The show is said to be a very clever one. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette said of it: "The handsome little animals mimic with startling fidelity the feats of human actors in the real circus."

All who suffer from piles will be glad to learn that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will give them instant and permanent relief. It will cure eczema and all skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. Max Wirth.

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. It vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
"Never Disappoints"

A DULUTH BOY.

Harry Broman, Young Sailor Killed In China, Belongs In This City.

The dispatches from China, in another column, announce that among the sailors killed on June 25 at Tien Tsin was Harry A. Broman, of Duluth. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ida M. Broman lives now with her young daughter at 1429 West Superior street, and the little family is plunged into the deepest gloom and sorrow because of the death of this bright young member.

Mr. Broman is at Iron River, Wis. They have a large circle of relatives and friends.

Harry Broman was born in Duluth nearly eighteen years ago, and up to the time of his enlistment in the navy he had always lived here. He attended school up to the time of his enlistment, going to the Adams school. He had always wished to belong to the navy, and three years ago he prevailed upon his mother and secured her consent to enlist. He was an apprentice, and he had been most of the time on the Newark, which was Commodore Watson's flagship during the war with Spain. He served through that struggle, and after it was over he had shore leave and came home for the first time, during the Christmas holidays of 1898. Since that time his mother had not seen him, though she had frequent letters from him. His letters were always bright and interesting, and full of lively descriptions of his life aboard ship and the scenes that the rounds of the Newark brought within his view. The last letter, written from Yokohama, Japan, came only about three weeks ago. That was before the vessel was ordered to China.

When news came a few days ago that several sailors had been killed at Tien Tsin, without any names being mentioned, Mrs. Broman feared that her son was among the killed, so she was not so surprised as she might have been when she was told of his death. Yet she and the boy's young sister are nearly heart-broken over the disaster.

Young Broman was an exceptionally bright and intelligent boy, and his school record was good. He was a favorite with his schoolmates, and word that has come from his naval career indicated that he was getting along well there.

AT THE PAVILION.

Valentine Stock Company Makes a Great Hit.

The Valentine Stock company, which has been delighting audiences in the Twin Cities for several weeks, appearing at Manager L. N. Scott's theaters, opened a week's engagement at the Pavilion yesterday. This is by all odds the best stock organization that ever appeared in this city. Manager Kusell was most fortunate in securing them. From here they will go to Winnipeg, and after a short engagement will return from there to the Scott houses in the Twin Cities again. Miss Annie Blancke and Miss Kate B. Blancke, of the company, have appeared in St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every summer in the Neill stock company, and they are great favorites. This year Miss Annie Blancke is managing the company.

The play presented yesterday was "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Miss Annie Blancke appeared in the title role, and a most delightful little lord she made, with her tiny figure, which appeared most handsomely in the garb of a boy. Her pretty boyish ways and the refinement and beauty of her thoroughly artistic work completely captivated the audience.

Miss Kate Blancke as the adventuress was strong and forceful in the part. Miss Meta Maynard displayed a high order of emotional talent and a depth of sympathetic feeling that betrays high art as well as natural gift.

The company throughout is excellent and the staging is fine. Especially noticeable is the handsome dressing of the play. The costumes are very handsome, completely captivating the ladies, and the men, too, for that matter.

This evening the company will repeat "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and tomorrow evening "All the Comforts of Home," one of Charles Frohman's successes of a few year's ago, will be given.

A House Damaged.

The home of William Faulkner caught fire about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and before the blaze was extinguished by the fire department fully $300 worth of damage resulted. Much of this loss was in household furnishings on which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney.

American Enterprise at Paris.

Among the striking and original exhibits at the Paris exposition of 1900 few have occasioned more favorable comment than the great map of the United States, 18 by 15 feet, exhibited by the well-known advertising agency of Lord & Thomas, Chicago and New York. This map is constructed to show at a glance the various details concerning state areas and population, number of publications in each, circulation per issue, percentage of circulation to population, value of publishing plants, number of employes, average hours of labor, average wages paid and average cost per inch for yearly advertising. Information of this nature is of especial value to advertisers, showing as it does the best locations in which to place advertising to reach the greatest number of people and secure best results.

The firm of Lord & Thomas has been engaged in the general advertising business for over thirty years, and ranks among the largest in its line. They prepare advertisements for all classes of advertisers and place them in any publication in the world.

Copies of this valuable map will be sent free on request to all advertisers who address Lord & Thomas, Trude building, Chicago.

Remington Brothers, 1900 Newspaper Manual

Just out is the finest this house has ever published and one of the best ever produced in America. It contains nearly 700 pages handsomely bound in brown and gold. It is a complete catalogue of all newspapers and other publications in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Porto Rico. The arrangement of the lists is particularly compact and concise, enabling an advertiser to obtain any information regarding a newspaper with the least possible effort. The Manual has been published for thirteen years by Remington Bros., New York, one of America's foremost newspaper advertising agencies.

Fables of the Rail---II.

A Young man was going to Chicago to get Married, and he rode in the Sleeping car so that he would be nice and Fresh for the Ceremony next Day. But he wa sunable to Sleep, and when the young Woman saw his Red eyes and what a General Wreck he was, she thought he had Accumulated a Jag and refused to Marry him, whereat he got his Picture in the Paper for being dead.

Moral—Always go to Chicago via the North-Western Line and you will sleep like a brick and be as fresh as a daisy when you arrive.

Reports show that over fifteen hundred lives have been saved through the use of One Minute Cough Cure. Most of these were cases of grippe, croup, asthma, whooping cough, bronchitis and pneumonia. Its early use prevents consumption. Max Wirth.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

PANTON & WHITE

THE BIG GLASS BLOCK STORE

DULUTH, MINN.

AND NOW FOR THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY!

A day that sets the blood jumping and leaping with a thrill that only the small boy with his toy cannon and fire crackers can outdo for the moment. Think of the enthusiasm of a 20th century 4th of July, and see how it has affected the prices of all our goods at The Big Glass Block store for ***TUESDAY.*** To give our employees an opportunity to celebrate the day—this store will be closed all day July 4th, and for the accommodation of the public OPEN TUESDAY TILL 10 p. m.

Foulard Silks—Half Price.

Our entire stock of high grade, high priced Foulard Silks, the newest, the best, in exclusive lengths for dresses or waists. Mostly all foreign fabrics—also a few exclusive lengths from Cheney Bros. in satin faced plain and twilled Foulards—all leading shades represented, designs the latest, in 24 and 27 inches wide, regular retail price $1.50; half price Tuesday, a yard..... **75c**
(Limit, two dress patterns).

Gents' Furnishings.

Gents' Percale Negligee Shirts, nice assortment, attached collar and cuffs or white band to wear with white collar; best 50c values; Tuesday **39c**

Men's fancy Half Hose, in great variety; best imported specialties in high novelties. See window display. Marked down for Tuesday; choice **25c**

Men's exclusively summer suspenders, not cotton cloth, but best silk web, handsome colorings, values to $1.00; Tuesday **50c**

Men's Puff Bosom Summer Shirts, fine cambric bodies, latest novelties in plain white and fancies; Tuesday **$1.25**

Men's Silk Bosom Shirts, printed cambric to match bosoms, best ever shown at 98c; Tuesday **69c**

Men's Summer Underwear, fine light blue or black, with silkette stripe or 1x1 rib, ecru balbriggan, elegantly finished. See window display; Tuesday **50c**

Men's and Boys' Sweaters, best values ever shown in Duluth, merino, all-wool or fine worsted, all leading novelties; Tuesday—
48c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.48.

Men's Golf or Bicycle Hose, anything we have in stock up to $1.50 a pair, and desirable effects at that, marked down Tuesday to..... **50c**

Gloves.

Ladies' Washable Chamois Gloves, other dealers ask 75c; our price **59c**

Silk Taffeta Gloves (for summer) in black and colors, regular value 35c; our price..... **25c**

Silk Mitts, white, Ladies' and Misses, all sizes, only—a pair **25c**

Black Silk Mitts—
13c, 15c, 20c and 25c

Black Silk Mitts—double palms **35c**

Cloak Dept.

Great Fourth of July slaughter in Shirt Waists, Washable Skirts, Silk Waists, Ladies' Suits and Dress Skirts. This great sale of Ready-to-Wear Garments starts Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and continues until Tuesday night—Two days of Great Price Slaughtering.

FOURTH OF JULY SALE OF WAISTS—

Women's fancy Colored Percale Waists, nicely made, 65c kind; on sale Tuesday at..... **25c**
None sold to small dealers.

Women's fine Colored Percale Shirt Waists; not two or three dozen, but 2000 to select from; regular 75c and 85c kind; your pick Tuesday at **35c**

Great Fourth of July Sale of Ladies' $1.25 Colored Percale Waists. We name the price.... **49c**

These waists are all the newest styles, made up in the newest effects. Positively none sold to small stores or peddlers.

Great Fourth of July Sale of White Lawn Waists and Colored Percale Waists; value $1.50; your pick at..... **85c**

Another Great Silk Waist Sale.

Another great Silk Waist Sale. Small stores can't touch this value. Silk Waists worth up to $4.50; in white and colored; your pick while they last at..... **$1.98**

Silk Waists, worth up to $6; closing out price..... **$3.69**

Silk Waists, new Fall Styles, in Black Taffeta, on sale at—
$4.98 and $5.98
We lead them all in Silk Waists.

Jacket Sale.

Now is your chance to buy a Jacket cheap. Ladies' Spring Jackets, worth up to $5.00; closing out price **$1.49**

Rainy-Day-Skirts—New lot just received. You can buy the best $6.00 Rainy-Day-Skirt here on Tuesday at..... **$4.98**

SEE THEM.
All our Tailored Suits marked down below other store prices. Come and see for yourself. We carry high-grade Suits only.

Women's Colored Underskirts, worth up to $2.50; your pick at..... **98c**

Women's Colored Underskirts.

Washable kind; on sale at—
69c and 89c

FOURTH OF JULY CORSET SALE—Summer Corsets, made of good strong netting, fancy trimmed; on sale Tuesday only, at..... **19c**
Worth 45c.

See our window display of New Fancy Corsets, on sale at **48c**

Muslin Underwear.

6000 dozen Corset Covers, Drawers, Gowns, Petticoats and Chemise, constituting an enormous purchase from one of the best American Muslin Underwear manufacturers of this country, and offered at the lowest prices ever known for high-grade Muslin Underwear.

Corset Covers on sale at—
11c, 25c, 35c, 49c

Gowns on sale at—
49c, 65c, 75c, 89c, 98c

Chemise on sale at—
39c, 49c, 61c, 98c

Drawers on sale at—
29c, 35c, 49c

Maids' and Nurses' Aprons on sale at—
23c, 25c, 30c

Bargain Counter No. 4.

To give everybody at the head of the lakes a chance to celebrate the **Great and glorious Fourth** we place on Bargain Counter No. 4, 10 cases of the National Red, White and Blue Bunting at, per yard—

2½ cents.

We reserve the right to limit quantities, but will give everybody who purchases for their own legitimate decoration, all they need at the price quoted, 2½c.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Ladies' fancy Two-toned Hose and Polka Dot favorites, very cheap at 15c; Tuesday..... **11c**

Ladies' 50 gauge real Maco Cotton Hose, a genuine 2-thread Hose, double sole, high spliced heel, best 35c quality in town; Tuesday **25c**

Ladies' fine Gauze Cotton and Lisle Thread Hose, plain fancy drop stitch and all over lace, very best 75c grades; Tuesday **50c**

Children's and Misses' double thread Black Cotton Hose, fine 1x1 rib, handsome Lisle thread finish, 5 to 9 inches; Tuesday..... **12½c**

Children's, Boys' and Misses' real Egyptian Cotton Hose, best wearers on earth; Tuesday **25c**

25c to 31c ones only..... **25c**

Worth one-third to one-half more. Misses' fine Jersey Rib Vests, low neck, no sleeves or high neck, long sleeves; Tuesday..... **19c**

Ladies' fine Ingrain white maco Cotton Vests, Richelieu rib, square neck, no sleeves, taped; Tuesday **10c**

Ladies' better grade of above lace trimmed in Pink Sky White; Tuesday **15c**

Ladies' fine mercerized Summer Bodies, Richelieu rib, pink sky lavender and white, sold by most dealers as being silk. See window display, Tuesday..... **25c**

Parasols.

White Silk, all styles and all prices, from—
95c to $5.75

Large assortment of fancy Parasols, at **$1.98**

Umbrellas.

All styles, all colors, all sizes and all prices, from—
49c to $12.50

Store will be closed all day July 4.

Bargain Counter No. 1.

Women's Wash Dress Skirts....

Big Fall in Prices.

Women's $1.50 Linen Crash Skirts
Women's $1.50 Blue Denim Skirts
Women's $1.25 White Duck Skirts
Women's $1.25 Navy Blue Skirts With White Dot.
Women's $1.25 Blue Duck Skirts.
Women's $1.50 Brown Denim Skirts Some trimmed—others plain.

Fourth of July Sale. Your pick of any of these Skirts at—

89c

Kai Kai Wash Silks.

While they last we will offer our entire line of Kai Kai Wash Silks in Plaids, Checks and Stripes; regular 45c qualities at—

22½c Yard.

Black Dress Goods.

Popular fabrics at special prices for Tuesday's selling.

At 59c—50-inch Herringbone Cheviots, 50-inch all-wool Diagonals, Crepons, Mohair Brocades, all-wool Soliel Fancies, all-wool French Serges and Henriettas, values up to $1.25 a yard; sale price—per yard..... **59c**

At 92½c—50 and 54-inch all-wool Cheviots, Homespuns, Zibelines, Camel's Hair, Granites, Fancy weaves, also extra heavy German Henriettas, imported Serges, etc., values up to $1.75; sale price—a yard..... **92½c**

Silk Grenadines.

For Tuesday we offer the balance of our Black Silk Grenadine Dress patterns, $30 and $40 patterns, Tuesday, a pattern **$12.50**

Colored Dress Patterns.

All our Imported Dress Patterns, no two alike, and all of our special Skirt Patterns that have sold at $18, $15 and $12.50, choice Tuesday—per pattern..... **$5.00**

Colored Dress Goods Reduced.

All Fancy Colored Dress Goods up to 59c per yard reduced for Tuesday's selling, in three lots—at per yard—
25c, 15c and 7½c

Wash Goods Reduced.

IRISH DIMITIES—
From our large stock of Imported Dimities, we select 20 pieces for Tuesday's selling, regular price 25c—sale price..... **12½c**

DOMESTIC DIMITIES—
And Cambelle Cloths, the price of which has been 15c and 18c per yard all season, for Tuesday's selling, we cut the price to..... **9½c**

FOREIGN FABRICS—
Such as Poult de Soie, Satin Striped Dimities, Satin Striped Ginghams, Embroidered Mousseline de Soie, Printed Mousseline de Soies, Silk Ginghams, regular 20c and 60c goods; sale price—per yard..... **35c**

Shoes, Oxfords, Slippers, Women, Boys, Girls.

Do not miss our special holiday inducements, all the newest styles in Tan, Chocolate or extra fine Black Kid, Turn or Welt Oxfords, regular price $1.75 and $2.00; special **$1.43**

Several of our finest designs in hand-turn Slippers, including Red, Patent Calf, White and Extra Soft Kid with low or high heels, regular price $2.00, special..... **$1.48**

SHOES—A BIG BUNCH—
Every pair of our $2.50 and $2.75 up-to-date, lace and button shoes, plain or fancy cloth and kid tops, turns, welts or McKay's, Kid the finest, the fit and wear guaranteed; price..... **$1.94**

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES—Latest styles in Chocolate or Dongola Kid, with or without extension soles, easy on the feet and great wearers, $1.25 values for..... **95c**

EXTRA SPECIAL—
The best qualities of Shirting Prints, American Indigo Blue Prints that retail at 6c and 7c, for Tuesday, per yard, only..... **3¾c**

Ribbons for the Fourth of July!

We are headquarters for Red, White and Blue Ribbons.

Flag Ribbon—
No. 4—8c yard. No. 9—15c yard.
No. 5—10c yd. No. 12—18c yard.
No. 7—12c yd. No. 16—20c yard.

Red, White and Blue Stripe Ribbon, gros grain
No. 2—5c yard. No. 7—10c yard.
No. 3—6c yard. No. 9—13c yard.
No. 4—7c yard. No. 12—17c yard.
No. 5—8c yard. No. 16—20c yard.

Red, White and Blue Stripe Ribbon—Satin....
No. 9—25c per yard.
No. 12—30c per yard.
No. 16—35c per yard.

Silk Flags—
24x36 inches—each **75c**

10 per cent reduction on bolt of 10 yards on above ribbons.

Don't Miss Window Display of Hats

Hardware Dept.

HAMMOCKS—
Special cut prices on Hammocks for Tuesday—

69c 6-foot Woven Hammocks at—each..... **53c**

$1.15 Woven Hammocks, with valance, each..... **95c**

$1.48 heavy Woven Hammocks, with valance, two spreaders and pillow—each..... **$1.19**

CROQUET SETS—
4-ball Croquet Sets—Tuesday, per set..... **49c**
6-ball Croquet Sets—Tuesday, per set..... **79c**
8-ball Croquet Sets—Tuesday, per set..... **89c**

JAPANESE LANTERNS—
Fancy Colored Japanese Lanterns—for house and lawn decorations—per dozen..... **60c**
American fancy colored Bucket Lanterns—per doz..... **30c**

LUNCH BASKETS—
Four sizes of covered Splint Picnic Baskets for Tuesday, at each—
10c, 15c, 18c and 25c

Crockery Dept.

WATER TUMBLERS—
Thin engraved Glass Water Tumblers, worth $1.00 per dozen—Tuesday, at—each..... **5c**

BEER TUMBLERS—
Thin blown Glass Beer Tumblers, worth 75c per dozen—Tuesday, at—each..... **4c**

LEMONADE STRAWS—
Stone's Paper Lemonade Straws, bunches of 100, at..... **7c**

WATER SETS—
Blown Crystal Glass Pitchers, 6 tumblers and tray, per set... **59c**

WHITE CHINA TEAS—
White Vienna China Tea Cups and Saucers, per set of 6 Tuesday, at..... **75c**

SLOP JARS—
Plain White uncovered Slop Jars, Tuesday at—each..... **69c**

Flags! Flags!

We carry the most complete line of Flags in the city.

Mounted Muslin Flags. All Sizes.

Size	2x3 inch	2c per doz
	2½x4 inch	3c per doz
	3½x6 inch	7c per doz
	4½x7½ inch	13c per doz
Size	11x18 inch	25c per doz
	18x24 inch	45c per doz
	20x36 inch	89c per doz
	30x50 inch	$1.40 per doz

Flags of all nations in sets of 12 and 24—
$1.50 and $3 per set

Standard all-wool bunting flags. We carry all sizes from 4x6 up to 20 feet. Get our prices before buying.

Drugs and Sundries

DRUGS AND SUNDRIES—
Fountain Syringes, the "Bon Ton" 3-quart Fountain Syringe, 3 pipes, the standard price is $1.25 each—special..... **67c**

NIPPLES—
The Anti-Colic in Black, Maroon and White, regular price 5 cents each; special two for..... **5c**

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA—
Regular price 50c a package—for..... **25c**

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—
$1.00 size..... **72c**

ROOT BEER—
A 25c bottle makes 5 gallons of sparkling beer; special..... **10c**

FIG SYRUP—
50c size..... **33c**

INDIAN SPRING MINERAL WATER—A bottle contains one gallon—25c size..... **17c**

DENTAL BOX—
Saves powder, patience and time. To introduce we will do the following: With every dental box we will give FREE a small bottle of Colgate's Tooth Powder.

Musical Merchandise.

VIOLIN BRIDGES—
The well-known imported Paupi bridge, usually sold for 10c or 15c; our price..... **5c**

VIOLIN PEGS—
The kind you pay 25c for—per set of four, our price..... **15c**

VIOLIN TAILS—
The real ebony kind, 35c is the usual price; our price..... **25c**

ROSIN—
The finest imported German Rosin, 10c you usually pay; our price..... **5c**

VIOLIN BOW HAIR—
The standard 25c quality—our price..... **15c**

"Biographical Dictionary of Musicians," by Theodore Baker, published by G. Schirmer, with portraits from drawings in pen and ink, by Alexander Gribaydoff. This work contains the opera numbers and Metronome marks of most all composed works. It is the most complete work of its kind yet published. Publishers price $4.00; for..... **$3.50**

Open Tuesday Till 10 O'clock P. M.

Flowers For the Fourth.

A full assortment will be found on hand and at our usual very low price—

What is more elegant than a nice Bouquette for the Fourth?

Linen Dept.

69-inch Damask, pure linen, silver bleached, cheap at 50c—per yard..... **37½c**

2x2½ yards, Table Cloths, pure linen, border all around, sold at $2.00; each..... **$1.50**

TURKISH WASH RAGS—
Bleached fringed, worth 5c—each..... **2½c**

12-4 Bed Spreads, hemmed, extra heavy Marsellies patterns, cheap at $1.25; each..... **88c**

17x35-inch Cotton Towels, heavy honey comb weave, worth 5c; each..... **3½c**

5-4 Sheeting, heavy unbleached, worth 18c, at—a yard. **15c**

40-inch Sheeting, unbleached, fine and soft, sold at 7c, a yard.... **5c**

50 dozen Huck Towels, all pure Linen, hemmed, worth 25c; each **19c**

Special Millinery.

Greatest values we have ever offered. If we offered you ONE DOLLAR gold pieces for FIFTY CENTS you would think we were philanthropic. Yet we are making the same offer in values—at least—when we offered our trimmed Hats, be they what they may—at just HALF PRICE.

The assortment is very limited the values not.

Do not miss the window display of Hats.

Wall Paper Dept.

Nothing like the SOLID OAK GRILLES for embellishing the double doors of your parlors, for dividing a portion of your hall, or separating an alcove chamber. See them and get our prices.

Room mouldings, that match in color the wall paper, are the proper thing. We have 40 kinds to choose from.

Wall Papers.

Rich embossed Handprints, Louis XVI Fresco effect, none more elastic, at the low price, a roll.. **50c**

Tapestries, copies of the Gobelin, Flemish, Bruges, French and domestic—at prices ranging from, per roll—
10c to $1.00

Damasks, Florals, Stripes, Crepes, Ingrains, in all the popular colorings. Prices—per roll—
10c to 45c

Now that the Spring rush is over THE TIME IS AT HAND when both labor and material can be obtained at prices not contemplated a month ago. The values we give are not duplicated out side of our establishment. We have the largest and most complete assortment in the Northwest.

Elegant Silk Brocades on White back grounds for parlors, after the Colonial style, at—per roll—
35c and 50c

Candies For July Fourth.

200 pounds fresh Gum Drops, 15c quality—at per lb..... **8c**

500 lbs wrapped Caramels—cream mixed and Kindergarten mixed candies—all regular 20c qualities, per lb **10c**

Candies for the Fourth.

Gum Drops—Fresh and soft, assorted flavors, 15c kind, per lb ---- 9c
Caramels—Fresh, tissue wrapped, assorted flavors, the 15c kind, per lb ---- 8c
Chocolate Creams—Plain or nutted, light or dark, coated, 40c boxes, very delicious, in lb boxes ---- 21c
One-half pound boxes at ---- 12c

Belts! Purses!

Leather Belts—Black, fine grade, tapering, covered buckles—the latest styles in all sizes, worth 35c and 40c. Tomorrow ---- 25c
Finger Purses—In black and brown, with card pocket and nickel clasps, value 35c. Tomorrow ---- 25c
65c Finger Purses at ---- 48c

Freimuth's

Tomorrow's Selling for the 4th will be Spirited at Freimuth's

Everybody needs some article of attire for that glorious day, and the special price attractions below, coupled with the exclusiveness of Freimuth fashions will bring crowds here.

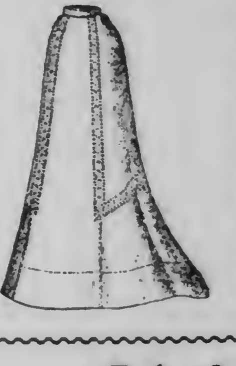
Flags and Bunting for Decorating

We have purchased an immense lot for this 4th and you can do a great deal more decorating for the same money if you buy here. Flags from the size to wear in your hat to the big banners on masts. Be sure and get our prices before you buy and also be careful to note the quality of the buntings used.

Summer Skirts! Silk Waists!

Fashion leading styles of the season. Priced for the last days selling prior to the great Fourth.

Walking Skirts in gray, blue and brown, 15 rows stitching around bottom, tailored seams, inverted plait back, side opening, 38 to 41 inches long—special for Tuesday ---- $5.00
Crash Skirts that laundry nicely, wide hem at bottom, inverted plait back, all sizes, 40 to 44, for Tuesday ---- $1.00
White Pique Skirts—Fancy weaves, deep hem at bottom, tailored seams, inverted plait back, for Tuesday $1.50
White Pique Skirts—Insertion trimmed, good quality pique, 4-inch hem, inverted plait back, for Tuesday $1.95



All Linen Skirts—Double ruffle flounce, insertion lace trimmed, cut very wide, inverted plait back. Special sale Tuesday $3.00
Wash Underskirts—Made from best wash materials, ruffle flounce, cut very wide—38 to 43 length, worth $1.25. Special sale for tomorrow at ---- 75c
Black Silk Waists—Just in for the Fourth; elegant Taffeta waists, tucked front and back, soft cuffs, sleeve perfect fitting, sizes 34 to 44. Special sale tomorrow ---- $5.50
They should be $6.75.

4th Of July Shirt Waists!

Never such exquisite styles at such very low prices.

White Lawn Waists—tucked front and back, detachable collar, all sizes, 32 to 42. Tomorrow ---- 75c
White Waists—at $1, a grand array of styles, plain or fancy trimmed, the newest fancies, styles you cannot see elsewhere ---- $1.00
50 Cents for $1 Sample Waists.

White Waists, Special—A fine White Lawn Waist, lace insertion trimmed, tucked back, sizes to fit everybody, worth $2; Tomorrow ---- $1.50

75 cents for $1.50 Sample Waists
One Dollar for $2.25 Sample Waists

Kid and Fabric Summer Gloves.

Read the savings offered here on dependable Gloves for the Fourth of July.

Lisle Gloves in all fashionable summer colors and black; 4-button, sold at 35c—Tomorrow ---- 25c
Suede Lisle Gloves in all the newest of the season's shades; very stylish, worth 75c, tomorrow 50c
Milanese Lisle Gloves—have suede finish; self or embroidered backs—swell colors—special tomorrow ---- 75c

Chamois Gloves—colored, also Mochas, all are washable—in mode, slate and pearl gray shades; with self or black embroidered backs, regular price $1.25 a pair—Tomorrow ---- $1.00
"Dent's" Kid Gloves—This celebrated make in all the light soft summer shadings, the greatest summer Kid Glove brought out—They equal most all the $2 kinds—Selling tomorrow ---- $1.50
Child's Gloves—All kinds and all prices—no such assortment elsewhere.

4th of July Sailor Sale.

Don't miss it. Here's your chance for a swell sailor at half.

68c your choice from about 400 Sailor Hats in either fine or rough straw. We sold them all season at $1 and $1.25, Tuesday 68c.
$1.00 your choice from about 300 finest quality split and fancy Straw Sailors, including the new Knox shapes, prices ranging from $1.50 to $2.50. Choice $1.

Tuesday all trimmed Hats at Half and Less Than Half price.

Just received—the newest styles in Ladies' and Misses' Felt Outing and walking Hats, **89c to $2.25.**
Mexican Hats, with silver braid—95c.
Child's Lawn Bonnets at 19c, 25c, 48c to 75c. Worth double the money.

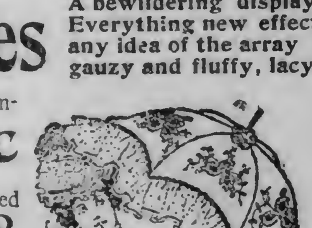
Shoe Sale—Fourth of July Specials on sale all day Tuesday.

SPECIAL—Ladies' black and tan Vici Kid Shoes, either kid or vesting tops—latest lasts; the $2.50 and $3 kinds—all sizes, Tuesday ---- $1.47
SPECIAL—Mannish style Oxfords—our latest in tan calf and black vici—all sizes and widths—our $3 kinds Tomorrow ---- $2.39
$1.47 For three strap Sandals of finest vici—regular value $2.00.
$1.19 For one strap satin bow Sandals—all sizes—regular value $1.50.
$1.29 For newest $1.50 and $1.75 Ladies' Oxford Ties, in tan and black.
$2.47 For the famous Rochester made Ladies Shoes—worth $4.00.
10 cts. For 75 pairs Infants' Kid Moccasins.
59 cts. For Child's button spring heel shoes, vici kid, patent tip, 5 to 8, worth 85c.
89 cts. For Misses' black and tan Shoes, lace or button, 11 to 2—light and heavy soles, sell regularly at $1.50.

Beautiful Shades

A bewildering display of the season's most favored fashions. Everything new effect. Utterly impossible to convey to you any idea of the array of styles from the plain coaching to the gauzy and fluffy, lacy effects.

White Jap Silk Parasols, with white enameled frame and stick; cheap at $1.25, special Thursday ---- 95c
Rich White Silk Sunshades, with colored gauge, 2-inch border, most bewitching effects, worth $2.50, special Tuesday ---- $1.98
Colored Jap Silk Parasols, with wide grenading ruffle, trimmed with chiffon, a good value at $3.25, and indeed a style setter—Tuesday ---- $2.48



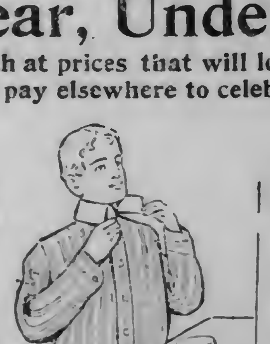
Fine white Silk Parasols, with a 3 inch polka dot gauge border and 6-inch chiffon ruffle, bewitchingly beautiful, $4.00 value; tomorrow ---- $3.25
Child's Parasols, in fancy colored coverings, pretty ruffle and polished handle, two sizes, worth 35c and 50c for ---- 39c & 25c

Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, For Men.

Furnishings for the Fourth at prices that will leave you part of what you would pay elsewhere to celebrate with.

Swell Neckwear.

Your pick of all our 75c and $1 Ties—the swellest of the season—any Tie in the house for Tuesday ---- 50c
Soft Bosom Shirts—Hundreds in variety—why pay more elsewhere or why swelter with a stiff bosom shirt—a big lot regular $1.25 Shirts selling at ---- 75c
Soft Bosom Shirts—with two separate collars, beautiful patterns, our regular price is 75c; Special Tuesday at ---- 59c



Underwear Sale—Read.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and double seated Balbriggan Drawers, never sold in any store in the country for less than 45c—Special Tuesday ---- 25c
Men's Sox—Black, tan or mixed brown or gray, our regular 15c Hose—Tuesday ---- 12½c
Boys' Shirts—Just what will please them for the Fourth. Soft bosom Percale Shirts with two separate collars, stiff bosom Percale Shirts with link cuffs and stylish silk bosom shirts—Our price is for all sizes ---- 50c

Store open Tuesday Evening until 10 o'clock
Closed all day
4th of July, "the day we celebrate."

AN OUTING SALE AT

The New Store

Store Open Tuesday Evening until 10 o'clock
Closed all day
4th of July, "the day we celebrate."

The Outing Sale

Commenced this morning. During this sale Special Prices will prevail on all kinds of merchandise especially needed for the Fourth of July and subsequent outing days. Tomorrow will be a good time to buy your needs at very little prices.

You can't afford to miss this opportunity. Visit the Store and see our Many Bargains.

A Special Sale of Golf Capes.

At about 65c on the dollar. We purchased a very large manufacturers' entire line of samples of GOLF CAPES. The prices are so far below the regular that we can sell them to you at a saving of 35c on every dollar you spend if you buy your GOLF CAPES HERE, and now. Included in the line are—

Misses' Golf Capes, $3.50 to $8.
Ladies' Golf Capes, $4.50 to $18.

We also offer in connection with this Outing Sale, a large assortment of

Steamer Rugs and Shawls

at the same special price reductions—that is, at a saving of 35c on each dollar invested. We show a large assortment at from—
$6.50 to $9.00

A Sale of Silk Waists—

At special low prices during the Outing Sale—

Ladies' Wash Silk Waists—Made up in fine Silk Madras Cloths—Outing Sale price ---- $1.50
Ladies' China Silk Waists—Made up in Corded Silk—Outing Sale Price ---- $3.50
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists—In all the latest fashionable colorings (not one desirable shade missing), values $5.00 to $6.00; Outing Sale price ---- $3.98
Ladies' Ribbon Silk Waists—Made up of fine qualities of Valenciennes Lace and double-faced Satin Ribbon, of a very fine quality; these Waists were made to sell at $8.50, or more; our Outing Sale Price ---- $5.00

There are Special Outing Sale Prices on:

Separate Skirts, Walking Skirts,
New style Double or Drop Skirts,
Dress Skirts, Ladies' Suits.
Also in Silks and Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Wash Goods, White Goods.

Shoes for everybody, as well as Men's Furnishings. You can fill your wants easily here, and buy them at prices way below those regularly asked, if you come in during our Outing Sale.

Our Carpet and Curtain Department Is ready for Business.

We solicit your inspection of our **Entirely New Stock and Styles**, including Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Shades, Brass and Iron Beds, etc. In order that you may become favorably acquainted with these new departments, we offer a special Opening Bargain in **Lace Curtains, Tuesday's price** ---- **$2.00**

But you can't possibly appreciate our goods unless you call and inspect them. Visit our new Carpet and Upholstery Department.

Flag Bunting.

For the Fourth of July Decorations.
Special Outing Sale price by the yard 4c—by the piece ---- 3½c
For the Benefit of our retail trade only. Dealers Barred.

The New Store

Will be open Tuesday Evening until 10 o'clock.
Closed all day on the Fourth of July.

A Great Outing Sale of Shirt Waists.

89c, $1.00 and $1.25 Shirt Waists—During this Outing Sale ---- 59c

THEY MUST CONNECT

Board of Health Would Force Houses to Be Connected With Sewers.

WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

That Is Time the Board Proposes to Allow For the Work.

At a meeting of the board of health this morning it was decided to have the council adopt a resolution giving all property owners that have neglected to have their houses connected with sanitary sewers, where such connections are possible, just sixty days to make such connections.

This action of the board will effect between 600 or 700 houses in the city. The health board has carefully considered this matter, and has come to the opinion that much sickness is due to the failure of property owners to take advantage of their opportunities and have sewer connections. Much of the property affected is owned by non-residents.

The board has had this matter under consideration at various times for years past, but this is the first time that it has attempted to force the property owners to make the connections, for the reason that in years past many of the houses that will be effected by the order have been vacant. Now practically every house in Duluth is occupied and paying good rentals to the owners.

Gronseth & Olsen

Established 1887.
Cash Grocers.
Zenith 'Phone, 292, Duluth 'Phone 292.
401 and 403 East Fourth St

Our Store will be Closed all day July 4th

We are always the leaders and always loyal.

Our Viking Pride, 98c sack--$2.40
Our Viking Print Creamery, lb--22c
Our J & M Coffee, 3lb cans at-85c
And Fresh Eggs, at doz-----10½c

These are the best bargains in the city today.

Gronseth & Olsen.
The Loyal Leading Grocers.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist. Top floor, New Jersey.
Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup St.
Richardson Printing Co. wants work.
Dr. Morgan, osteopathist, 6-7 Mesaba block.
Plants at half price to clean up before moving. Lindsay's green houses, Lakeside.
The ladies of Lester Park church will serve a dinner on the European plan, on the bridge, at Lester Park, the Fourth of July.
Kelly's dye works for sick clothes.
Reduction in trimmed hats at Miss Swenson's.
The Parlor theater has an excellent program for this evening and the balance of the week. About every type of vaudeville amusement is represented. On the score of features will be found Powers and Freed, the clever musical duo; Harry Lando, the great contortionist; Gordon sisters, the sweet singers; Grace Gilmore, dancing soubrette; Baker and Kirby, character comedians, and many others. The opening farce is called "The Blockhead," and is funny from start to finish. A matinee is announced for Wednesday, July 4, when the entire show will be given.
Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park. Both pavilions open to the public.
Second citizenship papers have been granted by the district court to Gust. A. Linstin, Auvear Frichette, Joseph Brassard, Thomas Baker and Nels Anderson.
Marriage licenses have been issued to Guiseppe Purchea and Franzina Carlea and to Donald J. McDonell and Mary H. Lawlor.
Fruits and picnic delicacies in abundance, at Masonic Temple grocery. 'Phone 169, either one.

PERSONALS.

Miss Emma Westin, of Ely, Minn., is here for a two weeks' visit with her sister, Miss Tena Westin, of 119½ East Fourth street.

H. H. Hart, of St. Paul, is in the city today and is at the St. Louis.

L. Arctander, of Minneapolis, is at the St. Louis.

Mrs. J. H. Pearce and Miss Davidson, of Virginia, are at the St. Louis.

John B. Gordon, of Marquette, Mich., is at the St. Louis.

C. M. McKay, Thomas Gill, W. Fogarty and E. O. Boily, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., are at the St. Louis.

John McCarthy and Miss May McCarthy, of Stillwater, are guests at the St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Larpenteur are at the St. Louis.

J. H. Sessions, of Minneapolis, is at the Spalding.

Miss Coward, of Rossland, B. C., arrived in the city today and is going down the lakes on the steamer Majestic.

J. F. Browner-Ancher, of Minneapolis, is a guest at the Spalding.

John F. Martin and A. U. Cleveland, of Minneapolis, are at the Spalding.

H. J. Wessinger, of Virginia, was in the city last evening.

P. J. Fickinger, of Conneaut, Ohio, is at the Spalding.

George H. Larke, formerly of the News Tribune, now of Chicago, came up from there Saturday, accompanied by Harry N. Hosick, and they left yesterday morning on the steamer Dixon for the north shore, where they will fish for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, of Cleveland, Ohio, are in the city on their wedding trip, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George K. Taylor, at their home on Park Point. Mr. O'Brien is a brother of Mrs. Taylor.

It's Bryan and Towne.

If the Democratic convention to be held at Kansas City nominates them, you can obtain the best accounts of the convention by getting the Kansas City Star. It is received daily at Bennett's book store, 214 West Superior street. Price 5 cents.

Keep your eye on Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company. We never sleep. We are the originators, others come after. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

ASSESSMENTS.

Being Delivered to County Auditor---Board of Equalization July 16.

Today is the last day for assessors to make their returns to the county auditor, and among the assessors that straggled in this morning was City Assessor Olafson, whose men brought up a wagon full of books and turned them over to the county auditor. By night it is expected that all of the assessors will have made their returns, and then the work of the auditor's office on the books will begin.

The board of equalization will meet on the third Saturday of this month, which will be July 16. The session is expected to be quite a warm one, as there are several matters of great importance to come up. The principal thing will be the assessments on pine lands, which County Auditor Halden has had raised considerably. It is expected that the lumber interests will be in with objections.

Another important matter will be the settlement of the assessments on iron properties that have been developed since the general settlement of assessments on iron properties four years ago. A large number of changes have occurred since then. Not only have the values of iron properties advanced, but many properties that were non-producers then and were taxed accordingly have become producers since, and their assessments must be changed. Again, many properties that were simply acres of no great value have since been developed into promising ore bodies, and this will necessitate still further changes. Altogether the board will have quite a little work to do.

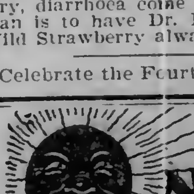
The board is composed of the board of county commissioners with the addition of the county auditor.

Is at Koochiching.

Mae Sagar, the missing clerk from the One Cent store, is in Koochiching or near there. She is with her sister, Mrs. Savage, and went up to the Rainy Lake country on June 14. It is reported that both she and her sister have joined fast society on the border. The police department received an anonymous message this morning giving the name of the house she was in, but they are unable to decipher the name. The above information regarding Miss Sagar is authentic and the girl's mother probably knows where she is.

A little life may be sacrificed to an hour's delay. Cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea come suddenly. Only safe plan is to have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always on hand.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.



It's Not So Warm
At least it does not seem so when there is
HIRES Rootbeer
on hand. It keeps your blood cool and your temper even. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels.
CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Malvern, Pa.

DON'T FORGET
to order your Groceries at the New

Masonic Temple Grocery,

TOMORROW
As the Grocery Stores will close all day Wednesday, July 4th.
Good Things for Picnics and Luncheons.

California Plums,
California Peaches,
California Cherries
VERY CHEAP.

Bananas, dozen ---- **15c**
Watermelons ---- **35c**

Tomatoes at your own price.
Blue Berries, Raspberries. Gooseberries, Currants.

Japan Tea ---- 3 lbs **$1.00**
Try our 3-lb. can Mocha and Java ---- **85c**
Creamery Butter, lb ---- **22c**
Dairy Butter, lb ---- **17c**

The Masonic Temple Grocery,

DENNY O'LEARY, Prop'r.
203-205 E. Sup St Store Open Tuesday Ev'g

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The grocer man laughed in his sleeve and sold the lady 40 cent coffee. No coffee is worth more than 25 cents. This is the price the best coffee sells for. Baker's Premium Coffee.

SUTTON & McCABE,

GROCERS.
No. 5 West Superior Street.

To those who intend going on a basket picnic on the Fourth of July we wish to say that it will pay you to come and inspect our display of fresh Fruits of all kinds, at the very lowest prices.

We wish to say to our customers and the public in general that we will close our store all day the Fourth. We hope everybody will get their orders in on the 3rd; we will keep open until 10 p. m. the night of the 3rd.

SUTTON & McCABE.

EVERYBODY READS THE WANT ADVERTISEMENTS in The Evening Herald. They are fresh, crisp and interesting. 15 words, 15 cts.

MINERS QUIT WORK

All of the Union Coal Miners In Alabama Walk Out.

DISPUTE OVER SCALE

Work Stopped Pending Settlement and Indications Favor a Long Strike.

Birmingham, Ala., July 2.—All the union miners in Alabama, about 10,000 in number, suspended work today pending the settlement of the wage dispute between them and the operators. The old wage contract expired yesterday, and the miners demand a 40 per cent raise. The operators refused this demand, and offered to renew the old contract, which is an advance of from 40 to 70 per cent over the one in effect prior to June 1, 1899. This the miners rejected, and a referendum is being held at the various mining camps for the purpose of further instructing the delegates to the state miners' convention, which body will meet here again tomorrow, to act in accordance with the new instructions which are to be given today.

The mass meetings at the miners' camps are considering the scale proposed by the miners' convention; also the offer of the operators, but it is impossible to say yet what the prevailing sentiment is. Pending these negotiations, work is suspended, and is expected to remain in that condition until a settlement is reached. If tomorrow's convention's representatives, rank and file, support the demand of the committee, a general strike may follow, as the operators say they will not advance wages in face of a falling iron market. Meanwhile, about 5000 tons of coal are being mined in the district daily by convicts and non-union miners. A prolonged shutdown means the blowing out of many furnaces.

REFUSES TO RATIFY.

Cabinet Withholds Approval From the Treaty Ports Agreement.

Washington, July 2.—After forty-eight hours' consideration, and probably after consulting the president at Canton by wire, the cabinet officers here have decided not to ratify the agreement of nine articles providing for the neutralization of Shanghai and the Southern Chinese ports submitted by Minister Wu. There were some things in the agreement which the government felt that it could not accept. Such, for instance, as the absolution proposed to be extended to the Chinese government in advance for any outrages that might occur in the treaty ports.

The government has, however, no objection to the principle embodied in the arrangement and has therefore told Consul Gen. Goodnow by cable that he might pledge the United States government to commit no act of hostility so long as the viceroy of the province is able to keep the peace and will protect foreigners. This determination has been made known to the other powers.

There is every disposition on the part of the government here to encourage such agreements, for they will not only relieve the government of the necessity of maintaining a large naval force at the southern treaty ports but will tend to strengthen decidedly whatever opposition there may be in China to the anti-foreign element headed by Prince Tuan.

Our government is convinced that this leader does not represent the Chinese government, but that he is merely a self-constituted head of a lawless and riotous combination. It also is satisfied that the official class of China generally, the men of influence and learning, are decidedly opposed to Tuan's policies. Holding this view, our government is still convinced that a state of war with China does not exist: that we are merely opposing an insurrectionary mob, even though that mob has been swelled by rebellious Chinese soldiers. It is pointed out that not a single one of the European powers interested in China has taken a different view from this and the United States is not likely to lead the way in a contrary policy unless there is a great change in the situation.

ROBBERS' HARD LUCK.

Dynamite Mangles One and Spoils Most Elegant Prospects.

Chicago, July 2.—A bold attempt by two masked men to loot the safe in the office of the Globe Laundry company early today was frustrated by an accident that may prove fatal to one of the marauders. In exploding dynamite to shatter the lock of the inner door of the safe, one of the men had his right hand torn away and his arm shattered, while the other was struck in the face by a flying fragment of steel.

The injured men fled, leaving gagged and bound on the floor three men employed by the company, whom they had surprised sleeping in the room adjoining the office. So copiously did the blood flow from the wounds of the safe robbers that when police officers arrived upon the scene, they found not only pools of blood on the floor, but the red liquid was bespattered on the stairs and on the street in front of the building.

The mishap saved a large sum to the company, the officials intimating that the strong box, which had a narrow escape from being rifled, contained thousands of dollars, but refusing to disclose the exact amount.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

MILES CITY BLAZE.

Miles City, Mont., July 2.—The Custer County Wool warehouse, two dwellings, a barn and eight cars burned here last night. There was 300,000 pounds of wool in the warehouse partially insured. Loss, $250,000.

Cheapest place in the city to buy buggies, carriages or delivery wagons is at Jacob Hammel's new carriage repository, corner Third avenue East and First street, old Union rink.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LEGATIONS BESIEGED

(Continued from page 1.)

Pekin. The admiral also represents the situation of the ministers as most desperate. The shortage of their food supplies reported by Admiral Kempff gives rise to the gravest apprehension. Having been brought to Taku by runner, this dispatch represented the minister's condition at least five days ago, and there is reason to fear that the worst has happened in the interim.

Admiral Kempff's favorable report of the condition of the Oregon is believed by Secretary Long to be based upon the report of the commander of the Japanese vessel which generously offered assistance.

No further reinforcements have been ordered to China, military or naval.

The word "duty" in Admiral Kempff's dispatch is taken to mean "Dutch," in reference to that legation.

SHELLING AT TIEN TSIN.

The French Consulate Damaged and Three Frenchmen Killed.

Paris, July 2, 3 p. m.—The French consul at Tien Tsin telegraphs under date of June 26, as follows:

"Several shells were fired into the town yesterday evening, one falling on the French consulate and seriously damaging the building without injuring the residents. The secretary of the consulate, who was acting as road surveyor for the town and two French sailors were killed at the town hall."

YUNG LU'S MESSAGE.

London, July 2.—A special dispatch from Shanghai containing another version of Yung Lu's message is that it was an appeal to the taotai shong to send help. Yung Lu is further said to have declared that he and the dowager empress had been seeking to protect the Europeans and legations but that Prince Tuan usurped the imperial power June 20, since when the soldiers had refused to obey Yung Lu. The latter is also said to have stated that Tuan personally ordered the attack on the foreigners at Pekin.

WORD FROM LYON.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Pekin Reaches Seoul.

New York, July 2.—The International committee of the Young Men's Christian association has received a cablegram dated Seoul, Corea, from D. Willard Lyon, its secretary stationed at Pekin before the recent troubles arose. The cable is as follows: "Arrived today. Are all well. Have no news of Gailey."

ENGINEERS DRIVEN OFF.

Tsin Tchoo, July, 2—The German engineers on the Shan Tung railroad have been forced to abandon their work owing to disturbances between Kia Ho and Wei Hsin. The engineers, who were plundered by rebel soldiery, managed to reach a place of safety after a runing fight, in which many Chinese were killed.

IOWA MAY GO.

Tacoma, Wash., July 2.—Owing to the wreck of the battleship Oregon, shore leave is being refused all men on the battleship Iowa, at this port, and the officers say they would not be surprised at any moment to receive orders to sail for the Orient.

LENZ SENDS NEWS.

Berlin, July 2.—A telegram from Dr. Lenz, the German consul at Che Foo says: "Our minister at Pekin was murdered June 18."

Class of Physical Culture

According to the Swedish system of gymnastics, for ladies and young girls, will commence July 5. Apply afternoons at 301 Masonic Temple.

MRS. GURINE F. TONNING.

GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Annual Amateur Championship Contests at Garden City.

Garden City, L. I., July 2.—The annual amateur golf championship tournament began this morning at 6:55 o'clock on the links of the Garden City Golf club. The weather was fine and the air bracing. There was a breeze from the north, which was against the players of the first tee, but it was not strong enough to baffle any of the golfers, many of whom made excellent drives at the start. Sixty couples are carded to play in the qualifying round today.

F. O. Beach, of the Meadow Brook club, and G. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, were the two players who opened the tournament, and the others were dispatched in pairs at intervals of four minutes. There was very little delay in getting the men off, not more than ten minutes being wasted up to 10 o'clock, when over forty pairs had left the first tee.

Among the best scores by the earlier players was that of Louis Livingston, of West Brook, L. I., who finished the first 18 holes in 87 strokes. His partner, J. G. Averill, of the Country club, of Rochester, N. Y., took 90 strokes for his 18.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For the Glorious Fourth

You will want a case of good bottled beer. We keep only the best brands. Send orders early.

ROHL BROS., 107 West First street.

'Phone 484.

The Month's Dredging.

During the month of June E. T. Williams & Sons and C. S. Barker took out 600,830 yards of dirt from the harbor at the head of the lakes. This is a good month's work although not a record breaker. The north channel is now completed up to the ore dock and one dredge is at work above the St. Paul & Duluth bridge. During the month only eight dredges have been at work most of the time instead of twelve. Four have been engaged on private work.

THE DAKOTAS.

Rain and Hail In North Dakota---South Dakota Crops Damaged.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks—Rain, accompanied by hail, has fallen all day. Rain has fallen as far as Grafton on the south, in light quantities west to Nelson county, and east as far as Crookston, where the fall was heavy. Crops will be benefited in those sections where they had not previously been reported completely ruined.

Fargo—The electrical storm was very severe in this part of the state and Andrew Stormberg, a well known farmer, twelve miles north of the city, was killed while standing in his barn door. All his clothing, including his shoes was torn from his body. A schoolhouse three miles from Fargo was burned, and several blazes around town were started by the lightning.

Telegams have been received announcing the death of Lieut. Sam Magill at Newport News. Magill is a Fargo boy and has been in the navy a number of years, being on the Oregon on its famous trip around the Horn.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Whitewood—A disastrous hail storm swept through the country, causing damage to crops and property. The storm started north of Deadwood, passing through to Big Bottom on the Belle Fourch river. Stock stampeded and in their terror did damage to fences. The glass in the Welshmire hot house in Centennial valley was broken out and the plants ruined. In many places, fields and gardens are damaged beyond recovery. From Sturgis to Piedmont the storm was terrific. Crops in the path of the storm were in fine condition and the loss to farmers is great.

Lead—The storm which visited the valleys north of the Hills with such disastrous results extended to Lead. There was a tremendous rainfall here, the street running rivers of water.

Huron—Commander Lawrence of the state G. A. R., announces as his official and personal staff: Assistant adjutant general, T. E. Blanchard, Mitchell; assistant quartermaster general, A. B. Nelson, Pierre; judge advocate, John L. Jolly, Vermillion; department inspector, Thomas Reed, Arlington; chief mustering officer, Perry Oldfield, Pierre. Personal staff: W. L. Palmer, chief of staff, Carthage; C. S. Blodgett, Kimball; J. W. Abbott, Webster; A. B. Conners, Hot Springs; G. G. Bennett, Deadwood; W. R. Stone, Brookings; Charles Marshall, Rapid City; Warren Osborn, Yankton; Melvin Griggsby, Sioux Falls; N. W. Lowthian, Milbank; Myron E. Pay, Volga; W. W. Haven, Mitchell.

IN MICHIGAN.

The Plans For Operations at the Ropes Gold Mine.

Houghton—At the expiration of two weeks, possibly sooner, the new plant of the Ropes Gold mine will be in readiness for a test of the cyanide process in treating the old mill tailings. At Ropes there are eleven tanks. The five principal tanks are set on the side hill about on a level with the old stamp mill. These have a diameter of 40 feet and a depth of ten. Each has a capacity of 500 tons and when in use will contain 400 tons of mill tailings and about 100 tons of cyanide solution. They are located at a considerable hight above the deposit tailings. The tailings will be loaded in tram cars and drawn by steam power to the top of the tanks, where arrangements of switches will do the filling so evenly that no trimming will be necessary.

The bottom of each tank is covered with slats on which a canvass 40 feet in diameter will be placed before the mill tailings are dumped in. When the five tanks are filled with tailings the cyanide solution will be admitted from two small tanks still higher up on the hill and will be sprayed over the surface of the tailings. This solution will be kept uniform in strength.

Each tank full of tailings will be treated for five days, and one tank will be discharged and one filled every twenty-four hours until all the tailings have been treated. The tanks will be emptied by night and filled by day, two shifts of men being employed. They will be emptied through trap doors in their bottoms after all the solution, which will have taken up the gold has been drained off. Several tram cars will be employed in this work.

Only the tailings in the big pond directly in front of the stamp mill will be treated. There are between 50,000 and 60,000 tons there. Those which lie in the shallow swamp for half a mile below the old plant will not be reworked. As the capacity of the new plant is 400 tons of tailings a day it is a simple matter to figure when the final clean up will be made.

The tailings assay about $2, possibly a little below that, per ton. At this figure Corrigan, McKinney & Co., should clean up at least $50,000 on the tailings. The new plant will cost complete in the neighborhood of $10,000. If the profits on the treatment of the tailings come up to expectations underground work will doubtless be undertaken at the mine.

The machinery is in good condition and could be prepared for hoisting in a week or ten days. There is little water underground. A thorough survey and inspection of the workings could be made at a small expense.

THE LIGHTING QUESTION.

The Council Will Have That to Wrestle With.

The council meeting this evening promises several things of interest to persons that do not care to follow routine affairs of city government. It is very probable that a three year contract will be made with the Commercial Light & Power company to furnish not less than 286 street lights of a nominal 2000 candle power and and a 4000-hour a year service for $70 a light. The city reserving the right to terminate the contract at any time on 30 days notice, it will however have to pay $80 a light if the contract is terminated in less than two years and $85 if terminated in less than one year.

The aldermen are very likely to take action in regard to the resolution of the board of fire commissioners, adopted last Friday evening, in which the board states that it will not send the old Silsby engine to West Duluth unless the council shall pass a resolution absolving the board from any charges of malefeasance in office. The reply of the council is likely to be of an asbestus scorching nature.

The regular monthly payrolls for city employes will be passed.

Easy and Delicious Desserts.

Burnham's Hasty Jellycon makes delicious desserts. You have nothing to do but dissolve it in hot water and set it away to cool; it makes a delicious transparent and delightful jelly dessert. Flavors: Orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Get a package today at your grocer's.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.

Brick store room in Union Block, First avenue west and Fourth street. Low rent. Good location for drug store or similar business.

CHAS. P. CRAIG & CO., Herald Building.

Real Estate and Loans

Stocks bought and sold; also deal in Commercial Paper. Rental Agency for resident and non-resident property-owners.

Thos. P. Brown, No. 704 Torrey Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STENOGRAPHY OR TYPEWRITING AT 313 Lyceum building. 'Phone 637. Prompt service.

PALMIST.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT. 704 East Second.

CLAIRVOYANT.

J. LEO SMYTHE, HIGH PSYCHIST and clairvoyant medium. Sitting in all affairs of life. Do not go to cheap, pretending mediums. Why not go to the best, it costs no more and satisfaction guaranteed. J. Leo Smythe is known and endorsed by the most prominent people. Come and see him. You will never regret it. 208 West Second street.

Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.

Steam Carpet Cleaning and Rug Weaving. Carpets laid and refitted. Carpets renovated on floor when desired. Rugs made from old carpets. Duluth and Superior Steam Carpet and Rug Weaving Works, 1522 West Michigan street.

PERSONAL.

"WOMAN'S BLESSING," PRIVATE prescription; positive cure for suppressed or irregular menstruation; never fails; box free. G. M. Howe, M. D., Drawer W, Chicago, Ill.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, scalp treatment, manicuring and massage. Mrs. Sherman, 404 New Jersey bldg.

LOST.

LOST—DOCTOR'S POCKET CASE CONTAINING instruments. Please leave at 192½ West First street and receive reward.

LOST, BETWEEN FIFTY-EIGHTH AVENUE west and postoffice West Duluth, on Saturday last, pair spectacles. Please return to 719 Fifty-eighth avenue west and get reward.

LOST—PONY—MARE. RETURN TO L. Cohen, 923 Fourth avenue east, Duluth, Minn.

LOST—LAST SUNDAY, A SMALL POCKETBOOK, containing note for $37, made by A. Lieberman to Joseph Fostofsky and endorsed. Finder return to 313 West Superior street, and receive reward.

West Duluth

Matters in relation to the West Duluth fire engine are likely to remain in statu quo for some time, as there is no great prospect that any apologies to the board of fire commissioners are forthcoming anywhere.

Alderman Cochrane said today that so far from apologizing he was ready to prove his statements if the board demanded proof.

"I have no apologies to offer," said Mr. Cochrane. "What I said is the truth and nothing but the truth, and if the board or anybody else wants proof of what I said I will give it."

So far as any action by the council in line with the commissioners' demand for retraction is concerned, Alderman Cochrane said that he assumed full responsibility.

"I made the statements on my motion," he said, "and the council is not in the position of backing me up in it."

A member of the fire board said today that an apology must come from somewhere.

Meanwhile it is fortunate for West Duluth that the weather is wet.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

Company C has signified its intention of taking part in the West Duluth Fourth of July parade, and it is expected that Company G will also be in line. N. B.—This part of the program is subject to other arrangements by the Rainy lake Indian celebration committee.

THE GREAT CARNIVAL.

Will Open Wednesday With Greatest Show Ever Seen.

Over at Superior the Elks' carnival seems to be the topic of discussion. The big shows of the Oriental Midway company are expected to come up from Milwaukee on a special train over the Omaha road this evening and to be placed in Hammond park tomorrow.

The ground has been fenced in and inside of this fence are other fences that will contain the big shows of the company. There will be fourteen of these shows, including the German village, the streets of India, the flying lady, Easau, the snake eater and many others of that kind. Besides these there will be the city of Jerusalem during the reign of Herod showing Christ and his disiples at the time that the Saviour raised the widow's son from the dead.

The big arch on the corner of Broadway and Tower will be lighted during the shows and the Elks have built another on the corner of Ogden and Broadway. This will be the entrance to the carnival and will be brilliantly illuminated. A large number of oil paintings of naval and war heroes will be attached to the arch and around these will be myriads of electric lights. The grounds will also be brilliantly illuminated.

For the Fourth.

Manager Kusell will have a special Fourth of July program at the pavilion. There will be a matinee and in the evening there will be a display of fireworks.

The Chinese ask "How is your liver?" instead of "How do you do?" for when the liver is active the health is good. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for the liver and bowels. Max Wirth.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

Furniture Moved and Stored....

We have experienced men, competent packers and best storage house in the city and are responsible for all breakages. Call or telephone us at 410 W. Superior street. Telephone No. 190.

DULUTH FUEL AND TRANSFER CO.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at No. 116 East Third street. No children.

WANTED—COOK, CHAMBER MAID, dining girl and dish washer, at Colson house.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at room No. 3, Lonsdale building.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A MIDDLE-AGED woman for housekeeper at 902 East Second street.

WANTED—GIRL AT ONCE, FOR GENERAL housework. 226 Fifth avenue east.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, three in family, 1710 Jefferson street.

WANTED—COMPETENT DOMESTIC, family of three. Mrs. R. S. Powell, 2311 East Superior street.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. 315 EAST Second street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 210 West Third street.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK AT PHILLIPS hotel, West Duluth. Must be experienced.

WANTED—GIRL, 225 ELEVENTH AVENUE east.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT ONCE. Call mornings, No. 1306 East Second street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 314 East Second street.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Family of three. No. 4 Adams flats.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Assisted to positions without charge. Call for application blank. Remington typewriters for sale or rent. WYCKOFF, SEAMENS & BENEDICT, 323 West Superior street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO WORK ON dairy. Good milker. Voss Bros., Thirty-second avenue east.

WANTED — GOOD SOLICITOR AND salesman. Good salary. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OFFICIAL political book "Great Political Issues and Leaders of the Campaign of 1900." Burning political questions by Roosevelt, Bryan, Beveridge, Hoar, Cochran, Lodge, Towne and many others. Acknowledged by political authorities as the argument settler of the campaign of 1900. Everybody wants it. Prospectus now ready, free to workers. Books immediately after Democratic convention. Freight paid, 50 per cent to 60 per cent commission, premiums; 640 pages illustrated. Price, $1.50. Send seven 2-cent stamps to pay postage, returned with first order. Write quick. W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED — ONE GOOD salesman in city, two to canvass country towns. Household goods sold on easy payments. Salary and commission. Gately Supply company, 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER or office man, eight years' experience in bank and insurance office. Best of references. T 83, Herald.

WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO TAKE care of gentlemen's furnished rooms. Call or address 309 East First street.

WANTED—A PLACE THAT A WOMAN can stay at home going out to do chamber work or any other kind of work that will only take the hours before dinner and supper. Mrs. I. Maloney, General Delivery.

WANTED—POSITION IN OFFICE OR store by young man 19 years old, fair penman, quick at figures and spelling. Experienced in office work and collecting. Can give references. C. R., Herald.

BY A GOOD DRIVER. A SITUATION in private family; good milker. D 87, Herald.

SITUATION WANTED BY EXPERT bookkeeper and office man with five years' practical experience. First class references and bond. F 28, Herald.

MAN 24 WISHES NIGHT JOB OF LIGHT graft. Board and $2 or $3 per week. Address L. B. Willson, general delivery, Duluth, Minn.

HOTELS.

WHEN IN MINNEAPOLIS STOP AT the new Golden West hotel, opposite the Milwaukee station. American or European plan. Everything new and modern.

HOUSE-MOVING.

H. SAXTON, 1008 WEST SUPERIOR St.

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved in or outside the city by D. Mackenzie, 1525 East South street.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

HERBAQUEEN FRECKLE WATER.

FRECKLES AND SUNBURN TAKEN away with Herbaqueen's freckle water, leaving the skin white and soft. Absolutely free from all injurious properties. 319 First avenue east.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

DRESS MAKING.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING. WORK guaranteed. Latest styles in millinery. Mrs. Bennett, 105 West Fourth street.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

MAGINNIS & SON,

Forest Reserve, Soldiers' Additional, Pine and Iron Lands Bought and Sold.

407-8-9 PALLADIO BUINDING.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, CENTRALLY located. 205 Lyceum.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE, ASHTABULA terrace. R. T. Lewis, 303 Lonsdale.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL houses. Reasonable rents. A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—VERY COMFORTABLE front room ground floor, furnished. 628 West Third street.

FOR RENT—FRONT OR SIDE ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen. House with all modern conveniences. Beautiful location, 619 West Second street.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room, all conveniences for gentlemen. Apply 521 West Second street.

FOR RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, MODERN. 1327 Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—STORE BUILDING AT 632 East Third street. Inquire 630 East Third street.

OFFERED—ROOMS AND BOARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND ROOMS, MODERN. 318 West Second street, Duluth.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—COW. SIXTY-FIRST AVENUE west and Waseca street. T. M. Wald.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES—I CAN sell better animals for less money than any one in the Northwest, for I have an experienced and trustworthy agent in California, who carefully inspects each and every one before shipment. I get no poor stock, consequently do not have to get rid of any. Write me what you want. F. N. Lang, South Superior, Wis.

CARLOAD OF FRESH MILCH COWS just received for sale or exchange for fat cattle. 929 Fourth avenue east.

FOR SALE—FRESH MILCH COW, gives twenty-five quarts per day. Inquire at G. Kraus, 1106 East Sixth street.

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILE CHEAP for cash. East End pharmacy.

CARLOAD OF FRESH MILCH COWS will arrive Wednesday, June 27, for sale or exchange for fat cattle. 929 Fourth avenue east.

FOR SALE—A CARLOAD OF FRESH milch cows, just arrived. Fine Jerseys among them. S. Kaner, 1122 East Fourth street.

J. HAMMEL & CO., THE OLD RELIABLE sale stable, have moved to their new location in the Union rink, corner Third avenue east and First street; will also handle full line of carriages, wagons, etc.

FOR SALE - BEAUTIFUL MODERN house at Lester Park. For particulars call at 5819 Oneida street, 2 to 5 p. m., Lester Park.

Horses and Mules.

Barrett & Zimmerman's Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul have on their Midway Horse Market, 600 head of Horses, consisting of Drafters, Expressers, Farm Mares, General Purpose Horses, Family Drivers and Roadsters. Also 250 head of Mules. Come and buy at Midsummer prices. Private sales daily; part time given if desired.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A SPECIALTY. M. HENRICKSEN, expert watchmaker, 334 W. Sup St.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

DR. F. H. BURNETT, TOP FLOOR BURROWS b'ld'g. Best work. Moderate prices.

MEDICAL.

WEAK MEN, YOUNG AND OLD, SUFFERING from seminal weakness, premature old age, loss of manhood, vigor and vitality, heart and kidney trouble, etc., should apply at once to Dr. LaCroix for a free sample of his wonderful remedy Aphrodisica, the best specific genetic tonic and restorer for men known to medical science. It restores quickly and permanent vital energies. Over 200,000 sufferers of seminal weakness have been cured by this old and tried remedy within the last ten years. Write today for free sample and convince yourself of its wonderful curative powers. LaCroix Clinic, 159 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MEN NERVE BEANS restore weak parts, make men strong, vigorous, robust; married men, men intending to marry, should take a box; astonishing results: night losses stopped; power restored; 61 at Boyce's, Lyceum and other druggists; mailed by Nerve Bean Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Le Duc's Female Regulator Positively warranted to cure most stubborn cases Monthly Stoppages, Irregularities, Obstructions, Suppressions $2 or 3 for $5. Refuse substitutes. Sent prepaid on receipt of price and guaranteed by the KIDD DRUG COMPANY, Elgin, Ill. Retail and wholesale by S. F. BOYCE and MAX WIRTH, Duluth; Nygren's, West Duluth; Ligneli & Sodergren, West Superior; Merrill's Pharmacy, Superior; Two Harbors Drug Co., Two Harbors; N. J. Benson, Tower; A. S. James, Ely; H. A. Sodergren, Virginia; Dowling Pharmacy, Eveleth; City Drug Store, Hibbing; Bayfield Pharmacy; Owen Frost Co., Washburn; A. H. Miles, Iron River, Wis.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED — GOOD, LIGHT, OPEN buggy, with rubber tire; must be in good repair. D 76, Herald.

WANTED—TO BUY, SECOND-HAND furniture, stoves and carpets. We pay good prices. Call at 14 W. Superior St.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMITH-PREMIER No. 2. Neil McLachlan, Trust building.

INSTRUCTION.

LATIN TUTOR. ADDRESS F 31, HERALD.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION, CALISTHENICS and abdominal breathing. Frederick Hoffman, 416 Burrows building.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD

MIDWIFE.

MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. CROIX AVENUE. Private hospital. 'Phone 976.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$500 ON GOOD SECURITY; principal and interest paid in installments. Address Z 10, Herald office.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. Chas Smith, No. 2 First avenue west.

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, horses and all kinds of personal property. 316 Palladio building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc. The Standard Jewelry & Loan Co., 324 W. Sup. street. Established 1893.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

APPLICATION FOR MORTGAGE LOANS wanted. J. Q. A. Crosby, 210 Palladio.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings each month, 8:00. Next meeting July 2, 1900. Work, First degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE, NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting July 9, 1900. Work, First degree. Robert Granam, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting Sept. 12, 1900. Work, ——— Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 8:00 p. m. Next conclave July 3, 1900. Work, ——— Lyonel Ayres, E. C.; Alfred Leiticheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Tuesday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder; John C. Walker, financier; residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks' hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; P. H. Levy, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, first and third Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. H. P. Curren, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; B. F. Neff, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F.—Meets Tuesday evening, July 3, 8 p. m. Work, installation of officers, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Eastern Star, No. 86. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., at Hunter's hall. All visitors cordially invited to attend meetings. E. O. Olund, chief ranger.

STEAMSHIP TIME TABLES.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP Co.

EXCLUSIVELY PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS

NORTH WEST AND NORTH LAND

Leave Duluth Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m. for Sault Ste Marie, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and all points East. Arrive Duluth Mondays and Fridays, 9 p. m. Last sailing from Duluth, September 18th. J. G. MOONEY, Nor. Pass. Agent, 432 West Superior St. Telephone 101.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RY. CO.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth ..... Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar.. Iron Junction.. Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar..... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar..... Hibbing Lv	12:25 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON, General Passenger Agent.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth ..... Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar..... Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

EASTERN RAILWAY OF MINNESOTA.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 30 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†1 20 pm *7 00 am
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.		
*7 55 am	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points, Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 43 pm
†3 05 pm		†11 50 am

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. Train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m. J. G. MOONEY, Nor. Pass. Agent.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Leave Duluth.	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8:35 am	St. Paul, Mpls.	**3:05 pm
*4:30 pm	Twilight Limited	*9:59 pm
*5 10 pm	Chicago Milwaukee,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Appleton,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Oshkosh, Fond du Lac	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	FAST MAIL	*10 30 am

Pullman Sleepers. Free Chair Cars. Dining Car.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Union Depot. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

Lv.	†9 00 am *1 55 pm *11 15 pm	TRAINS FOR ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	Ar. *6 45 am 12 00 pm *7 00 pm

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

425 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave	**Ex. Saturday. *Ex. Sunday.	Arrive
**7 00 pm *6 15 am	BOSTON LIMITED EXPRESS	*8 [illegible] *7 [illegible]

Store Open Tonight Till 10 o'Clock.
Open Tuesday Night before the 4th till 11 o'Clock
Closed all day Wednesday, July 4th.

Going to visit on the 4th? Need a Trunk or Traveling Bag? We'll sell them to you for the next two days at manufacturers' prices.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
The Great Eastern
THE BURROWS STORE.
SUPERIOR ST. Duluth 3rd AVE. W.

During the months of July and August this store will close every Monday evening at 6:30 commencing Monday evening, July 9th, and it deserves the respect of all workers for so doing in contradistinction to those who close later.

Independence Week, Only two days left of the Great Re-Adjustment Sale

And now for two days of glorious selling before the glorious 4th. These two days with us will mean the beginning of the end of the clothing season. They mean two days of great reductions, gigantic clearances, the end of profits. Therefore it behoves every man, woman and child who has money to spent for Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes, to take advantage of the magnificent bargains Burrows offers during the remaining two days of the Great Re-Adjustment Sale.

Men's Suits.

Today and tomorrow we will again exhibit for the public's choosing the grandest assortment of sensibly fashionable suits for men ever displayed in Duluth. The following wonderfully low prices on such high character garments will demonstrate how absolutely we undersell them all. Don't be mislead by envious salesmen who tell you anything to the contrary. If we don't earn your money come and take it back. Don't keep a suit or overcoat from this house that don't give you satisfaction. We prefer to make exchanges or refund the price you paid

OFFER NO. 1—
Gives you the choice of any Suit in the house—this includes the famous Rogers-Peet and Stein-Bloch Tailor-made Garments, such as we have sold all season for $22.00, $25.00, $28.00 and $30.00, for—

$17.75.

OFFER NO. 2—
Gives you the chsice of all Suits in the house up to $14.00 for

$7.75.

OFFER NO. 3—
Gives you the choice of all Suits in the houss up to $18.00 for

$12.75.

Furious Selling of Boys' Clothing

Take Elevator, Second Floor.

Tuesday of sensational features, giving values that other stores would call stupendous, but which we modestly claim to be superior to any offered for the same money by any other house in the country. Prudent, practical parents will improve this occasion to fit from head to foot the little fellows, for the selling never gave greater assurance of saving.

500 Children's Novelty Suits.
1 Table full—Middy and Vestee, fancy Cassimeres, Cheviots and Serges, vests to match goods, others of fancy patterns, age 3 to 8 years. Reduced for this sale to the ridiciously low price of..... **$1.95**

Boys' Knee Pants Suits.
1 Table full—448 Suits, all pure wool, materials chemically tested, Fancy Cheviots, Tweeds, Checked and Plaids, Cassimeres, all this spring's latest fabrics, double seats, double knees. Ages 8 to 16. Reduced for this sale.. **$2.45**

Boys' Long Pants Suits—$7.45.
1 Table full—395 Suits, Boys' 14 to 19 years. Made up in single and double breasted, Black and Blue and Fancy Cheviots, single and double breasted Vest, Peg-top Trousers. Not a suit in the lot worth less than $12.00. Reduced for this great sale to..... **$7.45**

Extra Fine Novelty Suits.
1 Table full Extra Fine Novelty Suits in Middy and Vestee styles, made from finest imported Cheviots, plain Cheviots, plain and fancy Serges, double and single fancy vest, open down front, pockets like papa's—every suit in this sale a gem of tailoring art. Reduced for this sale to the ridiculously low price of **$2.75**

Boys' Knee Pants Suits.
1 Table full Suits, including some of the finest two-piece suits we have shown this season, every garment made from imported fabrics, Scotch Tweeds, Gray and Brown Mixtures, Fancy French Worsteds—all have cavalry seats and knees, beautifully finished and trimmed, ages 8 to 16. Reduced to the ridiculously low price of.... **$4.40**

Boys' Long Pants Suits—$9.95.
1 Table full Suits, Boys' ages 14 to 19 years. Finest imported Blue and Black Cheviots, Worsteds and Blue Serges. Made by expert tailors, fashioned with all the skill that only custom tailors can give. Single and double breasted vests, peg top trousers. Not a suit in the lot worth less than $15 to $18. Reduced to..... **$9.95**

Children's Straw Hats.
25c Hats for only..... **10c**
25c wide brim Sailor Hats for only... **15c**

Boys' Waists.
25 dozen lawns and percales, light and dark colors, tucked front plaited back, attached Byron collars, worth 25c and 35c. Sale price..... **19c**

Boys' Shirts.
Good quality, black sateen, white stripes and checks—regular price 50c, this sale..... **35c**

Ladies' Straw Hats Half Price. Except Knox.
$5.00 hats for..... $2.50
$3.00 hats for..... $1.50
$2.00 hats for..... $1.00

Boys' Underwear.
Less than Half Price—50 doz. Boys' Shirts and Drawers, lisle thread, balbriggan and merino, worth 25c, 50c and 75c, for..... **19c**

Boys' Knee Pants.
50 doz pairs wool, plain and fancy Cassimeres, some with double seat and knees, worth up to 75c, 3 pairs for $1, pr **35c**

Boys' Hosiery.
100 dozen Boys' superior seamless ribbed hose, absolutely fast black, per pair..... **7c**
4 pairs for..... 25c

Boys' Waists.
50 dozen fancy percales with tucked fronts, plaited backs, worth 50c, sale price..... **35c**
Three for..... $1.00

Boys' Blouses.
Finest Lawns, Dimities, Percales and Ginghams, plain and fancy pattern of every description, beautiful selection, worth 50c, 75c and $1.00, sale price **39c**

Mother's Friend $1 Waists for 69c.
50 dozen Finest French Pereale, beautiful pattern, attached and detached collars, regular $1 Waist for.... **69c**

Children's Blouses.
Finest quality Lawn, trimmed with embroidery insertion and lace, Fauntleroy collars and cuffs, ages 3 to 8, regular price $1.50, $2 and $3, sale price **98c**

Boys' Fancy Silk Vests.
Single and double breasted styles, worth $2 and $2.50, **$1.50**

Boys' Crash Hats—Half Price. 50c Hats 25c.

TROOPS DEPART

Forty Men From Company A Under Capt. Eva Leave For Canadian Border.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE

Settlers Badly Frightened Over Gathering of Bucks In Large Number.

Prepared for active service, and with provisions sufficient to last a month, Company A left this morning for the scene of the threatened Indian trouble in the Rainy Lake region. The company, which was in command of Capt. H. V. Eva, got away in a special train over the Duluth & Iron Rnage road at 10:30. The latest reports from Rainy lake indicate that no serious trouble is feared, but the soldiers are likely to be kept out on patrol duty along the border for three weeks or a month.

The command expected to leave the train in Tower about 3 o'clock this afternoon, where several boats had been chartered by the state to transport men, equipment and supplies across Vermilion lake and up the Vermilion river to the Crane Lake portage. Capt. Eva proposed to make this portage by 7 o'clock this evening, and then, after giving the men a short rest, make a night march across the 26-mile portage reaching the settlement of Harding at the southern end of Crane lake early tomorrow morning. Capt. Eva also expected to be able to secure boats enough to push ahead from Harding tomorrow forenoon and reach Koochiching in the evening, but at Harding the plans are likely to meet with a handicap in the way of steamboat transportation. There is only one small boat in the passenger service in Crane and Little Vermilion lakes, and that would not have the capacity to carry forty-five men in less three trips, to say nothing of a ton and a half of provisions and the tentage. However there are one or two boats towing logs, which may be pressed into service. At Kettle Falls the troops will have another portage, which, however, is a very short one. Here they can take the steamer Seagull, which, while larger than the Crane lake boat, is too small to accommodate the expedition at a single trip. The Canadian mail steamer Majestic is a much larger vessel than the Seagull, running from above the falls at Fort Frances to Aline Center, and may be secured, but this is doubtful. She would also have the advantage of taking the Canadian channel from Ketle Falls, which is much safer and wider than the American channel.

It is argued that with these handicaps the troops can not reach Koochiching before Wednesday.

For the past week the Ontario Indians have been gathering near the mouth of the Rainy river apparently for the purpose of holding a great pow-wow. On most occasions, however, the squaws figure very prominently in these pow-wows, but in this instance the squaws have been left behind by the braves, which is considered a bad omen by the frightened settlers in that locality. J. B. Davies, of Rat Portage, who arrived here last evening, says that fully 1000 Indians, with war paint and feathers, have assembled near the juncture of the Big Grassy and the Rainy rivers, and are listening to the dreams of a young medicine man, who claims that a great storm of wind, sand and fire will shortly destroy all white men and civilized Indians.

The settlers along the Rainy, from Fort Frances to Rat Portage, have left their homes and taken refuge in the city, and the situation seemed so serious last Saturday evening that Adjt. Gen. Lambert ordered Company A to prepare for active service. The men were anxious for a campaign up north, and before the order had been posted in the Armory half an hour yesterday morning, every member of Company A was hustling up his equipment. Several of the men could not get away, and volunteers from other companies were taken in their places. The following comprised the command that left this morning:

Capt. H. V. Eva, Lieut. Salter, of West Duluth, acting quartermaster; Lieut. Goodrich, of St. Paul, surgeon; Lieut. Hagenson and Lieut. Chapman, of Company A; First Sergt. A. E. Broadbridge, Sergts. Whitaker, O. W. Nelson (volunteer), and Lemieux (volunteer).

Corps. Melby, Maxwell, Westburg and Mee.

Privates Hanson, Kennedy, V. Anderson, Ahl, C. Anderson, Burns, Campbell, Eryferth, Gallagher, Gits, Hagen, King, Dash, C. Newburg, Smallwood, McKowsky, McKenney, Miles, Olafson, Olson, Sutherland, Blackwood, Sundquist, McCauley, J. Shannon, Kieljey, Maginnis, Chisholm, Butchart, Dion and Newberg.

Adjt. Gen. Lambert and Capt. William Hart, of St. Paul, brigade quartermaster, accompanied the troops as far as Tower, and will return this evening.

There was no demonstration when the men left. Only a few friends gathered at the Armory and at the depot to see them off, and the soldiers appeared to be in the very best of health and spirits. Little will be known of the campaign till Capt. Eva sizes up the situation at Koochiching. If the Indians are still in the vicinity of Big Grassy river, it will be necessary to move further down the Rainy river, but with such modern and fast steamers as the Keenora, the Clipper and the Maple Leaf, running below the falls at Fort Frances, it will be an easy matter to concentrate the troops at any threatened point along the Rainy river in a few hours. The American settlers in danger from the Indians are but few compared with the Canadians. Koochiching is practically the only American settlement in danger, and the settlement of Big Fork has long since been abandoned. All along the Canadian side of the Rainy river there are small clusters of farm houses and farms that have been under cultivation for ten years or more. There is no place in Northern Minnesota where the farms can equal those on the Canadian side of the Rainy river between Fort Frances and the Lake of the Woods. On the American side there are only occasional settlers, the most prominent of which is the McKintry farm at the mouth of the Little Fork, and which it is understood is in great danger in case the Indians go on the war path.

Most of the Indians are from Ontario and have crossed over to the American side, it is said, to get whisky. There is a heavy illegal whisky trade all along the American border, and this is thought to be the real cause of the trouble at present. From Rat Portage, troops will be hurried to the scene of trouble, by the Canadian government, and at last reports, a Gatling gun battery was being hastened down to Fort Frances.

Diphtheria cured in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

Among the thousands of nickel cigars, Winecke & Doerr's Corona always proves first favorite.

Ivy poisoning, poison wounds and all other accidental injuries may be quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is also a certain cure for piles and skin diseases. Take no other. Max Wirth.

WATERS RIOT.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Waterworks Reservoir Bursts and Heavy Damage Done.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 2.—The big reservoir of the city waterworks system, located in an elevated situation in the hilly district in the northern part of the city, burst at 5 a. m. today. More than 100,000,000 gallons of water were let loose and rushed down through the valley adjacent, flooding an area, peopled by about 9000 persons. Many dwellings were washed away, others were badly damaged, and all those within a distance of three blocks either wholly or partly filled with sand. Broken buildings, furniture and utensils and ruined effects of all kinds added to the hopeless aspect of the scene. None of the buildings damaged was of costly character, as they were for the most part, homes of workingmen. The sand which was dug out of the hillside between Livingstone street and Coit avenue and on Newberry street, is lodged in the houses, filling some rooms, and covering the floors of others. Not a house within the sweep of the flood escaped damage. The tracks of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, a short distance north of the reservoir, was undermined and the trains on that road were obliged to make a detour via other roads.

The break was first seen by Burt Botsford, a boy, delivering morning papers. It was then only a tiny stream, but realizing the importance of his discovery, the lad aroused hundreds from sleep and urged them to escape.

The reservoir gave away at the gate house near Livingstone street pouring down hill a stream eighty feet wide and ten feet deep. A number of houses were swept from their foundations and carried away on the flood and crushed, some streets were torn up to the depth of forty feet.

Mrs. Cooper, of Livingstone street, was literally swept out of her house by the flood. She was carried to the bottom of the hill and burried to her neck in sand. She was rescued alive.

According to rough estimates the damage will amount to $200,000.

THE MONETARY LEAGUE.

Its Sessions In Kansas City Opened ---Harvey Talks.

Kansas City, July 2.—The United States Monetary league began its sessions today at the Auditorium. Today's meeting was the first of a two-days' session of the leaguc. Hon. Charles I. Thompson, of Denver, president of the league, called the meeting to order and introduced Hon. Edward H. Stiles, of Kansas City, as chairman, who read the call of the league. Mr. Stiles followed with a brief speech, in which he said that after thirty years of affiliation with the Republican party he was now ready to hand in his adhesion to the Democratic party. He charged that the Republican party had violated its promises on financial questions. He said the Republican party had now taken the place of Spain in the Philippines, and was shooting down the patriots of the Philippines.

On motion of "Coin" Harvey, a committee was appointed to prepare and report to the league a declaration of principles. The committee consists of W. H. Harvey, John P. St. John, Dr. A. A. Johnson, Colorado; Flavius J. Van Voris, Indiana; A. Delmar, New York, and John B. Weaver.

Mr. Harvey, of Chicago, was introduced as the first speaker, and spoke on "The Connection Between Money, Trusts and Imperialism." He said that in the last forty years there had been organized in this country a band of money-lenders. They met annually, and had finally succeeded in cornering the supply of money and controlling it. By the act of the last congress the government has gone out of the business of issuing paper money except as it was called for by the organization to which he referred? Money in the hands of this organization was money to loan, and in this respect the object for which money was made is diverted.

The scale of wages, he said, had not declined very much, but they had been nullified by strikes and labor agitations, the result of the trust and money lenders' organization. The Renublican administration was also responsible for an increasing tenantry system in this country.

The fight for civilization was now on by the Democratic party. It was more determined than it had ever been before, and would not be given up until it was won.

The prosperity of which the Republican party boasted so much was the result of the Spanish war and the demand caused by famine in India.

He was in favor of the expansion of civilization and not of cruelty.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harvey's address the league adjourned until this afternoon.

More Chancellors and Coronas are sold than any other brand of cigars—Why?

Strike while the Iron is hot.

Take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves. Why wear the old shabby suit or dress while trying to save enough money to buy a new one, when we will sell you a nice neat stylish one on—

$1 per week payments.

Special discounts for this week. All Ladies' suits and silks waists at 20 per cent less than regular price. In Gent's clothing—all $15.50 striped worsteds for—

$11.50.

Come in and see us.

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Flags! Bunting! Open Tomorrow Evening till 10 p. m. Closed All Day On the Fourth. **Flags! Bunting!**

Everything here to make the Glorious Fourth One of Pleasure.

Everything but the fireworks—Flags of all sorts and sizes and Bunting of all kinds. Other important items—Tailor-made Suits, Tailor-made Jackets, all Trimmed Millinery, Straw Sailor Hats at half price. Wash Goods at half, a third, and a fourth less.

Ribbons—Plain and fancy.

Belts—Pulley, patent leather and colored leathers.

Gloves—Silk, fabric and kid.

Jewelry Novelties — Brooches, Stick Pins, New Fobs, Belt Buckles, Neck Clasps, Hair Ornaments.

Neckwear—Ribbon Ties, Chiffon Bows and Ties, Imperials, Stocks.

Fans, Parasols, Handkerchiefs, Children's Bonnets and Lace and Lawn Hats, Hosiery, Knit Underwear, Shirt Waists—white and colored, Wash Skirts—duck, linen, pique and kai kai cloth; Straw Sailors, and dozens of other items that will probably be necessary to help complete your outfit.

The Third Week of the Half-Yearly White Sale.

All the sale prices are in force on Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads and Domestics. Many lines that have been closed out are replaced, so that assortments are almost as complete as when the sale first started, although stocks are much reduced. THE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR selling continues in full force.

TWO WEEKS of heavy selling has quite reduced our stock, but we still have enough left to keep our sensational storekeepers worried. Newspaper type doesn't make good muslin underwear, and the women are best able to judge for themselves.

Over 300 Gowns on sale $1.00 and $1.25.

Four styles at a dollar, with yoke of fine tucks and open neck; neck, front and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle.

Three styles at $1.25, trimmed with Torchon Lace and Insertion; neck and sleeves finished with lace ruffle.

Then, again, dozens of styles are on sale at 59c, 65c, 85c, and higher priced ones at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50 and up to $6.50. You cannot begin to buy the material and make them up yourself for so little—and we save you all the little sewing worries.

White Petticoats at $1.25 and $1.50.
--Twenty styles.

Made of the best Cambric—Umbrella flounce, trimmed with Torchon Lace and Insertion—over dust ruffle—or if you prefer to pay $2.50, get those with double lace flounce and two rows of insertion—the very finest kinds are $2.75, $3.50 and $5.00 and are hand-made, with umbrella flounce, handsomely trimmed with Torchon and Valenciennes Lace and Insertion over lawn dust ruffle. We've Petticoat beauty up to $8.00.

Wash Skirts.

All Linen Skirts, invert plait with deep hem at bottom, $1.50 value; sale price 95c.

All Linen Skirts, fine quality, new flare at bottom, deep hem, $2 grade; sale price $1.50.

Linen Skirts, with fancy silk stripe in blue, red, green, black and white, inverted plait, deep hem, $4.50 quality; sale price $2.75.

Heavy Shrunken Linen, with 3 rows of wash linen lace, all pound deep flare flounce, worth $5.75; sale price $4.25.

Very fine Linen Skirts, thoroughly shrunk all over, tucked with the new flare flounce, $6.50 value, for $5.00.

New White Pique Skirts, with the inverted pleat and deep hem, $3.50 quality; sale price $2.25.

New White Pique Skirts, trimmed with fast colors in red, light blue and navy, deep hem at bottom, perfect shape; sale price $2.25.

Fin eWhite Pique Skirts, with five rows of embroidered insertion—the latest cut with the pleated flare, worth $6; sale price $4.50.

Plenty of $3.50 "Geisha" White Waists at $2.00.

A few of the $4.00 and $4.50 ones are left, but lots of those at $3.50 and $3.00. White Lawns and Linens, tucked and hemstitched effects.

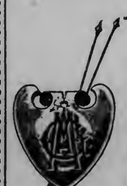
$2 Madras Waists at $1.25

Plenty of colors and all sizes are here.

$1.25 White Waists at 75c.

More new ones have joined former lots.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.



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Rooms 5 and 6 PHOENIX BLOCK. Telephone 755, Call 4.
D. H. DAY, Dentist.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

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$35.00 worth of goods	$6.00 a month
$50.00 worth of goods	$7.00 a month
$60.00 worth of goods	$8.00 a month
$75.00 worth of goods	$9.00 a month
$100.00 worth of goods	$10.00 a month

FOR RENT. First class two-story brick building on East Superior street, with basement on Michigan street. Heated by steam; freight elevator from basement to second floor.

FOR SALE. Very good dwelling, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, desirable location in the East End.

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$27,500 Will buy a brick row of six houses, centrally located, in the best of repair, all modern improvements and all well rented. The cost of these houses when built was $36,000. The size of the lot is 100x140 and the property alone without improvements is cheap at $10,000 Good paying properties for sale in all parts of the city.

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Northern Security Company DULUTH & WEST DULUTH
HANSEN SMITH, President.
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John A. Stephenson, First Floor Providence Bldg.

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D. H. DAY, Dentist.

STANDS ON PRINCIPLE

Declared That Bryan Insists on a Specific Declaration on Silver.

PROGRAM DECIDED ON

Arranged to Nominate Mr. Bryan on the Fourth of July.

Kansas City, July 3.—"Bryan will not run on any platform which does not contain a specific declaration in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. If this convention does not put that declaration in the platform, it will have to nominate another candidate for president."

This statement was made today to the Associated Press by Judge A. S. Tibbitts, of Lincoln, delegate-at-large from Mr. Bryan's own state, and chairman of the state delegation to this convention. It serves to emphasize the determined stand taken by the Nebraska statesman. His declaration is that he stands for a principle, and those who would have him change or modify his views are swinging simply in the wind of expediency.

Cato Sells, the chairman of the Iowa delegation, who had a three-hours' conference with Mr. Bryan just before he came to Kansas City, not only reaffirms the statement by Judge Tibbitts, but amplifies it.

"After talking with Mr. Bryan for some time," said Mr. Sells, "with respect to his position, and to the attitude his friends ought to assume in this convention, I asked him this blunt question:

"'Suppose the convention should refuse to adopt a platform containing a distinct declaration in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1?'

"'Then,'" said Mr. Bryan emphatically, "'I will not run as the candidate.'"

"That the convention will bow to Mr. Bryan's desires nobody who comes in contact with the delegates can doubt for an instant. Some discordant elements are here, but they are not menacing. A few men assert with a positiveness quite serious that they propose to carry the fight against a specific declaration on the free silver question to the floor of the convention. Such a contest would be, doubtless, a dramatic, perhaps a sensational, performance; but it would not only not serve any useful purpose, but might put away the chance of a victory next fall, which now is the beacon light of every loyal Democrat."

To off-set the big ratification meeting in Philadelphia, the Democratic leaders are urging every possible recalcitrant to get in line for harmony. To the end that harmony may be a distinguishing feature of the convention, a conference of many of the leaders of various elements allied in opposition to the Republican party is even now being held. The conferees are in session at the Kansas City club, the headquarters of the national committee. Among those present are National Chairman J. K. Jones, Richard Croker, John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, and other leaders among the Democrats; Senator Teller, former Senator Dubois, former Congressman Hartmann and J. G. Brown, of the Silver Republicans, and Senators Allen, Pettigrew, Butler and Heitfield, of the Populists. It is distinctly a harmony conference. All are willing to make concessions in order that harmony may prevail in the convention.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM SULZER.

In connection with Richard Croker's presence at the conference, it may scarcely be questioned that he and former Governor Hill have a thorough understanding and are in perfect accord as to their action in the convention. They will do everything in their power, it is maintained, to advance the interests of the party, and the ticket nominated by the convention.

It is suggested very strongly that neither Mr. Croker nor Mr. Hill desires the nomination of Towne for vice-president, while the New York delegation has not presented, formally, and candidate, it is known that Hill favors the nomination of Elliot Danforth, and that Mr. Croker quietly is pressing the claims of Judge Augustus Van Wyck. Stranger things have happened in many a convention that the nomination either of Danforth or Van Wyck would be.

Notwithstanding the fact that Towne seems now to have the most distinct call for the nomination, it cannot be disguised that many delegates want a straight-out Democratic on the ticket with Bryan. Likewise, they are looking to New York to furnish that candidate, because they believe, with a strong man from the Empire state on the ticket, the party will have an even chance to carry the state and perhaps one of two other Eastern states. So prevalent is this belief and so strong is the hold it has taken on the delegates during the past few hours, that Mr. Bryan, who is thought to favor Towne's nomination, may make a concession on the vice-presidential candidate, even if he will not on the platform.

The convention will be called to order at noon tomorrow and, unless present plans are upset, William J. Bryan will be nominated for the presidency at the first session. He is to be presented to the American people as the Fourth of July candidate. The scene gives promise of being one of the most dramatic that was ever seen in a political convention and then, according to program, Mr. Bryan is to be brought to Kansas City by a special notification and escort committee and he will deliver his speech accepting the nomination in the same hall as his nomination was made.

In the hope of witnessing this great political scene thousands upon thousands of people are coming to Kansas City from the nearby states. The demand upon the notional committee for seats is unprecedented. Tens of thousands of applications for tickets have been received from adjacent states to Kansas City. Each state has been assigned its quota of seats and that is all it will get. This city, the people of whom have done so much for the convention, have been allotted 1500.

The weather is sweltering but the temperature is tempered by a slight breeze.

The Cook county Democracy, the marching club's Democratic organization of Chicago, headed by Mayor Harrison and accompanied by Samuel Alschuler, candidate for governor; Delegate-at-Large George A. Trude, and a large number of the Illinois delegation, arrived on a special train over the Burlington road today. With the organization was the Cook County Democracy band of sixty pieces. The club, 400 strong, and headed by the band, formed at the Burlington depot, and with Mayor Harrison at their head, marched to the Midland. There the fun began. The band, stationed outside the hotel and the windows of the Tammany headquarters, serenaded the New York organization for nearly an hour, and later became the guests of the New York organization.

"The vice presidency?" said Alderman "Bath House Johnnie" Coughlin. "Oh, we have no particular candidate. But we are ready for everything, from soup to finger bowls. The man the convention names is the man for us."

The entire New Jersey delegation arrived on one of the early morning trains and took up quarters at the Victoria. The delegation held a caucus on the train before arriving and elected the following: Chairman, Johnson Cornish; committee on credentials, Frank McDermitt; committee on rules and order of business, James E. Martin; committee on resolutions, Congressman W. D. Daley; member national committee, William B. Corlaye; vice president, Josiah Salmons.

WILLIAM R. HEARST.

The delegation did not come to any conclusion in regard to the vice presidency or platform. Another caucus will be held this afternoon.

The Florida delegation today decided to instruct for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and against the insertion of a special plank calling for the ratio of 16 to 1.

Rhode Island is for 16 to 1, but is not in favor of forcing it too strongly. On the vice presidency Rhode Island is for the candidate of the party, and have formed no opinion who the man may be.

Georgia is for the reaffirmation of the silver plank platform, and have no choice for vice president.

Sentiment for the nomination of David B. Hill for vice president expressed by National Committeeman Clancy was echoed by a number of members of the Wisconsin delegation, who arrived today. "But we have not decided which to support for the nomination," said former Governor George R. Peck. "The delegation will caucus this afternoon and discuss the matter."

"Discuss it," chimed in another delegate; "we have discussed it, and the platform, too. Many of us favor David B. Hill. We don't want to take too radical a stand on the silver question. Other issues are more important."

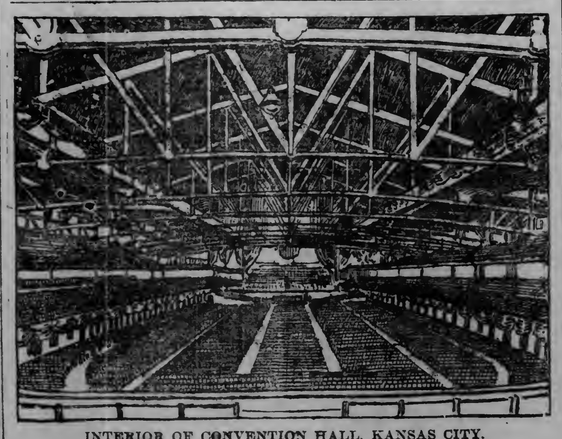
"We maintain that it is impossible to carry any Western state with the silver issue in the background," said Delegate J. D. Medill, of Washington, today. "We depend on our fusion allies for party success in the West, and anything else than a flat declaration in favor of free coinage would not be listened to. This is practically the unanimous sentiment of the delegation."

The Washington delegation held a caucus today and elected Thomas Maloney chairman and W. H. Dunphy national committeeman. O. G. Ellis was chosen as member of the committee on resolutions. The delegates declined to support James Hamilton Lewis for vice president, and National Committeeman Dunphy will place him in nomination.

OLIVER H. P. BELMONT.

OFFICERS TO RETIRE.

New York, July 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Two officers who took part in the battle of Manilla bay have been selected for compulsory retirement in accordance with the provisions of the naval personnel law. They are Lieut. John Gibson, who served on board the Boston, and Lieut. Stokely Morgan, who fought the forward 8-inch turret of the Olympia. Both were selected on account of their physical condition, and will be retired as lieutenant commanders.



INTERIOR OF CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY.

BRIGHT FOR TOWNE

Vice Presidential Nomination Seems to Be Coming His Way.

EAST IS QUIESCENT

And the West and South Appear to Favor the Duluthian.

Kansas City, July, 3—The Towne men today are more confident than ever that they will nominate their man for vice president. They say the fight is between Towne and Danforth, of New York, and the question of expediency will now be considered. Danforth is the personal and political friend of David B. Hill. Already, the point is being made that he is Hill's candidate, and that he is to be named for the purpose of conciliating Hill for the manner in which his suggestions were treated by Mr. Bryan on his recent visit to Lincoln.

This is a feature, however, which cuts both ways, as there is an element among the delegates who do not feel like offering anything in the way of olive branches. It is known that Hill and his friends have some hesitancy about pushing Danforth for the nomination, because they have doubts of sucess if there is a distinct declaration for 16 to 1.

The fact that the New Yorkers seem willing to allow the convention to take it own course without making any determined effort to name a candidate has given the Towne men a great deal of encouragement, and they are today more aggressive than ever. But from the quarters of the Eastern men, particularly from the Sulzer men, comes a story of a different nature.

> The Eastern delegates are quiescent on any of the direct issues of the platform, or as to candidates. They assent that they are for anything the Western silver delegates may decide upon. Hill's name, they say, will not be considered.

Belmont, who has been mentioned, is not even considered by the silver element.

> Western and Southern representatives assert that the fight for the vice presidential situation has narrowed down to two men, both personal friends of William J. Bryan, and both alleged to be absolutely acceptable. They are Towne, of Minnesota, and Sulzer, of New York. Of the two men, they agree Towne has had the better of the contest, because it is pointed out that he will represent a fusion of all the silver elements.

Mr. Sulzer was inclined to be reticent this morning when he was told of this situation. He admitted that he knew the East had practically decided to let convention be dominated by the Western men, and admitted that Mr. Towne was the leader in the race by saying:

"Mr. Towne is very acceptable to Mr. Bryan. So am I. If Mr. Towne is thought to be the better man by the leaders I will withdraw for him. We understand each other perfectly, and Mr. Bryan understands us. Mr. Towne has the advantage of already being on two tickets, but I claim to offset that by being strong in the East, and particularly in my own state and city."

Mr. Sulzer's friends claimed that several states had come to his standard today, and that he was continually gaining. His quarters were filled this morning with delegates from different states, and he was kept busy shaking hands and talking to state leaders.

New York state's headquarters, gave in its absolute quiet this morning, practical confirmation of the story that the delegation had determined to let the West nominate and conduct the convention. There were very few of the New York delegates about during the morning and those who were, asserted very firmly: "We don't care what they do."

The second Tammany hall delegation arrived about 4 o'clock this morning and they were too tired a crowd to care much about the situation. Mr. Croker, when asked to give his views on the situation, said: "I don't know anything about it. We're for the ticket and the platform, whatever they are." and one of his lieutenants, P. F. Trainor added: "We're letting Bryan's friends run it."

Elliot Danforth was not disposed to talk, merely remarking: "I know that I am mentioned, but I am not putting forth any effort. I am inclined to believe that the real contest is between Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Towne.

The New York delegation is to meet this afternoon and one of the significant rumors of the morning is to the effect that Senator Patrick H. McCaren, of Brooklyn, is to be the selection for member of the committee on resolutions so that Hill will not be compelled to put himself on record on the platform or to object to any of its promises. One thing is absolutely sure and that is that the delegation will refuse to in any way give expression to its views as to a vice-presidential candidate. Even Mr. Sulzer admits this, although he says he has the support of Richard Croker and Edward Murphy.

A circular out today is signed by a committee representing the Chicago platform Democrats of New York and urges the convention to refuse to seat Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Mayor Van Wyck, Judge Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Board of Alderman President Guggenheimer, on the ground that they are shareholders in the "American Ice Trust" and no one knows in how many other trusts and David B. Hill is the principal attorney for the other trusts and the destroyer of the Ulster county Chicago platform petition in 1897.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was among today's early arrivals. He immediately announced himself for Towne for vice-president, but said that he did not consider it necessary to make specific declarations on the ratio when declaring for silver.

"With Bryan at the head of the

(Continued on Page 7.)

OPPOSED BY SOME

A Switch to Be Attempted In the Vice Presidential Slate.

CONFERENCE IS HELD

New York and Indiana Try to Stem the Overwhelming Towne Tide.

Kansas City, July 3.—A new factor was introduced into the vice presidential contest late today by an effort to unite Indiana and New York delegations on the question. There is a strong probability that before evening the two delegations will have agreed upon a man whom they will present as their candidate. As many of the other states have already declared themselves as being willing to accept any man who has been proclaimed by the Democracy of New York as capable of carrying that state in the fall election, there is but small doubt that any man having the dual endorsement of Indiana and New York will be a formidable factor.

It was reported that Danforth, of New York, had been named as the man upon whom the two states would agree. This story, upon investigation, however, was proven to be somewhat premature, as at 11 o'clock the two delegations had not agreed upon any man, and there was small prospect that they would do so for several hours.

"There has been no agreement between the two states that I know of," said Mr. Shiveley, of Indiana, "and I would not care to be quoted as saying that there will be an informal agreement that will carry the same weight."

"That is a different thing," said Mr. Shiveley, with a smile, "and I would not be surprised to see some such step taken, but I am quite sure that nothing of importance has been done up to the present time. It will take several hours before the matter is in definite shape, however, and what that shape will be I am unable to predict. I will say, however, that from what I know at the present time Mr. Danforth will be agreed upon as the most available man.

"There has been no agreement reached between the two states regarding a vice presidential candidate," said Hugh Dougherty, delegate-at-large from Indiana. "Some steps have been taken in that direction, but they have not as yet produced any result. It is likely that they will have something to show within a short time, however. No man has been agreed upon as yet, but Mr. Danforth's name may have been considered. I will not say whether it has been or not, but no definite agreement has been reached regarding him."

"When Mr. Towne's name was mentioned Mr. Dougherty said:

"We all have the highest regard for Mr. Towne as a man, and respect him highly, but I wish to say that I, and there are many others of the same opinion as myself, am not willing that, under any circumstances, shall Mr. Towne have the second place on the ticket. He is a most excellent man, but there are other excellent men who have, been Democrats all their lives, have given much time and work and made as many sacrifices for the good of the Democratic party, and I think that one of these men should be rewarded in preference to Mr. Towne, who has not been a member of the party all his political life. Personally I am in favor of the nomination of Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia."

"Has his name been considered by the New York and Indiana delegations?"

"The matter is not far enough advanced at this time for me to say that any man has been really considered," was the most definite reply that Mr. Dougherty could be induced to make.

Mr. Dougherty wished it distinctly understood that there was no hard and fast alliance between the states of Indiana and New York. They were simply trying to get together on a vice presidential candidate who could run more strongly in both states than any other man.

One of the most significant happenings of the day in the vice presidential situation occurred during the forenoon in the New York headquarters, and when it became known, the sentiment for the nomination of Elliot Danforth took a more pronounced turn. Mayor Maguire of Syracuse, the New York state silver leader, and Treasurer Hughes, of the New York state Democratic committee, who have been in Lincoln, arrived here this morning and came immediately to New York state headquarters. There they found Mr. Danforth chatting with his friends. Mr. MacGuire called him aside and said:

"Mr. Danforth, if you are a candidate for vice president, we are for you."

Mr. Danforth replied: "I am not a candidate. All my desires, as you gentlemen know, are confined to my own state. I do not desire to go to Washington, and if nominated and elected it would interfere with all my plans. I am much obliged, but my ambition in politics is to serve my party in my state."

Mr. Maguire—But if the people want you, you cannot decline.

Mr. Danforth—No; but I don't want it. You know what I want in New York.

Mr. Maguire—Well, if the matter is brought up in the New York state delegation this afternoon we shall vote for you.

The significance of this interview is that as Mr. Maguire is close to Mr. Bryan and has just returned from a several days' visit, he may voice the wish of Mr. Bryan to have New York state represented on the ticket, and by Mr. Danforth.

Asked point blank by the Associated Press representative if that was the case, Mr. Maguire said cautiously:

"Mr. Bryan feels friendly towards Mr. Danforth. He would not, I am sure, object to his being on the ticket."

The office in New York state to which Mr. Danforth is partial is that of governor, and it is because it is believed he would be a strong candidate there and so help the national ticket that some of the leaders do not favor forcing the vice presidential nomination upon him.

As the day wore on the impression spread among the delegates that the convention would nominate either Danforth or Towne, and that element which felt that a Democrat should be named were more strongly toward Danforth. The men who have been in favor of a modified platform were among those

(Continued on Page 7.)

TO REMAIN AT HOME

Report That McKinley and Bryan Will Not Tour the Country.

FROM THE PORCHES

Of Their Homes at Canton and Lincoln Will Make Speeches.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, July 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—The predictions at the present time are that the two candidates for the presidency will conduct their speech-making efforts from the porches of their homes at Canton and Lincoln. At one time, it will be recalled, President McKinley had decided to make a trip through the South as far west as Los Angeles and San Francisco, thence north to Seattle and Portland, and east by Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Milwaukee. The president, it seems, has been advised that this would be considered an unwise movement on his part, and not in compliance with the dignified office he now holds, and, further, few if any votes could be gained if this lengthy and somewhat tiresome trip was made. President McKinley, therefore, has decided, so it is said, to make all the campaign speeches from his newly remodeled porch at Canton, and in this connection there is an interesting story regarding the future of Col. Bryan, who will be the Democratic nominee. Col. Bryan has a pretty home in Lincoln, Neb., and during the past two weeks has had the porch fortified with strong timbers, and like his eminent competitor will deliver, it is said, the greater part of his campaign speeches from this porch. In a few instances the Democratic presidential candidate will find it necessary to visit several of the largest cities in the United States and talk on certain topics, and, incidentally, he will be able to plan utterances which may be used by the Democratic national campaign committee, which will be in direct charge of his canvass, so that they may be put before the people the same as if Mr. Bryan had delivered them himself in every city, town and hamlet in the United States.

* * *

There is considerable comment among Republican leaders in this city regarding the attitude assumed by ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who is now a resident of New York city, toward the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket and the platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention. It is stated that not only has Mr. Reed refrained from expressing approval of the convention's action, but reports have gained currency that his caustic criticisms of it in conversation with his friends have had the effect of turning against the ticket men who might otherwise have been enthusiastic in its support.

In one instance, at least, a man who gave $10,000 to the Republican campaign four years ago, has told his friends that he will give nothing this year, attributing his change of heart to Mr. Reed's influence.

When these reports were brought to Mr. Reed's attention he declined to make any comment upon them except to say that no person had the right to attribute to him any opinions upon political questions which had not received the definite sanction of his authority. That Mr. Reed is no more in sympathy now with the expansionist policy of the administration than he was during his last term as speaker is common gossip in the financial district, where he has an office.

* * *

Stories of heroes, especially after their death, are most likely to be taken with a grain of salt, but here is one of President Grant, or rather a continued story of Grant as general and as president which is altogether new, and is committed to type for the first time.

It would be a characteristic story but for the modesty which veiled the grim warrior's gentler deeds; but as rare as may be the public knowledge of such, this one must pass unchallenged on the testimony of living and creditable witnesses.

"Little sad-faced Mary," the apple girl, was a well-known figure to the corners and thoroughfares of Washington before Gen. Grant became president, and for a short time afterward she and her basket were seen no more together. Mary was not an unattractive girl, and the perpetually sad expression of her face caused all who saw her to give her more than a passing notice, and to this fact is due the details of this little romantic story. The gentleman who tells it is a government employe, whose office then, as it is now, was on a level with the street.

One bleak wintry day he happened to look out on the street and saw a gentleman examining a basket of apples held by a little girl; but instead of purchasing the man passed on, and for the first time the government official saw Mary's face and noticed its sadness, which he attributed to disappointment over the loss of an anticipated customer. To compensate her he called to her, bought some apples, and induced his fellow employes to do the same, and then told her to come every day and he would buy apples from her.

In this way he became acquainted with her history. Among her customers was Gen. Grant, who lived then on Seventeenth street, as she told her new-found friend, who is D. R. Swingle, in charge of the internal revenue blank room, treasury department. He bought apples from Mary every day, became interested in her, supplied her with pens, ink and paper, set copies for her and taught her how to write.

In their early acquaintance she had told Mr. Swingle, in connection with the fact that Gen. Grant bought apples from her, that he once said to her: "Mary, if I ever become president I shall give you an appointment." Some years later, when Mary was about 15 and Gen. Grant was president, in her daily visit to Mr. Swingle's office, he said to her:

"Mary, you are getting too big now to be selling apples on the street."

"Yes," she replied, "but what shall I do?"

"Go and see the president and remind him of his promise. Here, I will write you a card and you take it right up to him."

The card was written, and "Little sad-faced Mary" wended her trembling way to the White House, where she delivered the card to a messenger, who handed it to the president, and he read:

MARY McCARTY,
(The little girl who used to sell you apples.)

Without waiting to tell the messenger to admit the visitor, President Grant came out, shook her hand cordially, said he remembered her, and asked her what he could do for her.

"General," she said, "I am geting too big to sell apples on the street any more——"

"Yes, you are, Mary," the president interrupted.

"——and I thought I would come and remind you of your promise."

"I remember that, too," said the president, "and it shall be done. I shall write right away. In which department do you wish to go"

"In the bureau of engraving and printing."

"Very well, come back Thursday—(this was Tuesday)—and bring a card just like this," holding her card in his hand.

Mary thanked him, returned to Mr. Swingle, told him what the president had said, and went out to dispose of her little remaining stock of apples; but she had scarcely time to make a sale before some one approached her, asked if she were Mary McCarthy, the little apple girl, and being answered in the affirmative, gave her a letter and returned in the direction from which he came.

Frightened at the proceedings, for no explanation of the letter was given, Mary hurried to Mr. Swingle's office, related the circumstances, and handed him the unopened letter to read. On seeing the contents, Mr. Swingle said:

"Why, Mary, it is your appointment."

And so it was. The president had not waited for Mary to return Thursday, but had the appointment made at once, and sent his messenger out to find her and deliver it.

There are many Washingtonians who remember "Little sad-faced Mary," and who may have wondered at her sudden disappearance from the street with her basket of apples. They will know now for the first time that it was one of President Grant's happy "removals."

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

When winter comes the vital forces of nature are low, and the tree stands like a solitary monument to the dead summer. In the winter of life, active men experience a similar lowerring of vitality. In some the effect is startling. They loose their grip on life. They seem like monuments of a buried past. At this crisis there is need of a medicine which will nourish and build up the body, and increase its vital power. Such a medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It enriches the blood, purifies it, carries off the clogging waste of the system, increases the nutrition of the body, and produces a sound, healthy condition with abundant vital power and physical energy.

David Duggins, Esq., of Jones, Ohio Co., Ky., writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I had nervous or general debility of three years' duration. I took three bottles of the 'Discovery.' During the time I was taking it my sleep became more refreshing and I gained fifteen pounds weight, and also gained strength every day. It has been six months since I took the medicine and I still have reasonable health. I am willing to have you publish this, and also my former letter, if you wish to, and if it proves to be of benefit to any afflicted person I will feel well repaid."

There is no alcohol or other intoxicant in "Golden Medical Discovery," neither opium or other narcotic drugs.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is seeking to profit himself, not to help you. Insist on having "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free, on receipt of stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for edition in paper cover, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

COMPACT IS MADE.

Agreement Reached That Ends the St. Louis Strike.

St. Louis, July 3.—An agreement between the St. Louis Transit company and its striking employes was signed last night by representatives of the Transit company and by the executive committee, thus ending the greatest strike of street railway employes ever known in this country. The agreement was:

The provisions of the agreement of March 10, 1900, as to rates of pay and hours of service will be continued in force by the company.

Every employe of the company to be free to join or not to join any organization, and no discrimination to be made for or against him because of the manner in which he exercises his freedom.

Any attempt on the part of any employe to induce another employe by intimidation or threats to join or not to join any union shall be cause for the immediate discharge of the person guilty of such attempt.

Any attempt to influence any employe by an official of the company to join or not to join any union shall be cause for discharge of such official.

The company will meet any employe or committee of the employes, whether representing themselves, other employes or an association of employes, regarding any mater of mutual interest.

For the purpose of filling vacancies which may now exist or hereafter arise, the committee of former employes, of which T. B. Edwards is chairman, shall prepare a list of the men who were in the company's service on May 7 last, and as the company now or hereafter needs additional men it will select them exclusively from the list until it is exhausted, not interfering, however, with men no win the service.

No person shall be eligible to this list who has been guilty of any acts of lawlessness or violence.

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by W. A. Abbett, druggist.

$17.85 Kansas City and Return

Via St. Paul & Duluth railroad, July 2, 3 and 4, account national Democratic convention. Full particulars at City Ticket office, 332 West Superior street.

If You are Tired
Take
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It affords immediate relief in mental and physical exhaustion and insomnia.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

STATUE UNVEILED

Statue of Washington, American Women's Gift to France, Is Presented.

ADDRESS BY PORTER

Consul General Gowdy Makes Presentation and Delcasse Accepts For France.

Paris, July 3.—The ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington, the gift of "an association of American women for the presentation of a statue of Washington to France," passed off today according to program and under favorable circumstances. Sousa's band was in attendance.

The United States ambassador, Gen. Porter, presided and delivered an address. It was as follows:

First let me extend a cordial greeting and an earnest welcome to all who have gathered here to participate in the impressive ceremonies which are to follow. The occasion is fraught with peculiar interest. We come together today to dedicate a statue of Washington in the home of Lafayette. The patriotic ladies of America in presenting this gift to our sister republic could not perpetuate in enduring bronze a more exalted character. His name is the synonyme of unselfish patriotism, sublime heroism, unswerving virtue. When entrusted with the task of defending the liberties of his country, his towering genius brought order out of chaos, turned weaklings into giants and snatched victory from defeat. His modesty was equal to his courage. He never underrated himself in a battle; he never overrated himself in a report. He reached the highest pinnacle of human greatness and covered the earth with his renown. His name will stand immortal when epitaphs have vanished utterly and monuments have crumbled into dust.

His ashes were laid to rest in the bosom of the soil his efforts saved, but his true sepulchre is the hearts of his countrymen.

The following portion of the address was delivered in French:

I am deeply sensible of the honor which has been assigned me of welcoming upon this occasion the high officials of France, the distinguished representatives of foreign powers and the citizens both French and American, who honor this ceremony by their presence.

Fifteen years ago a large number of the people of France animated by their friendship for America, sent there the imposing statue executed by Bartholdi, which is at present the most conspicuous monument in the harbor of New York, "Liberty enlightening the world." Today the ladies of America—we always find a woman wherever a noble task is to be accomplished—present to the former ally of the United States, a statue of him who was the highest personification of liberty, the immortal Washington. During the eight long years of sanguinary conflict carried on at the cost of countless sacrifices to assure our nation independence, Washington was at once the sword and shield of the country and the disinterested champion of the sacred right of self government. Throughout his entire career he was content to leave the efforts to man, the results to God. When he could not control, he endured. Slow in deliberation, firm in decision, clear in judgment and vigorous in action never allowing himself to be unduly elated by victory or depressed by defeat, he could convince when others could not advise; he could lead where others could only follow.

He emerged from the heroic struggle in which he had shown the prudence of a Fabius, the skill of a Hannibal, the courage of a Ney, crowned with the affection of his fellow country and the admiration of the entire world. From the bitter seeds of war he reaped a harvest of enduring peace. He did his duty and trusted to history for his meed of praise. History has not failed to render to him the tribute of its homage. The founder of the American republic was always the faithful friend of France. His heart was deeply touched by the sympathy she evinced for the colonies which had arisen against an unendurable oppression and his sense of gratitude to the generous nation which came to their aid at the most critical moment of the struggle for existence was never weakened. His body lies on the banks of the Potomac; it is fitting that his statue should stand upon the banks of the Seine. This monument is an offering of peace and good will. It is to be inaugurated within the shadow of the three resplendent colors which are those of the national banners of the two great republics. These flags, which blend so harmoniously upon this occasion, are the symbol of the traditional friendship by which the two countries are united. May they never fail to recall the early alliance cemented upon the field of battle by the blood shed in common for the same cause.

Consul General Gowdy made the presentation, and the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, accepted in behalf of France. M. Delcasse, in accepting the statue said:

The thought of offering France a statue of the hero who was the incarnation of the virtue of his race, could not but go to the heart of this country. But it touched it more particularly when coming from the American women, who unite so perfectly valor with grace. I beg the women of the United States to accept, with my respectful homage, the profound thanks of the French nation. He whose noble image has just been unveiled, may perhaps, be cited as an example for the world, but especially to the citizens of a democracy. I doubt if another could be found in history who could re-unite in the same degree the qualities demanded for the guidance of a free people.

Col. Charles Chaillo Long delivered an oration.

The equestrian statue of Washington is in bronze and is about fifteen feet in height to the top of the head of Washington and from twenty-two to twenty-three feet to the point of the uplifted sword. Washington is represented in full military costume, taking command of the American army July 3, 1776, and dedicating his sword to the service of his country.

The pedestal was designed by Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead & White, and it is of Milford granite and Knoxville marble, and is about fourteen feet in height and classic in treatment. The statue was cast in bronze in New York, by the Henry Bonnard Bronze company, and the pedestal was executed in the United States. The architect is an American and the two sculptors, Daniel C. French, who modelled the figure of Washington, and Edward C. Potter, who made the horse, are both Americans. The whole monument, therefore, is essentially American.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK

Do you know that three-quarters of all the world's headaches are the result of using tea and coffee?

So physicians say.

Quit them and the headaches quit.

Grain-O has the coffee taste, but no headaches.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

THEY NEVER FAIL.

That is What They Say About Them in Duluth and it is Therefore Reliable.

Another proof, some more evidence, Duluth testimony to swell the long list of advocates who endorse the old Quaker remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. Read this convincing proof of the claims made for that remarkable preparation:

Mr. R. Stenens, of 1010 West Third street, carpenter, says: "Years ago I hurt my back, and ever after I had trouble with my kidneys, such as severe aching pains through the small of my back. I could not rest comfortably at night, and often was so lame and sore I could hardly get out of bed in the mornings. It was painful for me to stoop or lift anything heavy. I used plaster after plaster, besides a host of different remedies, but none of them did me any permanent good. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and procured them from the Duluth Drug company, and began taking them. I was soon convinced they were doing me good and continued their use. The kidney secretions which before were very highly colored, distressing and annoying, soon became regular and normal, and the aches and pains left me."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

BAD WRECK.

Two Persons Killed and Many Injured on the Montana Central.

Butte, Mont., July 3.—A very disastrous wreck occurred late last night on the Montana Central railroad, a branch of the Great Northern, at Trask siding, twelve miles from Butte, by which two passengers were killed and thirty-three injured. The dead are:

John L. Kelley, 8 years old, Salt Lake.

John Luseckei, Great Falls, Mont.

The injured: W. H. Lucas, Anaconda, contusion on head and hip, badly wrenched; George Smith, Minneapolis, badly cut on head and back injured; Mrs. Lillie Deming, Great Falls, Mont., injured back; Mollie Drew, Butte, hand lacerated; Rev. G. G. Rector, Bozeman, bruised about shoulder and leg; Howard Roves, mail clerk, Butte, cut on head and back bruised; Frank D. Smith, Great Falls, head and back hurt; William Duffy, Butte, slightly injured; Mrs. Elmer Woodman, Helena, slightly injured; Charles Phillips, Chicago, head lacerated; Mrs. I. M. Farrell, Butte, slightly hurt; M. Roth, Helena, hip injured and generally bruised; A. Porter, Butte, head, leg and head cut; Robert E. Stone, Butte, head cut; C. A. Atkins, Butte, injured slightly; T. H. Klemschmitt, Helena, leg injured; Mrs. George Geddes, Butte, badly injured on back; J. E. McCormick, Butte, badly hurt in back, ribs broken; D. Dewey, Jr., Boston, ankle and knee hurt; W. E. McCormick, Spokane, leg bruised; H. R. Hoffman, Buffalo, lacerated hand; Mrs. Porter, Butte, head and side hurt; H. McCarthy, news agent, St. Paul, back hurt; S. W. Scott, Chicago, head cut; M. Cosgrove, Butte, arm and ribs broken; Tom Smith, Salt Lake, back hurt; S. J. Kelley, Salt Lake, head cut, ribs broken; Mrs. Luseckei, Great Falls, badly hurt, her daughter Laura, leg broken; the husband was killed; William Stack, aged 7, Butte, head cut; Mrs. John Cameron, arm broken; A. L. Zick, conductor, shoulder and hip dislocated.

The train left Butte at 8:50 last night and was on its way to Helena. It had made the climb up the continental divide in safety and was rushing along at top speed on comparatively level ground, when the rails spread, ditching the baggage car, smoker, day coach and sleeper. The engine and one baggage car remained on the track. The cars were thrown on their sides and the passengers who were not injured or slightly so, climbed out through the windows. All the lights were extinguished and from different portions of the wreck came calls for help and groans and cries of the injured.

Conductor Zick, who was injured, made his way back to Woodville, five miles, and telegraphed to Butte for help. A special train with doctors and nurses, was dispatched from this city and brought in the injured, who were taken to the different hospitals.

CALLS THEM FAKES.

Colombian Consul General Denounces Stories of Rebels' Successes.

Washington, July 3.—Mr. Espinoza, consul general of Colombia at New York, called at the state department today and had a conference with Secretary Hay. The consul general emphatically denies the accuracy of the stories which reached the American press to the effect that the insurrectionists are making great headway in Colombia. He says he has dispatches of Saturday's date declaring that Cartagena and Baranquilla are in possession of the government forces, and have been all along. Mr. Espinoza says that as the rebels have been completely crushed in Santander, losing many thousands in killed and wounded, the Colombian government will be able to divert immediately to the Isthmus of Panama at least 10,000 of the soldiers. Eighteen thousand are now in Eastern Colombia.

Fourth of July Excursions.

One fare for round trip on Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, July 3 and 4. Return limits, July 5, inclusive.

Camp Meeting at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

LOW RATES VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

On July 5 to 16, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell low rate excursion tickets to Mountain Lake Park, Md., account above occasion. Tickets will be good for return until July 20, 1900.

For further information, call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Flor de Teller—a mild, sweet smoke, all Havana except the overcoat.

MERCHANT MARINE

Increase During the Fiscal Year Nearly Half a Million Tons.

RECORD A GREAT ONE

Actual Additions Are Estimated the Greatest Since the Civil War.

Washington, July 3.—The treasury bureau of navigation states that during the fiscal year 1900 the total tonnage officially numbered added to the United States merchant marine amounted to 415,035 gross tons. About 38,000 tons of Hawaiian vessels, and less than 1000 tons of Porto Rican shipping, were admitted to American registry. It is estimated that complete figures will show that the actual additions to the merchant fleet during 1900 have been greater than any year since 1856.

The vessels built in the United States and officially numbered during the year aggregate 381,863 gross tons, a record surpassed since 1874, when 473,255 gross tons were billed and documented. Of the new vessels, 58 per cent are steam vessels. The most important additions of the year have been the large vessels built for the great lakes.

The only vessel built exclusively for the foreign trade has been the Maracaibo, of 1771 gross tons, for the Venezuelan traffic, while three steamships of an aggregate tonnage of over 8000 tons, for the Porto Rican trade, are the first maritime results of the annexation of that island.

Full returns show that the total documented tonnage June 30, 1900, for the first time since 1865, has again reached 5,000,000 gross tons. The tonnage registered for foreign trade, however, will probably be slightly below 848,000 gross tons, the figures for June 30, 1898. The increase of the Alaskan trade, carried on mainly by registered vessels, has checked somewhat during the year the steady decline in American tonnage registered for foreign trade.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Funeral services over the remains of Rear Admiral John W. Philip were held at Brooklyn navy yard yesterday. Many prominent naval officers attended. The body was carried to Jersey City on the navy yard tug Nina and thirteen guns were fired from the cob dock and also from Fort Columbus as the boat passed.

There is great excitement at Fez, owing to French encroachments on the oasis of Touat. A mob killed the manager of a French concern, who was an American citizen. The British consul has demanded the assistance of the authorities to protect his house and the Jewish ghetto is besieged.

Hereafter cigarette smokers will be unable to obtain employment on the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific road, says a Chicago dispatch. This is said to be the first instance of a railroad company taking an open stand against cigarettes.

Count Von Zeppelin's aerial ship made an ascent at Friedrichshafen, Germany, yesterday. It had five occupants and traveled safely to Immenstadt, a distance of thirty-five miles.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 12; Detroit, 3.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 5.

At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 7; Indianapolis, 5.

At Minneapolis—Chicago, 11; Minneapolis, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At St. Louis—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 2.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 1.

At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 0.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 9; New York, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Chicago	61	39	25	.639
Milwaukee	63	36	27	.571
Indianapolis	58	33	25	.569
Cleveland	60	31	29	.517
Minneapolis	64	30	31	.463
Kansas City	67	32	35	.478
Detroit	61	25	36	.410
Buffalo	63	24	39	.381

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	55	35	20	.636
Philadelphia	56	32	21	.571
Pittsburg	59	31	28	.525
Boston	55	27	28	.491
Chicago	58	28	30	.483
Cincinnati	57	28	29	.491
St. Louis	54	24	30	.444
New York	54	19	35	.352

Was It a Miracle?

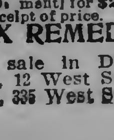
"The marvellous cure of Mrs. Rena J. Stout of consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind.," writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. "She only weighed ninety pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained thirty-seven pounds in weight and was completely cured." It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

You buy 40 cent coffee for 25 cents when you buy Baker's Premium Coffee.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 52 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): 'As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS. Prop'r. Great Jones St., N. Y.

MADE ME A MAN

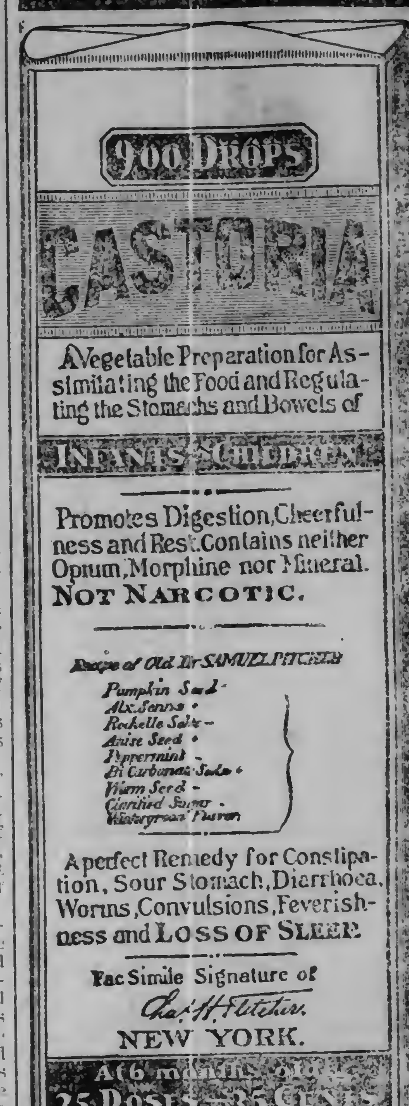


AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by overwork and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or pleasure. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all others fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 cts. per package, or six packages (full treatment) for $2.50 by mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circulars free.
AJAX REMEDY CO., 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Duluth, Minn., by Max Wirth, 12 West Superior street and S. F. Boyce, 335 West Superior street, druggists.

Woman's Nature is to love children, and no home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass is usually so full of suffering and danger that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension and dread. MOTHER'S FRIEND, by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system that she passes through the event safely with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." It is sold by all druggists. Book containing valuable information to all, mailed free, upon application to the BRADFIELD REGULATOR COMPANY, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mother's Friend



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRT'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.
The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 90 per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.
Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal.
Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

When Moving or Storing....
Get the best. It costs no more. That is What you get here. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed—you know what that means. Estimates free.
Duluth Van Co.,
NOTE THE NUMBER— 212 West Superior St.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES TO CINCINNATI, O., JULY 10, 11 AND 12, VIA WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
For further particulars, call and see us at 430 West Superior street.
W. M. STEPHENSON, General Manager.

HOW TO BEST SUCCEED.

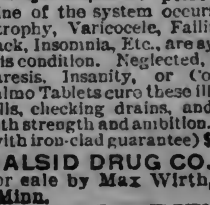
Workmen Are Nearer Success on Being Careful in Little Things.

Many laboring men might save more money for a rainy day if they were more careful in little things. Observe care in buying small articles. Few of us can afford to buy something and then cast it away because we do not like it. Be right the first time. For instance, in buying a plug of tobacco, ask for gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rise and Shine and Thrasher, made by the Wilson-McCallay Tobacco company, of Middletown, Ohio. They are excellent brands, better than the ordinary. In addition to getting a superior article you will have the great satisfaction of knowing the goods are union made and not made by a trust.

All of the above brands are made of thoroughly cured, carefully prepared, superior stock. Workmen should keep the list in sight, and ask dealers for the brands named. This will be one step toward success.

BIG G CURES In 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

TRADE MALYDOR INJECTION MARK
THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE FOR MALE AND FEMALE
For Gonorrhea, Gleet, Leucorrhea and Spermatorrhea. No Pain. No Stain. No Stricture. Free Syringe. Prevents all Private Diseases of either sex. At Druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies." DR. HENRY BENY, Biddeford, Me.
MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U. S. A.
For sale by Max Wirth, druggist, Duluth.



TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets CURE NERVOUS DEBILITY.
The seat of Nervous Diseases is at base of brain. When the nerve cells at this point waste, a terrible decline of the system occurs. (Old Age Postponed.) Nervous Debility, Atrophy, Varicocele, Failing Memory, Pain in Back, Insomnia, Etc., are symptoms of this condition. Neglected, it results in Paresis, Insanity, or Consumption. 50c. Palmo Tablets cure these ills by renewing starved cells, checking drains, and replacing weakness with strength and ambition. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with iron-clad guarantee) $5. Send for Free Book.
HALSID DRUG CO., CLEVELAND, O.
For sale by Max Wirth, druggist, Duluth, Minn.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Liverpool Is Unexpectedly Strong After the Big Break Yesterday.

CLOSES A CENT UP

Cash Demand Once More Is the Feature of the Situation.

Duluth Board of Trade, July 3.—The wheat market started higher and firm this morning, unexpectedly so after the big break of yesterday, which Liverpool scarcely noticed. It was reported that Russia's crop would be under an average. While the Northwest had more rain last night and today the cash situation seemed to be in evidence and considerable wheat was taken for abroad. Bulls gave the market support on an early break and sent it back nearly a cent.

Trading was active on the Duluth board and September opened ⅝c up at 80½c. It sold at 81c at 9:32, fell back to 80½c at 10, advanced to 81½@⅝c at 11:20, back to 81¼c at 11:40 and at 12:05 had advanced to 81¾@⅞c. At 12:30 it was steady at 81¾c. Cash wheat was dull at ½c under September price and December was dull at ¾c over September.

No. 1 hard, cash, 82¾c; to arrive, 82¾c, September, 83c; December, 83¾c. No. 1 northern, cash, 80¾c; to arrive, 80¾c; September, 81c; December, 81¾c. No. 2 northern, 78c. No. 3 spring, 75¾c. Oats, 27½@25c. Rye, 57c. Barley, 39-41c. Flax, cash, $1.80 in car lots, $1.75 in broken lots; September, $1.42; October, $1.36. Corn, 43¼c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 11; corn, 33; oats, 1; barley, 1; flax, 9. Receipts—Wheat, 31,749 bus; corn, 3631 bus; barley, 693 bus; ax, 346 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 266,000 bus, oats, 5400 bus; ax, 26,595 bus.

Receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis, 96 cars, against 198 the same day last year. Chicago receipts, 118 cars, 7 of contract grade.

Ship Your Grain to McCarthy Bros. & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants,

Duluth and Minneapolis.

WE SELL BY SAMPLE.

REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES TUESDAY.

No. 1 northern wheat, 2 cars	$0.80¼
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	80⅛
No. 1 northern, 6,000 bus	80⅜
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	80⅛
No. 2 northern, 2 cars	78½
No. 2 northern, 1 car	78⅜
No. 3 spring	77¼
Flax, 1,000 bus September	1.43½
Flax, 5,000 bus September	1.43
Flax, 3,000 bus October	1.32½
Flax, 2,000 bus October	1.35

DULUTH FLOUR REPORT.

The mills made 9250 bbls of flour last week, shipped 11,290 bbls, of which all but 290 bbls were domestic exports, and have stocks of 7285 bbls. The railroads received 116,500 bbls in the week, shipped 125,165 bbls, and hold stocks of 162,500 bbls.

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

All Lines Firm and the Market Generally Active.

Chicago, July 3.—The wheat market during the forenoon was firm and active. Liverpool was unexpectedly strong in the face of the 3¾c decline here yesterday, showing only a fractional loss. It was reported that the Chilean crop next season would be very small as heavy and continuous rains have rendered sowing impossible in many sections. The Russian crop, it was reported in a cable message from Odessa, would be under the average. The Northwest had more rain last night, but traders were disinclined to pay much attention to crop conditions, paying more attention to the shipping demand as the real key to the present wheat situation. August opened 1@1⅜c over yesterday at 78⅞@79¼c. Under profit taking through commission houses, August, having touched 79⅜c following the opening, declined to 78½c. At this concession there was some support and a recovery to 79¼c followed. Local receipts were 148 cars, 7 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 96 cars, against 198 last week.

Northwest messages to the effect that the recent rains had done no good to the spring wheat were a help to the market later and August was bid up to 80¼@⅜c. On profit taking a reaction to 79⅞@¾c followed, but the close was firm, August 1⅝c over yesterday at 79⅞@½c.

Corn, aside from the strength derived from wheat, had some backbone of its own and entered an active trade during the first half of the session. Liverpool was strong and higher, there was unfavorably hot weather in Kansas and Nebraska and country acceptances were light. There was a good outside demand and the same sort of encouragement from local bulls. Receipts were 1161 cars. August opened ⅜c to ⅝@⅞c over yesterday at 42½c to 42¾@⅞c and sold off with wheat to 42¼c, but recovered following this to 42⅝@¾c.

The close was strong, August 1@1⅛c higher at 43⅛@¼c.

Oats were helped by the strength of wheat and corn and renewed assurances that hay and oats in the Northwest had failed to an extent sufficient to startle the most optimistic horse which ever ate the aforementioned fodder. August opened ¼@⅜c higher at 23@23⅛c, sold off to 22⅝c and then rallied to 23@⅞c. Receipts were 402 cars.

Provisions were firm because hog receipts were under the estimate and the market at yards 5@10c higher. The grain strength was also a help. September pork opened 20c over yesterday at $12.95 and sold to $13.00. September lard opened 10@15c higher at $6.95@7.00 and sold to $7.02½; and September ribs 10c up at $7.12½, advancing to $7.20.

Close wheat, July, 75¾c; August, 79⅜@½c; September, 80½c. Corn, July, 42⅞c; August, 43⅛@¼c; September, 43⅝@¾c. Oats, July, 23c; August, 23⅛c; September, 23⅝c. Pork, July, $12.70; September, $12.90. Lard, July, $6.82½; September, $6.92½; October, $6.95; November, $6.92½. Ribs, July, $7.07½; September, $7.10; October, $7.07½. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79½@80c; No. 3 red, 77@79½c; No. 2 hard winter, 76@77c; No. 3 hard winter, 75@76c; No. 1 northern spring, 78½@79c; No. 2 northern spring, 77½@78c; No. 3 spring, 73@75c. Corn, No. 2, 42⅝@⅞c; No. 3, 42¾c. Oats, No. 2, 23¼c; No. 3, 23c. Flax, cash, Northwest, $1.80; Southwest, $1.80; September, $1.42; October, $1.36@1.37. Rye, 53¼c; September, 59½c. Barley, cash, 38@46c. Timothy, September, $3.20@3.22½; October, $3.10. Clover, October, $9.50.

MARKET GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, July 3.—The wheat market ruled very strong all day owing to encouraging advices from abroad and light receipts at the Northwest. Prices advanced 2⅛c for August and 2½c for September over yesterday's close, but freer realizing towards the end of the session caused a reaction of ⅜c per bus from the high point. The seaboard reported moderate demand there for export. There was a moderate demand for cash wheat here and charters were reported for about 200,000 bus. The situation is as strong as ever and in our opinion will result in materially higher prices. However, we do not expect to see the wild fluctuations that we have had recently, but a steadier market with a gradually improving tendency. Estimated tomorrow 65 cars.

The corn market ruled very strong all day owing to excellent cash demand and in sympathy with the strength in Liverpool Prices advanced 1⅝c for August and 1⅞c for September and closed firm at a reaction of ½@⅝c from the high point. Country offerings were very light, practically nothing, while export demand both here and at the seaboard was large. Predictions of hot, dry weather for Kansas caused some local buying but outside this the situation is strong with cash demand exceeding the supply. Receipts in the near future are likely to be very much smaller and export demand will undoubtedly be large for some time to come, therefore on a supply and demand basis we think the situation warrants higher prices. Estimated receipts tomorrow 560 cars.

Oats ruled weak early on liquidation by longs, but later rallied in sympathy with the strength in wheat and corn. Country offerings very light but cash demand was quiet. Trade was large all day and we think liquidation is over. We think oats around present prices look reasonable. Estimated receipts tomorrow 230 cars.

Provisions opened strong owing to light receipts of hogs but later eased off on selling by brokers supposed to represent a prominent packer. Trade large all day, and a prominent grain broker was a good buyer. It is a purely professional market and not guided by grain. Estimated receipts tomorrow 24,000 hogs.

Puts, September wheat, 77⅛@77⅜c.

Calls, September wheat, 82½@82⅞c.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
July—				
Open	80N	79	78¼-⅜	85
High	....	80¾	79¼	86½
Low	....	79-⅛	77¾	84¾
Close	80¾	79½	78⅜	85⅞N
September—				
Open	80½B	79½-⅞	79⅝-80⅛	83¾
High	81⅞	80	81⅛	85⅞
Low	80½	78⅝	79⅝	83⅝-¾
Close	81B	80	80⅛	84¼

CHICAGO OATS. CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. Sept.	Corn. Sept.	Pork. July.
Open	23⅝	42¾@43¼	$12.92
High	23⅝	44¼	13.00
Low	22⅞	42⅝	12.90
Close	23⅝B	43⅝-¾	12.90

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, July 3.—Close, wheat in store—No. 1 northern, July, 79½c; September, 80c. On track—No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 northern, 80c; No. 2 northern, 78½c.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, July 3.—Wheat steady, ⅛d lower. July, 5s 2d; September, 6s 3d. Corn, quiet, ½@1d higher. July, 4s ⅝d; September, 4s 1½d.

CORN AND WHEAT BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., Tuesday, July 3.

STATIONS OF DISTRICT.	State of weather.	T'mp'ture. *Max.	**Min.	Rainfall inches and hundredths.
Alexandria	Cloudy	80	58	.26
Campbell	Cloudy	80	54	.10
Crookston	Clear	71	51	.0
Detroit City	Cloudy	81	50	.60
Grand Meadow	Cloudy	88	66	.02
Granite Falls	Cloudy	82	60	.54
Minneapolis	Raining	86	62	2.34
New Ulm	Cloudy	86	64	.94
Park Rapids	Cloudy	76	56	.02
Winnebago City	Cloudy	90	60	.14
Worthington	Cloudy	82	62	1.30
Devils Lake, N.D.	Cloudy	82	54	.0
Langdon, N. D.	Clear	76	52	.0
Larimore, N. D.	Cloudy	78	50	.0
Lisbon, N. D.	Cloudy	82	56	.08
Pembina, N. D.	Clear	76	48	.0
Aberdeen, S. D.	Raining	90	58	T
Millbank, S. D.	Cloudy	84	50	.60
Mitchell, S. D.	Cloudy	90	66	.40
Redfield, S. D.				
Bismarck, N. D.	Cloudy	80	58	.02
Duluth	Raining	64	54	.46
Huron, S. D.	Raining	90	60	.56
La Crosse, Wis.	Cloudy	84	72	.26
Moorhead	Cloudy	80	58	.04
St. Paul	Raining	84	64	1.64
Winnipeg, Can.	Cloudy	74	50	T

CENTRAL STATION.	District averages. Number of stations reporting.	Temperature. *Max.	**Min.	Rainfall, inches and hundredths.
Chicago	24	88	68	.64
Columbus	18	88	68	.02
Des Moines	13	90	70	.46
Indianapolis	10	90	70	.46
Kansas City	17	92	71	.0
Louisville	17	94	72	.29
Minneapolis	19	82	58	.38
Omaha	11	92	68	1.06
St. Louis	11	94	74	.01

Light to heavy showers have fallen over all districts except Kansas and Western Missouri; moderately warm weather prevailed.

T. indicates inappreciable rainfall. *Maximum for yesterday. **Minimum for twenty-four hours, ending 8 a. m., 75th meridian time.

NOTE—The average maximum and minimum temperatures and the average rainfall are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, July 3.—Close, wheat, July, 85⅞c; September, 84⅜c; December, 85¾c. Corn, July, 48½c; September, 48¾c.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500; steady; good to prime steers, $5.20@5.80; poor to medium, $4.60@5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.85; cows and heifers, $2.90@5.10; Texas fed steers, $4.40@5.25. Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000; tomorrow, no business; left over, 541; mostly 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.30; good to choice heavy, $5.20@5.27½; rough heavy, $5.05@5.15; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.27½. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; steady to 25c higher. Sheep, $3.25@4.90; lambs, $5.00@6.75. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Receipts—Cattle, 22,426; hogs, 36,740; sheep, 18,687. Shipments—Cattle, 5275; hogs, 9576; sheep, 699.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Wheat—The market today has been quite reactive after yesterday's weakness, showing an advance at the opening of a cent a bushel and one time a total of 2½c over yesterday's closing prices. The feeling that the selling side has been overworked was probably conductive to meet of the early strength and Liverpool cables off only ⅛d and London up ⅛@⅞d were surprising facts after our weakness. Add to these influences there was a general reneway of crop disaster from the most reliable sources in the Northwest, and that no good had been accomplished by the recent rain. The class of news which we have received today from numerous correspondents in whom we have the most implicit faith, have, if possible, succeeded in increasing our belief in the actual value of wheat around these figures and looking ahead, we feel convinced that it will be impossible for bear influences of the speculative sort to create a permanent depression in wheat values. The fact that the Northwestern crop has suffered to such an extent as to total not much more than enough for seed together with the fact that Liverpool is about on a parity with Chicago as is also the case between New York and Chicago, places an element of the legitimate about these wheat values which makes them an investment property worthy of consideration. In addition to this legitimate side the speculative possibilities are of such a character as to again run prices very much beyond these now prevailing. We believe clients looking for investments which will give adequate returns for the fund at stake will find nothing more attractive than purchases of grain on the Chicago board of trade around these prices or on any weakening tendency which speculative situation may produce.

The corn market has been extremely strong, selling 1@1¼c over yesterday's close. As intimated in these columns from time to time, we have been looking for the usual crop of damage talk as regards the growing corn. These have begun to materialize. Kansas today reports hot and clear, with predictions for continued weather clear with higher temperature. The thought of the effect of damage actual or merely talked of upon corn values coming on the top of the very bullish legitimate situation which that cereal is at present in is enough to give the average short in corn an attack of nervous prostration. Receipts instead of increasing are decreasing. Cash business instead of falling off, has been daily growing. Foreigners are evincing a very tangible interest in our corn market by the relative advances in their own. The growing crop has had all the predictions of being at perfection point, which naturally must make one believe any further news must be deterioration. All precedents of other years have shown the effect of bad weather upon the corn market in July. Consequently we have a combination of intrinsic worth as regards corn values at these figures and speculative possibilities which, working together as they undoubtedly will, may be productive of a bull movement in corn quite equal in proportion to that experience of late in wheat.

Oats—Under the influence of Northwestern selling of oats, prices broke early quite severely, but in sympathy with corn this market rallied and recovered of its early decline.

Provisions—The market has been quite strong under large speculative buying from professional sources. It is beginning to dawn upon the speculator in provisions that this year is liable to be an exceptional one in the demand for American product. This being the case with our own, and the world's stock remarkably small, it seems consistent to look before long for a very satisfactory upturn in the provision market.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

Arthur R. Jones & Co.,
324 West Superior Street. (St. Louis Hotel.)
Members of Chicago Board of Trade.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton.
Leased Wires to New York, Chicago and Boston.

GEORGE RUPLEY,
Representing
Weare Commission Co.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions.
Private Wires to all Markets.
310 Board of Trade. Telephone 713.

Local Stocks, Real Estate, Fire Insurance, Investments.....

A. R. Macfarlane & Co.
112 Exchange Bldg.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.	
Creamery, extra	20 @ 22
Creamery, choice	18 @ 20
Dairies, fancy	17 @ 17½
Dairy, fair	13 @ 15
Packing stock	12 @ 13
EGGS.	
Country, strictly fresh	11 @ 11½
CHEESE.	
Twins, flat, full cream, new	10½@ 11
Full cream, Young America	12
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @ 14
Brick cheese, No. 1	11 @ 12
Limberger, full cr'm, choice	13
Primos	6 @ 6½
MAPLE SUGAR.	
Vermont, per lb	12
Ohio, per lb	11
Maple syrup, per gal	1 10
HONEY.	
Fancy white clover	16 @ 17
Fancy white clover in jars.. strained, per lb	12½@ 13
Golden rod	14 @ 15
Dark honey	13 @ 14
Buckwheat, dark	13 @ 14
PEAS AND BEANS.	
Fancy navy, per bus	2 40 @ 2 50
Medium, hand-picked, bus	2 00 @ 2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 90 @ 2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40
FRUITS.	
Apples, new, bus boxes	1 75 @ 1 90
Valencias	4 75 @ 5 00
Seedlings, California oranges	3 75 @ 4 00
California lemons	3 50 @ 4 00
Mediterranean sweets	3 50 @ 4 00
Messina lemons, per box	5 50 @ 6 00
Bananas	2 00 @ 3 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	60 @ 65
Springs, per doz	3 00 @ 3 50
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25 @ 1 35
Strawberries, 16 quarts	1 50 @ 1 75
Strawberries, 24 quarts	2 25 @ 2 50
Apricots	1 40 @ 1 50
Peaches	1 40 @ 1 50
California Cherries	1 25
California plums	1 25 @ 1 50
Watermelons	30 @ 35
LIVE POULTRY.	
Springs	15 @ 16
Hens, old	8½@ 9½
Old roosters	6 @ 7
Turkeys	8 @ 9
Ducks	9 @ 10
Geese	9 @ 10
NUTS.	
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50
Filberts, per lb	13 @ 11
Chestnuts, per lb	12 @ 13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	14
Soft shell almonds, per lb	17
Brazils, per lb	8 @ 9
Pecans, per lb	10 @ 11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	5½@ 6
POPCORN.	
Rice corn, shelled	3½@ 4
Choice, per lb	3 @ 3½
VEGETABLES.	
Hot house cucumbers	40 @ 45
Potatoes, per bus	60 @ 65
Lettuce, per bus	50 @ 60
Beets, per doz	35 @ 40
Onions, green, doz bunches	12 @ 15
Carrots	30 @ 35
Rutabages	35 @ 40
Oyster plant, per doz	25 @ 30
Horse Radish, per lb	10
Parsley, per doz	35 @ 40
Cauliflower, per doz	1 25 @ 1 50
Lettuce, per bus	75 @ 85
Mint, per doz	30 @ 50
Cabbage, new crates, per lb	2 @ 2½
Parsnips, per bus	90 @ 1 00
New potatoes, per bus	60 @ 70
MEATS.	
Mutton	9½
Lamb	10
Veal, good	8½
Veal, fancy	9½
Beef, dressed	7 @ 7½
Hogs	8
BRAN AND SHORTS.	
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	16 00 @17 50
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	15 50 @17 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	16 00 @17 50
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	15 50 @17 00
GRAIN, HAY AND FEED.	
Oats, car lots, sacked	30 @ 33
Corn, car lots, sacked	45 @ 48
Hay, Minn. upland	14 00 @16 00
Hay, timothy	15 00 @20 00
Feed, No. 1	18 00
Cracked corn	17 50

IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 3.—Butter, receipts, 19,790 packages. Market steady. Creamery, 17@19½c; factory, 14@16½c. Cheese, receipts, 12,841 packages. Market firm. Large white, small white, large colored and small colored, 9¼c. Eggs, receipts, 11,901 packeges. Market steady. Western at mark, 11@12c for average lots; Western, loss off, 13½@14½c.

Going Into Ferry Business.

The steamer J. C. Suit, which has been fitted up for passenger business after being taken off the north shore business will go into the Duluth-Superior ferry business tomorrow, and she will carry both passengers and teams. Later she will be in the field for moonlight and other excursions.

Royal Blue has proven a great favorite everywhere. It is made by the manufacturers of the celebrated Flor de Teller cigars.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

DECLINE IN STOCKS

Industrials Again Hamper the General Stock Tendency to Rise.

BOND PRICE BETTER

Trading on the New York Exchange Is Most Decidedly Dull.

New York, July 3.—The movement of prices was confused and irregular at the opening of the market, support from local sources vying with the depression reflected from London. The international stocks were above the London parity, but the declines from last night's level were entirely wiped out, with the trunk stocks and coalers showing gains ranging up to a point. Some of the specialties reacted after the opening. The market was decidedly dull. As on yesterday the market stiffened after the opening, but the advances made were moderate outside of Sugar, Brooklyn Transit and Missouri Pacific. The last-mentioned stock touched 51, but did not hold. Bear operators took advantage of the sluggishness of the market to hammer prices down and soon effected a general decline, which practically cancelled the previous rise. The market hardened again before 11 o'clock. A good demand prevailed for St. Paul and Reading first preferred, which benefited kindred stocks. While the tone was unmistakably firm the progress toward a higher level was hampered somewhat by feverishness in the industrials. There was improvement in bond prices. Union Pacific 4s were prominent.

The market was dull and irregular in a sluggish way during the last hour, Continental Tobacco advanced 1½ and Tennessee Coal extended its decline to over a point. The closing was semi-stagnant and heavy, not far from last night's closing level.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust	115¼	115½	114½	115
Am. Steel Wire, com.	31⅞	32	31½	31⅞
Am. Tobacco	91½	91⅞	91	91⅞
Atchison, com.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
Atchison, pfd.	72	72¼	71½	71¾
Brook. Rap. Tran.	56	56¾	55½	55¾
C., M. & St. P.	111⅜	111⅞	111¼	111½
C., B. & Q.	125	125¾	124¾	124⅞
C. & N. W.	158½	158½	158½	158½
Fed Steel, com.	32¼	32½	31⅞	31⅞
Fed Steel, pfd.	65¼	65¼	64	64
Great Western	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
L. & N.	74½	75	74½	74½
Manhattan	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87½
Mo. Pacific	49¾	50¾	49⅜	50
Nor. Pacific, com	52	52	51½	51½
Nor. Pacific, pfd	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
People's Gas	98¼	98¼	98	98¼
Rock Island	106⅛	106¼	105½	105½
So. Pacific	32¾	32⅞	32¼	32¼
Tenn. & C. I.	69½	69½	68	68
Union Pacif pfd	72⅝	72⅞	72¼	72⅞
Union pacific, com.	51⅛	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞
Western Union	80½	80½	80¼	80½
Illinois Central	113½	113⅜	112¾	113
B. & O.	73½	73½	72½	73
Money	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

EXCHANGE CLOSED.

London, July 3.—The stock exchange will be closed next Saturday.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, June 3.—Money on call nominally 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½; sterling exchange, firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼@4.86½ for demand, and $4.84@¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83¼@½; silver certificates, 61½@62¾c; bar silver, 61¼c; Mexican dollars, 48¾c. Government bonds, strong; refunding 2s, when issued, regular and coupon, 103; 2s registered, 100; 3s registered, 108¾; coupon, 109; new 4s registered and coupon, 133¾; old 4s, registered and coupon, 114¼; 5s registered and coupon, 113¾.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 3.—The market for cotton futures opened steady, with prices 4@5 points higher. There was comparatively little departure from the opening figures after the call and operations soon resolved themselves into a general radjustment in view of tomorrow's holiday. The weather chart conveyed the impression that cotton was being benefitted on the whole by favorable climate conditions. The late advices from Liverpool, public and private, were decidedly bullish.

Cotton spot closed quiet, 1-16c advance. Middling uplands, 9 15-16c; middling gulf, 10 3-16c; sales, 1781 bales. Cotton futures closed steady. July, $9.41; August, $9.41; September, $8.78; October, $8.44; November, $8.25; December, $8.23; January, $8.23; February, $8.25; March, $8.27; April, $8.29; May, $8.33.

THE COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, July 3.—Close: Adventure, 2½; Allouez, 1@1½; Anaconda, 39½@40½; Arcadian, 19; Arnold, 5@1½; Amalgamated, 84¼@85¼; Atlantic, 22 asked; Baltic, 18; Bingham, 19; Bonanza, 75c @$1; Boston and Montana, 289@290; Boston Consolidated, 10½@11; Butte and Boston, 63@65; Calumet and Hecla, 720; Centennial, 16; Cochita, 8¼@¾; Copper Range, 14@16; Dominion Coal, 38¼; Elm River, 3½@4; Franklin, 13½@14½; Humboldt, 3; Isabella, 75c bid; Isle Royale, 21½; Mass. 6½@7; Michigan, 3¾@4; Mohawk, 12; Old Colony, 2¾@3½; Old Dominion, 18¼; Osceola, 60; Oil, 14½@15¼; Parrott, 40¾; Pioneer, 25@40c; Quincy, 135; Rhode Island, 4 asked; Santa Fe, 4½@5; Tamarack, 176 bid; Tecumseh, 2@3; Tri-Mountain, 7¼@¾; Union Land, 2@3; Utah, 25¼; Victoria, 2@¾; Winona, 2½@3; Wolverine, 35 bid; Wyandotte, 1@1½; Zinc, 3 asked.

O-AT-KA
EXTRA FREE FERRY
From Fifth avenue every ten minutes from 1 o'clock. City ferry every 10 minutes from Booth's dock. Park Point Cars connect.

WOMEN STARVING.

Shanghai, July 3.—According to the latest Pekin news, from Chinese sources, the legations are at such extremities for lack of food that the women who escaped the bullets are perishing of starvation.

SUGAR BOOSTED.

New York, July 3.—All grades of refined sugars were advanced one-tenth of a cent per pound today by the American Sugar Refining company. Raw sugars have been advanced one-sixteenth of a cent per pound. All of the independent refiners have followed the advance made by the American company.

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but honest execution guaranteed of orders in large or small amounts.
Wheat, Grain and Provisions.
Our "Blue Book" to date furnished free on application. We solicit your correspondence.
F. T. BLISS, 315 Rialto Building, CHICAGO.
Member Chicago Board of Trade.

MARINE NEWS.

The Pictou and Her Crew of Six Drowned Off Charlotte.

Belleville, Ont., July 3.—The schooner Annie Minnes arrived in port last night and her crew confirms the loss of the schooner Pictou off Charlotte. The captain says he was within two miles of Pictou when she foundered, but was unable to render any assistance. The Pictou was owned by Capt. Sidney of this city, who sailed her. With him perished his son, Sylvester, and the following crew, all of Belleville: Frank Smith, Walter Dunn, William Bligh and Bernard Myers.

SAULT PASSAGES.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—Up: Amazonas, Paisley, Manhattan, 10:10 last night; Sauber, 11; Ford, 2 a. m.; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 5:40; Kirby, Hartnell, Elphicke, 8; Fay, Rhodes, 8:20; Mohegan, Mingoe, Ralph, Harold, 9. Down: Mataafa, Maderia, Brazil, midnight; Zenith City, 1:20 a. m.; Norwalk, 4:30; Macy, Wilson, 10.

Up yesterday: Queen City, noon; Oliver, Osceola, 1 p. m.; Aurania, Centurion, 2; William Palmer, 2:40; Curry, Outhwaite, Barr, Louisiana, 4; Mariska, Magna, Elwood, 5:30; Coralia, 6. Down: Wescott, noon; Monarch, 12:30 p. m.; Grover, Carnegie, 2:30; Neshoto, Volunteer, 6; James Hill, Portage, 8:30; Nimick, Tyrone, 9:30.

PASSED DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., July 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—Up: Wotan, 10:40 last night; Hopkins, Board of Trade, Rounds, 11:50; Mahoning, midnight; Fisk, 1:20 a. m.; Mesaba, Malta, 5; Nyanza, 6; La Salle, 8; Runnells, 9; Cambria, 10:15; Farwell, 11.

A NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

The steamer Carro, of Fredriks-Varn, Norway, flying the Norwegian flag, cleared from Two Harbors yesterday with 1500 tons of iron ore for Hamilton, Ont. This is the first vessel flying the Norwegian flag to appear at the head of the lakes.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Arrived—Emory Owen, Australia, Gilbert, Lagonda, Merida, Wallace, Ashland, Siemens, Lake Erie, light for ore; Manistique, Gardner, Ogarita, Mason, Nerseman, Flint, Lake Erie, light for ore; Schuylkill, Buffalo, mdse; North West, Buffalo, pass; Buttironi, Port Huron, mdse; John Owen, Lockwood, Sacramento, Lake Erie, coal.

Departed—Eades, Besemer, Wallula, Hesper, Bangor, Ionia, Frick, Spencer, Pennington, Gilbert, Australia, Emory Owen, Harvard Lake Erie, ore; Majestic, Collingwood, pass and flour; Kearsarge, Parry Sound, flour; Northern Queen, Ward, Buffalo, flour.

SEE THE FOURTH at O=At=Ka

KAISER WILHELM SAILS.

The Big German Lloyd Steamer Starts For Europe.

New York, July 3.—The blue and white flag on the North German Lloyd was flying over the Cunard pier today, where the big Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the only vessel of the fleet in port to escape the flames of Saturday last, sailed for Bremen. On the vessel and on all the pier and shipping along the river the flags were flying at half-mast. The big steamer sailed at 1 p. m. In the first cabin there were 429; in the second, 320, and in the steerage, 290. About 340 survivors of the fire sailed on the Kaiser. The officers of the wrecked vessels were accommodated in the cabin and the members of the crews sailed in the steerage.

On the pier near the entrance were 274 steerage passengers who were left behind. They could not sail as the steerage was full. They will be taken care of by the line and will sail on other ships as soon as possible.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton was a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse which sailed today. With him sailed Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton. Others who sailed on the vessel were Thomas A. Heenan, United States consul at Odessa, Russia; H. A. Ickelheimer, Hon. Harman Joseph, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Knox, Professor Kaerger, James MacVeagh, Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, the Hon. and Mrs. John L. Mitchell, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, Professor S. F. Shaw, Rev. I. F. Slattery and Garrett P. Serviss.

TEUTONIC LAID UP.

Liverpool, July 3.—The White Star steamer Teutonic has cancelled the sailed schedule for July from this port to New Yory, a flaw having been discovered in her stern frame.

APPEAL TO BRYAN.

Telegram Sent Urging Simple Reaffirmation of Chicago Platform.

Kansas City, July 3.—In an effort to modify Mr. Bryan's expressed views in favor of an explicit declaration on the silver question, the following telegram was sent him today:

"W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.: It is clear to us that a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, with additional planks on trusts and imperialism, should be adopted. The convention is in the hands of your friends; their advice is important. Such a platform concedes nothing and ensures victory.

"ALBERT J. BARR,
"Pittsburg Post.
"CHARLES W. KNAPP,
"St. Louis Republic.
"CLARK HOWELL,
"Atlanta Constitution.
"CINCINNATI ENQUIRER."

Although Mr. Bryan stoutly maintained his position and insists upon 16 to 1 in the platform, a determination has been reached by those who are willing to accept a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, to make a fight for that position. With a large porion of New York, all of Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in favor of a modification of the platform, and with a number of Southern delegations willing to take the same course it is believed that a good fight can be put up against the 16 to 1 declaration. Conferences have been held with that end in view, and if thr is any prospet for winning the fight will be made. An effort is being made to ascertain the complection of the committee on the resolutions with the expressed hope that a conservative majority may be secured.

BUYING REMNANTS.

There can be no greater snare to the owner of a slenderly-furnished purse than to think that economy is achieved by buying up dress remnants at a sale. There can be no more fatal mistake. The length is seldom long enough for use or it is yards too much; and, on opening it at the home may be found sun marks or dust stains that go through several breadths. For a blouse or skirt these remnants may be of use if carefully examined, but for a frock it is far better to buy fresh material and to get just the number of yards you require.

GRUESOME SEARCH

Quest For Bodies of Victims of the Hoboken Dock Fire.

ARE AFTER CAPTAINS

Sworn Charges Against Tug Captains of Demanding Money For Rescue.

New York, July 3.—The search for bodies of persons who perished in the fire at the North German Lloyd company's piers in Hoboken was resumed today. Up to the stoppage of work late last night, sixty-seven bodies had been recovered. Four of these were still in the Saale, where they were found.

Wrecking tugs today continued their work on the Main and Bremen, removing cargo and debris and trying to reach bodies said to be in the holds. Many persons are said to have perished in these ships, and the search for their remains will be kept up, but it is feared any recovered will be unrecognizable.

All of the injured in the Jersey City hospitals were reported to be doing as well as could be expected today. Ernest Venner, the most seriously injured of these patients, is suffering from the inhalation of smoke.

The eighteen fire patients in Bellevue hospital, New York, have almost fully recovered and all of them probably will leave that institution some time today. They will be cared for by the North German Lloyd company.

A sensation was created today by an announcement from Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken, that he will prosecute all tugboat captains against whom charges of refusing to save life can be substantiated. The mayor says he will apply at once for warrants charging two tugboat captains with murder, and that he has evidence to prove that those men used boathooks to keep drowning men from climbing on their tugs because the unfortunates had no money. An effort is to be made, also, to have the licenses of offending captains revoked.

Up to 9:30 a. m., seven bodies have been taken from the river today. This includes the one found off Essex street, Jersey City, and swelled the number of dead found to seventy-four.

About 10:30, two more bodies were taken from the water at the foot of Fourth street, Hoboken.

The bodies of the following persons were identified in Hoboken today: Emil Halbe-Berchardt, Ernest Bremer, Emil Fenfke, Herman Tunar and August Hessinor. All were employes of the North German Lloyd line.

County Physician Converse, of Hudson county, N. J., has directed Coroner Hoffman to hold an inquest in the cose of Mary Cordess, stewardess on the Saale, who was drowned. The date of the inquest has not been fixed. The physician says he may direct the coroner to hold a second inquest on the body of one of the victims whose death was caused by burns.

The name of Paul Richter was added to the list of missing today.

The work of removing cargo from the Saale was discontinued today and a gang of thirty-five men was put to work preparing the ship for pumping out. A number of boilermakers were also put to work to remove rivets from the iron work that now covers the ways to the steerage hatchway is opened up, it is expected that a number of bodies will be found.

The fire on the Maine has been put out, and while the upper works will have to be rebuilt the hull of the vessel is in pretty fair shape.

The Bremen, beached alongside of the Main, rests on her port side. The visible part of the lines—the upperworks—looks a deplorable wreck, but her hull is nearly all right. The powerful derrick Monarch is keeping the Bremen from keeling over to port. From the after hold, the wreckers are today taking out charred bales of cotton.

Three more bodies were recovered at the foot of Fourth street, Hoboken, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, making the total to that time eighty bodies found.

Information was sworn to before Recorder Stanton, in Hoboken today, by Ferdinand H. Krouze, third officer of the Phoenicia, who charged that he tried to get aboard a tug from the end of one of the North German Lloyd piers and succeeded in boarding her, but was put off because he had no money.

Krouze, in his sworn statement, says that the name of the tug was "The Dandy," and in his affidavit he says that the captain asked:

"Have you any money?"

"None in my pocket," Krouze said he replied.

The affidavit then says that the captain retorted:

"Then I have no time for you. I have other business to attend to."

Krouse says that he asked the tugboat captain to go to the assistance of persons aboard the Saale, but that the captain refused. This information was also sworn to by Ralph Grahn, physician on the Phoenicia.

Henry Brockstedt also made information before Recorder Stanton to the effect that a tug, the name of which he did not know, had refused to rescue him and some of his companions from a lifeboat belonging to the Phoenicia.

The recorder said he would look up the law on the subject to select the best method for proceeding against the offending captains.

Alexander Cameron Returns.

Alexander Cameron has returned from Yale college from which he has graduated and has received the degree of doctor of philosophy. Mr. Cameron is blind, and is the student who was reported some time ago to have been injured by falling down a cellarway. The extent of his injuries was greatly magnified, and he was not seriously hurt at all. He is about to enter the Baptist ministry. This is his first visit home in five years.

DOCKING OF THE OREGON.

Vessel Must Go to a Distant Japanese Port.

Washington, July 3.—Secretary Long this morning received the following cablegram from Lieut. A. L. Key, naval attache at the United States legation at Tokio, Japan, in regard to the docking of the Oregon:

"Tokio, July 3, 1900.—Port Arthur tomorrow. If Oregon cannot dock at Nagasaki, Japanese navy department tenders the use of either Kure or Yokosuka docks. Offers and assistance desired. Has ordered Akitishushina from Che Foo to the Oregon. Have cabled Wilde offer of docks.

The naval officials are disappointed at the statement that the Oregon cannot be docked at Port Arthur, as that place is only about sixty miles distant from where she struck. Nagasaki is 600 miles distant, but can be reached by the Oregon without venturing far outside of the tolerably smooth waters of the gulf of Pe Che Li. If the docks there are too small, then she must push on to the Yokoksuka docks.

The Japanese vessel Akitsuhima, which Lieut. Key reported as going to the help of the Oregon is the famous cruiser which covered herself with renown at the battle of Yalu.

GIRAFFE A MIMIC.

The giraffe has such powers of mimicry that, although its size might be supposed to make it a conspicuous object to its enemies, the most practiced eye has been deceived by the animal's resemblance to one of the dead and blasted tree trunks which abounds in its haunts.

AS TO HYDROPHOBIA.

Prof. Lyman, of Harvard, Says the Disease Exists.

I am surprised that at this date men who call themselves intelligent in matters of this kind should for a moment doubt the existence of this disorder and that it is communicable by inoculation, by bite, or otherwise from a deceased dog to other warm-blooded animals, men included; and I am sure that if those holding that belief had witnessed, as I have done, its communication to men, to horses, to cattle, to swine and to poultry they would not for a moment entertain the further belief that apparent disease of this kind is simply due to the so-called lyssophobia, or, in other words, to nervousness and imagination. Certainly, no man will ascribe very much imagination of mind in this direction to hens, swine, horses and dogs.

Most of the communicable diseases are now, and have been for some time, made the subject of careful experimental research in laboratories conducted by men who have made a life study of the etiology and pathology of diseases that are known to be communicable, or thought to be, by infection or contagion. All of them agree as to the existence and methods of extension of rabies. Certainly, the testimony of any one of them is worth infinitely more than hearsay or presumptive evidence, which is the only kind that can be offered in controversion of the existence and communicableness of this most distressing disorder, says Professor Lyman, dean of the veterinary department of Harvard, in a letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Before answering your questions categorically, I should like to relate shortly an instance or two, in point, which happened in my own experiences during the various outbreaks of rabies among dogs, in Boston and its vicinity, of which I have knowledge. I will add, further, that the original dogs in all of these instances have been proved, in one or other of the pathological departments of this university, to have been rabid, or at any rate, to have had in them the germs of a disease which, after being inoculated, have produced the constantly certain and absolute train of symptoms which are described and recognized under the name of rabies by all capable persons who have dispassionately inquired into the attending facts. During an outbreak of rabies, which had been recognized as being present in Boston for a number of weeks previous to this episode, there suddenly appeared in Harvard square, Cambridge, one morning about 9 o'clock, a large crossbred Newfoundland dog. He entered a butcher's shop, the door of which was open, and behaved in a way that induced the butcher to give him a bone, and tell him to go out on the street. He seized the bone and went. After apparently eating from the bone, or, at any rate, biting at it for a short time (this I have from the butcher), he got up and looked about. There were several dogs and several car horses standing in the suaqre. He went, one after the other, to five of these dogs and bit them all. He then went to one of the horses and bit him rather severely in the upper lip. All five of these dogs came under my special care: three of them died, showing all the symptoms recognized and described in the books as being rabies. The horse was taken to his stable, which happened to be near, in which there was a blacksmith shop. An iron was heated and probably within thirty minutes after the bite had been inflicted the bitten parts in the horse had been seared. Notwithstanding this, this animal was seized with the symptoms recognized and described as being those of rabies.

During a subsequent outbreak which had been discovered and located by the then cattle commission of the state, of which I was at the time secretary, as being present in several of the near towns to the eastward of Boston, a large dog, of no particular breed, suddenly appeared one morning about 3 o'clock to a policeman, Officer Doe, in one of the streets in Lynn, a town situated seven or eight miles away from the towns that were until that time thought to cover the infected area, and bit him rather severely. After the policeman was bitten others discussed with him the probability of the dog being mad and advised him to go to the Pasteur institute in New York for preventive treatment. He laughed at the matter, and said that he was not afraid, and that he would take his chances. Within a short time thereafter he was taken ill with symptoms that were recognized by the local medical men as being those of hydrophobia and he died after dreadful suffering. During the time in which he was ill he was nursed by several of his brother policemen, one of whom received a contusion from the teeth of the sick man, which broke the skin. This man was very much frightened and went immediately to the Pasteur institute in New York and was given the preventive treatment. Nothing of hydrophobia was ever shown by him. More minute facts regarding this case can be ascertained by you by addressing Thomas N. Burkes, city marshal, Lynn, Mass., and of the medical side of it by writing to the chairman of the board of health there.

I could, if it were necessary, duplicate episodes of this sort in great variety and number, but I think sufficient has been said to show to the unbiased mind that a specific, communicable disease, to which the name of rabies has been given, undoubtedly exists.

In answer to the questions contained in your letter, I will reply:

First. This school does not teach that there is such a disease as rabies in dogs, and it has, at periods during the last fifteen years, exhibited to its students a considerable number of animals so affected.

Second. The above also answers the second question.

Third. Records of the number of cases of rabies that have been in the hospital in connection with this school are in existence; but in order to get at their number absolutely, a long search would have to be made through records extending over a period of some sixteen years, or possibly somewhat longer than that. I do not like to undertake this work, but will do so if an absolute answer to your third question is necessary for your purposes. I should say that there have been twenty-five or thirty such animals here during the last eighteen years. Of course, they come in at more or less long intervals of time, and only when an outbreak is present with us.

Fourth. I do not know of the existence, at this time, of any cases of rabies in this neighborhood, either among animals or men; but in the past I have seen numerous instances in which the disease has been present in men that had been, within a short time before, bitten by dogs, the clinical symptoms of which indicated the presence of rabies, and the clinical diagnoses in which were substantiated by properly conducted pathological examinations.

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THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), July July 3.—Light to heavy showers fell during Monday or last night over the lake region, Red River, Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri valleys, Gulf states and extreme Northwest Canada. Heavy rainfalls occurred as follows: St. Paul, 1.64 inches; Marquette, 1.22; Chicago, 1.06; Sault Ste. Marie, .94. The barometer is high over North Pacific and Atlantic coast states, and low over the province of Ontario and Nebraska and the Western Dakotas. In general, temperatures have risen somewhat, the chief exceptions being that it is cooler at Marquette, St. Paul, Rapid City and Cedar City. The weather in the lake region is either threatening or rainy, with fresh winds—northwesterly over Lake Superior and southwest over Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie.

Maximum temperatures in last twenty-four hours:

Abilene	94	Medicine Hat	—
Battleford	66	Memphis	92
Bismarck	80	Miles City	86
Boston	76	Milwaukee	78
Buffalo	76	Minnedosa	—
Calgary	60	Montgomery	94
Cedar City	74	Moorhead	84
Charleston	84	New Orleans	88
Chicago	76	North Platte	96
Davenport	92	New York	76
Denver	90	Oklahoma	92
Detroit	78	Omaha	90
Dodge City	—	Pittsburg	82
Duluth	60	Port Arthur	—
Edmonton	60	Portland	70
El Paso	98	Prince Albert	62
Escanaba	68	Qu'Appelle	82
Galveston	88	Rapid City	76
Green Bay	82	San Francisco	66
Havre	76	Santa Fe	82
Helena	70	Shreveport	92
Huron	90	Spokane	60
Jacksonville	92	St. Louis	92
Kamloops	64	St. Paul	84
Kansas City	90	Sault Ste. Marie	66
Knoxville	90	Swift Current	72
La Crosse	84	Washington	84
Lander	—	Williston	84
Los Angeles	74	Winnemucca	78
Marquette	70	Winnipeg	74

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time), today: For Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Showers and cooler tonight. Probably clearing Wednesday. Fresh winds, mostly northeast.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, July 3.—Forecast till 8 a. m. Wednesday: Wisconsin—Showers and thunderstorms tonight. Wednesday fair except showers near Lake Michigan.

Michigan—Showers tonight. Wednesday fair. Cooler Wednesday north portion.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Showers tonight, followed by fair Wednesday.

Upper Lakes—Fresh southwesterly winds with occasional squalls, showers and thunderstorms until Wednesday evening.

The Failure of Great Expositions.

The story of transatlantic travel for this season is a surprising one. It was expected that to the normal touring of Americans to Europe would have been added a great number of people going over on account of the Paris exposition; but from the very opening of the season the companies have reported that demands on their space were smaller than they had expected. Half a dozen steamship companies have already met the situation by putting their winter schedule into effect two months sooner than intended. The fancies of Americans as to travel are changing somewhat, evidently. More evident than that, too, is the fact that the attractions of big fairs palL on the public taste. There have been a good many big fairs lately and more are to come and there's a limit to the thing. But most of all is the fact that fairs now present nothing new in art or science. The spread of knowledge of new discoveries, new inventions, new devices, is so rapid, general and thorough in the daily press and the technical journals that long before a thing can be shown in an exposition it is known about and probably studied in all its details by whoever is interested. Fairs are great aggregations of a world of things more or less interesting or beautiful. They are unsatisfactory and it is almost time for some new system that will preserve the advantages while abandoning their spectacular ponderosities.

WILL PLEASE THE PUBLIC.

While many Duluth people regret that the name of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad has disappeared from the list of railroads, and hereafter the "Duluth Short Line" will be simply the branch of a great transcontinental system, they will find reason to rejoice that it has been consolidated with a railroad whose management is progressive and liberal and disposed to do everything possible to make the old road as popular with Duluthians under the new order of things as it has been in past years.

One of the features of the passenger service of the St. Paul & Duluth road that was highly popular with the traveling public was its sleeping car service. The road ran its own sleepers, and a number of years ago inaugurated the practice of leaving the upper berths closed when there was not enough passengers to occupy more than the lower berths. This was an innovation in sleeping car rules and it struck a popular chord. The traveling public praised the management for this regulation, the newspapers published the news far and wide, in every case with friendly comment, and discussion was started in different sections of the country with a view of inducing other railroads to follow this popular example. The St. Paul & Duluth got a great advertisement from it, and was undoubtedly greatly benefited financially by the innovation.

There were fears on the part of the traveling public that with the change in ownership of the road and the substitution of the Pullman sleepers for the former coaches, the upper berths would be invariably opened, as is the Pullman company's custom on all other roads. The Herald is pleased to hear that these fears are unfounded, and that the popular custom inaugurated on the St. Paul & Duluth is to be continued under the new ownership. Before the contract was made with the Pullman company to put its sleepers on the "Duluth Short Line," it is stated President C. S. Mellen and General Manager J. W. Kendrick of the Northern Pacific insisted that there must be no change in the upper berth regulations, and as they stood firm on this point, the Pullman company was compelled to yield, and the "closed upper berth" regulation will continue in force.

The Herald congratulates the management of the Northern Pacific Railway company, who now control the "Duluth Short Line," upon their desire to retain the favor of the traveling public, and it is sufficient to give the people of Duluth assurance that the passenger service on this favorite route to the Twin Cities will be maintained with all its popular features.

IN IT YET.

Last week farmers and wheat bulls of the Northwest got an idea that all was lost; the crop was a complete failure. With the passage of time this view has been succeeded by another, more conservative, and doubtless more correct. There is hope yet; not only hope, but the prospect of a fair crop and a reasonable business for the farmers and farming towns in many parts of the Northwest that were supposed to have suffered irretrievably.

Rains have fallen the past few days all over the grain districts, rains that have not come too late to save a portion of the wheat crop and have done immense good to flax and other crops. And flax this year is as important a product through much of the Minnesota and Dakota country as wheat. The farmers of the Red River valley have not been slow to learn from the example of their brethren of Southern Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and they have gradually been diversifying of late years. They have added to wheat the cultivation of corn, flax, pork, cattle and horses. They have raised hay enough for their own use and to export, so that now one sees but rarely the amusing and ridiculous spectacle of farmers shipping in from other states their own food and fodder. It is this diversification that will prove the salvation of the Northwest this year, and the result will be a greater advance in all-round farming another year than ever before.

The result in the case of flax particularly is most gratifying. A late crop, it has been sown up to the middle of June after wheat was believed to be doomed. These rains have done it wonderful good, and it is said to be coming along splendidly. There is an enormous increase in the flax acreage this year, and the price is so high that a profitable crop seems assured, late conditions being normal. Then, too, there is more wheat than has been supposed by the crop killers. That they are coming to their senses is proved by the great decline of prices for days. Wheat is no hothouse plant; it can live and flourish where grass will, and the soil of the Northwest is its natural home. There will not be, of course, the surplus for shipment that usually comes to Duluth, and this market will suffer more proportionately than that of Minneapolis. Elevator companies here will be forced to widen the limits from which they draw business, and they will extend their lines in the Southwest and bring here more of other grains than before. This, to be sure, is no unmixed disadvantage.

As to the wheat crop in general, there is going to be enough to go around at reasonable prices. We are not the whole thing up in the Northwest, though we sometimes think, like the fly on the cart-wheel, that we make it turn when we alight on the downward side.

Perhaps there are many blessings in disguise in this short crop, just as the grasshoppers and drouths of earlier years proved blessings to the farmers of Southern Minnesota by forcing them to try cows and corn, poultry and fruit, instead of wheat. As the direct result there are no richer and happier communities in the United States today than those of Southern Minnesota, where they do not raise enough wheat to run their own grist mills.

MR. HILL'S NEW PLANS.

By next January James J. Hill will have completed the greatest railway tunnel ever driven, through the Cascade range at Stevens pass. He has been working on it five years and its cost will be nearly $5,000,000.

Now that it is nearly done, it is not hard to see Mr. Hill's idea in building what rival railroad men called "Hill's folly" and predicted would bankrupt him. Without this tunnel he could not hope to carry freight from Buffalo to the Orient at the rate he now announces. Nor can he with it, ignoring the other links. One of these was the Fosston line, completed. Another is a fleet of trans-Pacific ships, the biggest and most economical freighters on the globe, now under way at an Atlantic shipyard. A third is a lake fleet of ships of double the capacity of the present Great Northern ships, designs for which are now said to be in architects' hands. Another is lower grades, bigger engines and cars, on which he has been at work for years. Another still is his system of terminals at either end of his transcontinental route.

As Mr. Hill has been evolving these improvements one after another he has had a full consciousness of the future of the Orient, and has been alive from the first to the vast traffic that would finally come to those roads prepared for it. He has seen the future of his line to be in trade with the new nations of the West. In five years or so American trade with Japan has quadrupled, and the Great Northern's share has increased ten-fold. Still it is in infancy, and when Mr. Hill has power to make his through rate of $8 a ton—a cut of from $10 to $20 a ton, according to classification—it will grow faster than ever. In China, Eastern Russia and the Philippines the market will be greater still.

It was in 1892 that Mr. Hill announced his intention to tunnel the Cascades and abandon the seven switchbacks in use by the Great Northern. But burrowing through some 14,000 feet of earth and rock was no small task, and nobody wanted to take Mr. Hill at his word. His effort to interest moneyed men of the East was futile, so he went to Germany and secured the desired capital. He wanted enough to start the work. In January, 1897, about two years after ground was first broken, the revenue of the road was drawn upon, and since that time the entire expense has been borne without a loan.

More than 800 men are now employed in excavating. At present about 11,559 feet of the 13,253 feet of the tunnel have been removed. This leaves a third of a mile yet to be moved. It is expected that this part of the work will be finished in October. Though the tunnel saves but twelve miles of distance and an hour or two of time in the long run from lake to ocean, it is of inestimable value to the road in that it cuts out seven switchbacks and the snow-blocked peaks of Stevens pass.

It is said that the low charge promised by Mr. Hill must give the Great Northern a practical monopoly of all freight bound from the East to the Orient unless the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific, which cover practically the same territory, and have Oriental steamships lines, should meet the rate. In any event it is not seen how the railroads to the South should compete. None of these roads have developed the return freight as has the Great Northern, which is carrying an enormous tonnage in timber and forest products. This return freight is an important factor in the situation.

There is a wide significance in this projected movement, for it means such a competition with shipping from Europe to the Orient by way of the Suez canal that the United States will be in a position to at once control. The present rate from Antwerp to Eastern Asia is about $8 a ton. With a like charge from the very heart of the producing region, and the quicker transportation that can be made from the United States, it is considered that a new era will begin in the history of American export commerce.

Apropos the demand everywhere for cheap gas, it is of interest to note that the Consolidated Gas company, of Baltimore, has just declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent, notwithstanding the reduction by the legislature of the price of gas from $1.25 to $1.10, and in face of the declaration made by the attorneys of the company that the enactment of a law fixing the price at $1 would mean a permanent impossibility to make dividends, and that even a reduction to $1.10 was unjust. The company at one time threatened to test the constitutionality of the law, but at a special meeting of the board of directors on Saturday last, to the surprise of everybody except the members of that body, a resolution was adopted to pay an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. This distribution is in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, which was paid a few weeks ago. The money required to pay this dividend amounts to $275,000.

State Fire Warden Andrews, who has been making a trip of inspection along the ranges, says he was led to believe the drouth had made conditions as bad as before the Hinckley fire, and that catastrophes as severe as that might be expected. He thought the fires came chiefly from sparks from locomotives of the ore roads, and said that "the surest way to keep these fires down is for these roads to have their rights-of-way cleared of all inflammable material, as the law directs." If the law so requires and Mr. Andrews is fire warden, clothed with powers by the state, it would seem as if the matter might have been easily arranged long ago, and the tremendous losses already incurred have been in part, at least, prevented. But there was once a carpenter whose roof leaked badly. Asked why he did not mend it, he said that when the weather was dry he needed no good roof, and when it was raining he could not fix it.

The Washington Star has completed and occupies one of the finest newspaper buildings in America. We're free to confess that the Star's pictures of it make one think it beats the Herald's. And the editorial rooms! They're as fine as the observation car on the North Coast limited. We cannot but wonder where they do all the work that makes the Star such a Newspaper.

The Belgian hare craze has not reached Duluth in virulent form. Minneapolis is suffering severely, if one may judge from the enthusiastic, if somewhat grammarless, "hare departments" in her newspapers, and Superior has wheeled into line. Wealth via the Belgian hare line is too much like a sure thing to have attractions here. The wheat market is better.

The government is to explore that famed region of Western Texas where Coronado was lost looking for a village of gold, where sands of alabaster and rocks of porphory border lakes of crystal salt or landscapes of blood red dye. It is one of the few regions of North America yet unexplored.

There will probably be a hay harvest this year in the untended meadows scattered thickly about the forests of this section that will make the man who's holding for $25 hay wonder where he's at. Every logger knows dozens of these hay meadows.

Several more Duluth sawmills will close in a few days if they cannot get logs in or move lumber out. And this though the market presents more encouragement than in months. Truly the year is a strange one.

With the Garfield avenue viaduct its a case of Presto, change! Now you see it and now you don't. A sort of three balls under a walnut shell.

If one may judge by the July magazines the intellect of the American people is running to seed pretty rapidly.

The annual abomination of effervescing enthusiasm in red, white and blue country newspapers is upon us.

Rev. W. W. Evarts, of St. Paul, wonders if the Bible is literature. People who've followed the drift of the last generation or so haven't any doubts on that score. If the Bible isn't literature, varied, picturesque, beautiful, history, poetry, legends, tragedy, the whole gamut of the human mind, it isn't anything.

The Rounder

Passengers on a Lakeside car last night witnessed a little incident that amused them not a little, and that gave them a new view of feminine wiles. At First avenue east the car stopped and a young woman got on. As one of the passengers with his coat collar turned up and no shirt collar said, "She was a great looker," and she was helped on the car by a young man who did not follow. They exchanged good-bys as the car started up, and then the young woman stood in the car door and watched the young man, plainly very anxious to see what became of him. So excited was she over it that she attracted the attention of all the other occupants of the crowded car, and they watched as she stood in the doorway and watched the progress of the young man. He started up the avenue, and the young woman sat down at the back end of the car and turned so she could watch him out of the window. Meanwhile the crowd continued to watch her.

She only rode a block, however. As the car neared Second avenue east the young man passed out of sight up the avenue, and the young woman turned her attention the other way. With complete oblivion of the many eyes that were fastened upon her she began to look out of the front of the car. As the young man with no collar expressed it, she "rubbered." at Second avenue east she was rewarded for her watching. There stood another young man, and as she caught sight of him she started up and bolted from the car. He was evidently waiting for her, as he took hold of her arm as though it belonged to him, and together they started off. She got away so quickly that the conductor got no fare. The crowd in the car that had watched the proceedings broke irresistibly into a laugh.

* * *

"I know a young woman that is about as literal as a person well can be," said a young man to an old man as they waited yesterday afternoon for a car, protected from the rain by Burrows' capacious doorway. "I am always very careful what I say to her, for she never by any accident suspects a double meaning, and she is sure to take me as literally as she possibly could. Not long ago I was in St. Paul, and I was coming back in time to see a show that was coming to the Lyceum, and I wrote her to that effect, and said I should like to have her go with me if she could. As I was coming back the day of the performance, I asked her to wire me if she could not go. Otherwise I would understand that she would go. In closing I said: 'Now, if you cannot go, wire me—collect.' That day I got a telegram that read as follows:

"'Mr John Soandso, St. Paul.—Collect.

"'MARY BLANK, Duluth.'

"I came for her on time, and I never explained to her that a telegram was unnecessary or that she had done anything out of the ordinary."

PEPPERY POINTERS.

Chicago Tribune: Admiring Visitor—That is a rare and magnificent binding. I never saw a finer. What is the book? Proud Owner—I think it's a Bible.

Harper's Bazar: "The pastor of the church has been trying to boss the choir for six weeks, but they have won."

"What did they do?"

"Got his wife to join."

Boston Transcript: Mr. Kake-Walker—How did your funny act go? Did the audience laugh uproariously?

Mr. Tuff-Bowle—Well, I wouldn't say so much as that. But I noticed that everybody was smiling when I was going off.

Chicago Post: "They're mentioned as being among the best people of the city."

"No doubt, no doubt. In fact, I've seen them among them myself—at the theater and opera, you know, and other public places."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I had a horrible nightmare last night. I thought I was being swept along through a city water pipe at frightful speed!"

"And then?"

"And then I woke up and found it was a pipe dream!"

Detroit Journal: To put it mathematically, pants are to trousers as dresses are to creations, only vastly less so.

Somerville Journal: Employer—I congratulate you on that new baby of yours, Higgins.

Higgins—Thank you, sir.

Employer—And I have no doubt that hereafter you will be waked up early enough mornings to get to the office every day on time.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Jones, is your husband as crazy about politics this week as mine is?

Mrs. Jones—I think so; why, he went down town last night and forgot to come back and take little Jim to the circus.

Washington Star: "They say you are merely a political boss," said the candid informant.

"Great Scott!" ejaculated Senator Sorghum. "The irreverence of these moderns is something disheartening. Why, that's all Julius Caesar was."

Detroit Journal: "But," cried the invalid, "the doctors will rob you of your terrors!"

Disease raised its hideous front and laughed with horrid unction.

"Ah, yes; but I am the only one they are likely to rob!" chuckled this monster, insinuatingly.

The invalid groaned.

THE GOLD DEMOCRAT.

Chicago Chronicle (Gold Dem.): A Republican organ, the Tribune of New York city, asks "Regarding the Gold Democrat: "Does the Republican party deserve to be punished for doing well? Do the gold Democrats owe the Republican party nothing?"

To which the Chronicle replies that the Republican party deserves to be punished for doing ill. And that the gold Democrats owe the Republican party much.

It was the Republican party that unsettled the currency system of the country. It was the Republican party that conceived and brought forth every unsound theory that has been adopted from time to time by various offshoots of the two national parties.

It was in the Republican party every financial heresy, every monetary schism was originally propounded. This is the debt the gold Democrats, all Democrats, the entire nation, owe the Republican party on the money question.

The speeches of William McKinley on the money question from the time he began thinking that he thought about it constitute a collection of will o' the wisp vagaries which will furnish any sect of either the Republican party or the Democratic party with citations in favor of any imaginable currency doctrine.

Had the Philadelphia convention seen fit to declare for any substitute for real money, whether paper, leather, wampum, iron, silver, copper or wood, support therefor could be found in the published speeches of Mr. McKinley.

Adriot but not profound, ungrounded in the true principles of currency, the head of the Republican ticket can swivel his chair into any desired posture on almost any public question.

Mr. McKinley's ignorance is deepest in financial science. His adaptability is wonderful. His want of knowledge is matched by his constitutional vacillation.

Mr. McKinley's intellectual impotency is most glaring on the currency question. He has contrived with characteristic cunning to follow the most forcible coterie of his party on that question as on every other, for he lacks initiation, foundation and sincerity on all questions involving principles.

The appeal to the Gold Democrats this year is a cry to the clouds. This year there are only Democrats.

What various categories of their fellow citizens of both great parties may think this year upon the currency question is not pertinent to this year's issues. The currency question is no more involved in this year's presidential campaign than the question of the origin of man.

The descent of species is as vital an issue in this year's American politics as the money standard. For at least six years the currency question is dead in American politics and no human power can revive it during that long period.

All Americans who adhere to the declaration of independence, all men who believe in the supremacy of the constitution of the United States are combined this year to punish the Republican party for its nullification of the one and its betrayal of the other.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Oh, those happy days of summer, when the harvest sun shone hot,
A flow of mem'ry takes me back, a captive to the spot
Where I spent the years of childhood; and those dreamy summers long
Were written in my boyish mind—a glad, unmeasured song.

How I viewed the old brick schoolhouse with a frown of hate and scorn,
As I'd strap my books together on a sunny April morn;
And how I moped and languished as a caged bird repines,
When the soft, warm air came teasing through the honeysuckle vines.

How we used to hail vacation, when the prison doors were closed,
And geography and "rithmetic" upon the shelf reposed;
When time was but a fancy, and the date a banished name,
And all the days but Sunday were to boyish minds the same.

I can see the grassy path that led me up and down the creek,
When the noonday sun would find me where the shadows lingered thick,
With ne'er a care but comfort and ne'er a pain but ease,
With strands of uncombed hair that swept my forehead in the breeze.

I can hear the little rapids where they joined the swimming pool;
I see my face reflected in the water dark and cool;
And my fancy hears the splashing of my boyhood's kindred five,
As we submerged into the water 'neath the overhanging oak.

We knew each little eddy of the water far and near,
Ev'ry little glancing ripple where the sunbeams, falling sheer
Out of heaven's fleecy cloudland, with a laughing face look,
Seemed to bathe their heated forcheads in the bosom of the brook.

Oh, the many days I squandered with a clumsy hook and line—
Up and down the little streamlet where the silver-sides would shine;
And I'd watch my bobber in silence, till the summer sun was low
And my footsteps led me homeward through the paths I used to know.

Oh, for one brief day of childhood; but to be a boy again,
Just to feel the free abandon of a summer's day as then,
With a heart in tune with nature, a mind that knew no care,
And an aimless destination in the world of Anywhere.

— Indianapolis Press.

THE ADVANCE IN COAL.

New York World: The Reading company has announced its intention of adding 25 cents a ton to the price of coal, and the other coal-carrying railroads have given notice of their intention of following its example. The increase on all qualities of coal is to go into effect July 2.

The latest report of the earnings of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway company and of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company shows that the railroad earned in May an increase over May, 1899, of $429,540, and the earnings of the coal and iron company increased $368,231. The total increase of the net earnings of both companies for the month was $163,992. The increase above fixed charges was $150,146. For the eleven months from July 1, 1899, the increase of surplus was $1,050,723.

Evidently the increase in the cost of coal to the consumers and to the industries of the country is not demanded by the need of the company or any failure of its resources. The conditions of the Reading is not exceptional, and the tax of $10,000,000 a year which the coal roads propose to levy on the public is neither a war tax nor a deficiency tax.

It is even worse than a needless and indefensible imposition. It is a direct menace to the already imperilled industries which are based on the use of coal. It is a tariff on manufacture levied just at the time when the condition of the manufacturing industry shows that such a tariff is unreasonable, exorbitant, prohibitory and self defeating.

The advance in the price of coal is a destructive and reckless blow ahead at the prosperity of the country.

A Disgusted Irishman.

Wabasha Herald: Up in Duluth there resides a man whose name is Berlah Magoffin. The name is a jingle, one, but it made all kinds of confusion in the Democratic state convention, held in Minneapolis last week. Just after F. L. McGhee, the brilliant colored lawyer, had concluded his speech some one arose to nominate an alternate delegate to the Kansas City convention, and named Berlah Magoffin. Another man seconded the motion, but called the name Uriah McGuffin. The next man to second it called the gentleman Goliah McGoffin, and finally the secretary of the convention became a little mixed and announced the election of Mariah Begoffin. At this point a Hibernian delegate, who had been taking but little interest, was heard to remark, "Oh, Jabers! What kind av a convintshun it is, at all, at all? First they calls on a mayjur for a spach and thein they ellects wimin as dilligates. The paarty's ruined, so it is."

Only This.

Minneapolis Journal: It now develops that that threatened uprising on Rainy river was only a Democratic imperialist bogey skulking through the woods practicing for the campaign.

Must Be Very Weak.

Brainerd Arena: The Duluth News Tribune says that the ticket is stronger than the Republican party. We had no idea the party was as weak as that.

THE DAKOTAS.

North Dakota Insane Asylum Scandal—Sioux Falls Fire Damage.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Jamestown—M. Gleason, the patient at the state hospital for the insane, who, it is claimed, was maltreated by J. Coad, an attendant, is dead. An autopsy was held by Coroner Baldwin and sufficient evidence of violence was found to warrant a verdict that death was due to bad treatment. Coad, will accordingly, be arraigned on a charge of murder.

Dr. Baldwin, county physician, has removed the quarantine from all the residences and business houses of Kensal with the exception of that of Hyland, the only person who became afflicted with smallpox. The depot has been reopened and business resumed.

Those who have made a trip through the flax-growing portion of the state report that it never looked better. A good many farmers will get half a crop of wheat, and this, with the flax, will help them out in good shape.

A shower of fish dropped from the clouds during a rain storm near George Nelson's ranch in the western part of Stutsman county, and were scattered over the prairie in the fields for a mile or more. The fish were the native bullheads of the streams, and some of them were of good size. One is reported over six inches in length, and a good many two or three inches. Showers of minnows have been known in various parts of the country, but no such large fish as these have ever been seen dropping with a rain storm.

Bottineau—The Bottineau county Republicans instructed their delegates for Judge Morgan for the supreme bench.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—The fire Sunday night, when the Cataract hotel building was entirely destroyed, and which at one time threatened to consume the heart of the business district of the city, was the most disastrous in the history of Sioux Falls. The losses aggregate $192,025, with insurance amounting to $148,400.

Wauhay—A terrific wind, hail and rain storm swept over this place, unroofing one house and tearing down and completely demolishing fifteen barns and numerous other small buildings. The 12-year-old son of John Schwig was caught under a falling barn and received severe internal injuries from which it is feared he will not recover. The hail and wind damaged crops. Three inches of water fell in one hour.

DR. BRUESS' POWERFUL PENETRATING PEERLESS REMEDY TRADE MARK

STOPS PAIN

It gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF from the body pains caused by

RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, STRAINED JOINTS, SPINAL TROUBLE, COLD IN THE CHEST, PNEUMONIA, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, CROUP.

WHAT A TRAINED NURSE SAYS:

This is to testify that I have used Bruess' Liniment, and find it one of the best liniments in my experience. It is a perfect rubefacient, smooth and readily absorbed. I recommend it to all suffering from body pains. GERTRUDE CHRISTMAN, Trained Nurse.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 22, 1899.

FOR SALE BY **S. F. BOYCE.**

WE GIVE A TRIAL FREE FOR THE ASKING.

DR. PIERCE

Room 1, No. 5 W. Sup. St., Duluth, Minn.

Regular Graduate. Diploma in Office.

Leading Specialist for the cure of

Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.

Cancer, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rupture and Tumors cured without the knife or ligature.

Sure cure guaranteed in 10 to 30 days. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores in the mouth or throat, Unhealthy discharges, Skin Affections, Falling of the Hair and Constitutional BLOOD POISONING speedily cured by remedies unknown to other physicians.

YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any disorder of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system, in a manner the patients cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark turbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Write for question list.

LADIES—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF from all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free. If in trouble write or call. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Charges moderate. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARPER BROS.' WORLD'S BEST

Dog and Pony Show

150 beautiful Animals that do everything but talk—travel in their own train of Palace Cars—will exhibit on lot back of

Palladio Building, Wednesday and Thursday, July 4 and 5.

Afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Evening at 8.

Prices only 15c and 25c.

See the big parade Wednesday Noon.

PAVILION—Duluth's only recognized Summer Theater. Matt Kivell, Lessee and Manager. Leon Kivell Assoc ate Manager. VALENTINE STOCK CO. Positively this week only. Special Fourth of July Matinee and grand display of fireworks at night. Repertoire: Monday and Tuesday, "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Fourth of July Matinee and Saturday night, "All the comforts of Home." Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Matinee, "The Crust of Society." Prices for this engagement, lower floor, 25c and 25c. Boxes, upper floor, 25c.

PARLOR THEATER.

Wm. J. Wells, Manager. 19 Second Avenue West.

"Great Big Show."

New Stars! New Novelties.

Only fun in town. Delighted audiences

Too late for Kansas City.

$8.00

will buy here

Business Suits

of such a quality that Columbia and the Eagle hover over us speedless and curious.

Styles and patterns for the vagaries of all.

Our $10 and $12

Plain blue serges are so magnetic in quality as to cause a low-down dip to woman and bird.

Buyers Radiant.
Streets Sunny.
Homes Joyous.

Open this Evening.
Closed tomorrow.

C. W. Ericson,

Reliable Clothier.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the sum of seven hundred fifty-one and 25-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Gerhard A. Tenbusch and Anna M. Tenbusch, his wife, mortgagors, to William Q. Burnett, mortgagee, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 8th day of May, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 127 of mortgages, on page 196.

Said mortgagee having died on or about February 6th, 1898, at Lenawee County, Michigan, then the place of his residence, such proceedings were had in the probate court of said Lenawee County that the undersigned were duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, a duly authenticated copy of which appointment was recorded on June 18th, 1898, at 3:15 o'clock p. m. in the office of the register of deeds in and for said St. Louis County on page 327 of Book N of Miscellaneous records, and such further proceedings were had in the probate court of said St. Louis County that the undersigned were also therein duly appointed as such executors, a duly authenticated copy of which latter appointment was also recorded on June 18, 1898, at 3:15 o'clock p. m. in the office of the register of deeds in and for said St. Louis County on page 327 of Book N of Miscellaneous records, and the undersigned ever since have been and now are acting as such executors; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage viz: The easterly twenty-five (25) feet of lot six (L. 6) in block two (B. 2) of Fletcher and Cremer's re-arrangement of block fifty-six (B. 56), Duluth Proper, Third Division, according to the recorded plat thereof, in St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 28th day of July, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $751.35 and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, June 11th, A. D. 1900.

ROBERT N. BURNETT and
ARTHUR W. BURNETT,
As executors of the Estate of said Mortgagee, WILLIAM Q. BURNETT, deceased.

JOSEPH WARD REYNOLDS,
Attorney for said Executors.

Duluth Evening Herald—June-12-19-26-July -3-10-17—1900.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE **GREAT FRENCH REMEDY**

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address

Royal Medicine Co., 269 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale in Duluth, Minn., by S. F. Boyce, druggist.

COUNCIL IN A STORM

Heaps of Hot Talk Characterize the Discussion of Various Matters.

FIRE ENGINE MUSS

Alderman Cochrane Explains and Hammers Fire Commissioner McDowell.

The ship of state was in a storm at last night's council meeting. The proceedings were saturated with expressions of bitterness seldom heard in the chamber. A resolution was passed absolving the board of fire commissioners from any charge of maladministration of fire department affairs in the purchase of the new engine and the sending of the Silsby to West Duluth, but which in no way could be considered an apology to the commissioners for the things that have been said about them by members of the council. A second resolution was passed making a three year conditional contract with the Commercial Light & Power company, for furnishing street lights. These two resolutions caused all the trouble.

The dispute with the fire commissioners was re-opened by the reading of the following communication from the commissioners:

"Resolved that the secretary be and is hereby directed to notify the common council of the city of Duluth that this board has under consideration the council resolution of June 25 which purports to appropriate $5770 for the purpose of enabling the board of fire commissioners to employ seven additional men and to place in service the Silsby engine at No. 8 fire hall.

"That this board is not advised by said resolution from what fund said sum is to be appropriated.

"That said resolution failed to contain the clause stipulated by the board absolving this board from all charges of maladministration while following the advice of the council in placing a steam fire engine in service at West Duluth; and

"That when the council shall comply with the resolution of the board of fire commissioners said board will reciprocate by complying with the resolution of the common council."

In speaking of the fire board's complaint that last Monday night's resolution failed to designate the specific fund from which the money for West Duluth was to be taken, Alderman Krumsieg stated that it had been inadvertently omitted and he characterized the communication of the commissioners as frivolous and ridiculous.

Alderman Cochrane then asked a reconsideration of the former resolution saying that he desired to amend it so as to include the requests of the fire commissioners. The resolution was reconsidered and then Alderman Cochrane addressing the council said:

"I simply desire to have the former resolution amended, designating that the money be taken from the general fund and exonerating the board from what they term maladministration of office, in connection with the securing of this engine for West Duluth. I will not insist on the latter amendment, however, unless all the aldermen are willing."

Alderman Krumsieg said that he would call for a division on the amendments, being in favor of designating the general fund but opposed to the "exoneration" of the commissioners.

The first amendment designating the general fund was adopted unanimously, and then Alderman Cromwell addressed the council on the proposed "exoneration" amendment as follows:

"The fire commissioners have not the right to come in here and ask this council to exonerate them from any foolishness that they may commit."

Alderman Cochrane:—"Well we want to soothe these fellows if possible and we'll have to humor them."

Alderman Cromwell:—"I don't like that. They are just as likely to take advantage of this resolution and mismanage the affairs of that engine after it is sent to West Duluth, and then hold us responsible."

Alderman Krumsieg:—"The amendment is as ridiculous as the request. If they are guilty of maladministration of office, no resolution of this council can exonerate them in case charges are preferred and there is certainly no intention of preferring charges, or other prosecution."

Alderman Carey—"Gentelmen, this is very childish. Why should we exonerate them or praise them in the matter? We ought to let it drop right here without going any further."

The vote was then taken on the exoneration clause of the amendment and it was adopted with only Alderman Carey, Johnson and Krumsieg voting against it. Alderman Cromwell, however, in explaining his vote said that he voted "aye" out of curosity to see what excuse the fire commissioners would devise to keep from carrying out the instruction of the council and sending the Silsby to West Duluth.

The question was then on the adoption of the original resolution as amended and Alderman Cochrane asked that as a matter of personal privilege, that he be allowed to speak. He said:

"My attention was called to an article in the Herald on Saturday evening in which the fire commissioners evidently desired this council to apologize for the remarks made by myself last Monday evening. I desire to say that the council was in no way responsible for any remarks I may have made on that occasion. Further than that, I desire to state, that I am willing to offer proof, to substantiate all that was said at that time.

"In the article mentioned, was a reply that President McDowell of the board of fire commissioners made to my remarks and among other things he said that I said, 'What the devil do I care whether insurance rates are raised or not?' Now if I ever referred to his satanic majesty in this matter, it was only in reference to Mr. McDowell himself. I deny ever making such a statement because the matter of low insurance rates in this city, is of vital importance to me. What Mr. McDowell says is a direct and malicious falsehood. For my part I have no apology to offer to the board or to any member of the board."

The resolution was then passed appropriating the sum of $5770 from the general fund to enable the board of fire commissioners to employ seven additional men to be stationed at No. 8 hall at West Duluth, in order to place in service the Silsby engine, now at headquarters.

The committee on light and water of which Alderman Cochrane is chairman, reported in favor of making a 3-year contract with the Commercial Light and Power company for furnishing not less than 286 arc lights for street lighting purposes, at the rate of $70 per light, if the contract should continue for the full period of three years; but if the city reserving the right to terminate the contract at any time after August 1, 1901, the rate in that case should be $85 per month, and if prior to Aug. 1, 1903, at a rate of $80 a month.

Alderman Krumsieg moved to amend the committee report so as to make the contract a flat $85 rate for a period of one year. His motion was seconded by Alderman Carey.

In supporting his motion Alderman Krumsieg said: "At the last election, the question of building a municipal street lighting plant was submitted to the people and by a vote of 2 to 1 they authorized this council to issue $110,000 bonds for this purpose. That is our instruction and it is our duty to follow it without further delay. I can see no reason why we should enter into a 3-year contract with this company. If we follow the instruction of the people we can have our own plant in operation inside of thirteen months.

"Now, according to the way I look at it, this proposition to make a 3-year contract is not a question of direct benefit to the city, but a question of whether or not this council shall refuse to carry out its specific instructions. If you don't intend to build the plant, I think we should be manly enough to come out and say so. I'll make the prediction that if we enter into this 3-year contract, we'll not cancel it before it expires."

Alderman Cochrane in replying to Mr. Krumsieg, said in part:

"I don't know that a municipal electric plant is the best thing for the city, but I do know that the people wish it, and I'll do all in my power to forward their desire. However, it would take time to build a plant. In fact it will take nearly a year to arrange the details and in the meantime it is our clear duty to make as low a contract for street lighting as possible. Mr. Krumsieg is a little biased when he says that he knows the contract will not be cancelled in three years."

Alderman Neff said that he was in favor of building a municipal plant at once, but could see no reason why it would not be advantageous to the city to make the 3-year contract. Alderman Krumsieg interposed that it would not be necessary for a 3-year contract if the council honestly intended building the plant without delay.

On the vote on Alderman Krumsieg's amendment making it a flat 1-year contract, at $85 a light, Aldermen Krumsieg, Carey, Olson and Haven voted for the amendment and there were ten against it. Aldermen Cullom and Trevillion were absent.

Alderman Cromwell then took the chair and President Barnes addressed the council, offering an amendment to the committee resolution giving the city the right to a reduced rate in case the contract was terminated by the city in a fraction over one or two years. The original provided that a rate of $85 should be paid for each light in case the contract should run 1 year 11 months and 29 days, but under the amendment the city should take advantage of the $80 rate at any time after the expiration of the first year, and at any time after the expiration of the second year, have a $70 rate.

Mr. Barnes' amendment was adopted unanimously. When the question of passing the original resolution as amended was called for, Alderman Krumsieg again protested that the making of a 3-year contract was bad faith with the people, and this stirred up Alderman Cochrane again. He said:

"I want to tell Mr. Krumsieg that every alderman standing here is just as honest as he is. You have no right to sit there and cast such insinuations, and I don't want to hear you insinuate again, that I or any other member of this council is not strictly honest. I'll resist any such insinuations with all the strength that is in me."

Alderman Krumsieg said he was casting no insinuations.

The contract was made with Aldermen Krumsieg and Olson voting against it.

A. S. Schmied, agent for the Pabst Brewing company asked permission to transfer a liquor license from 602 Garfield avenue to O-at-ka beach, promising to make it a first-class beer garden and a great drawing card. The proposition was turned down very abruptly.

Just before the council adjourned the council received an invitation through President Barnes to attend the Fourth of July celebration at West Duluth.

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.

Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold and so on through the entire list of remedies. At all druggists, 25 cents a vial.

If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Phila. It is absolutely free.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. [illegible] cents.

CUSTOMS HOUSE FIGURES.

Receipts and Shipments For the Month of June.

The report of the custom house for the month of June is as follows:

Shipments—Clearances, 390; total tonnage, 681,077 tons; wheat, 1,561,387 bushels; corn, 300,200 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; flour, 127,060 barrels; feed, 2040 tons; ore, 531,163 tons; iron, manufactured, 40 tons; lath, 2100; shingles, 4,790,000; lumber, 28,362,835 feet; salt, 1700 barrels; copper, 2518 tons; cement, 64 tons; ties, 19,600; posts, 22,500; general merchandise, 2068 tons.

Receipts—Entries, 386; total tonnage, 258,245 tons; coal, 207,749 tons; sugar, 19,350 barrels; salt, 17,325 barrels; vinegar, 7 barrels; liquor, 363 barrels; stone, 7751 tons; cement, 7100 tons; manufactured iron, 7781 tons; cement, 7100 tons; fresh fish, 20,033 pounds; logs, 8,401,500 feet; ties, 22,971; merchandise, 6694 tons.

Two Harbors reports the following.

Shipments—Clearances, 146; total tonnage, 623,486 tons; ore, 625,826 tons; lumber, 1,300,000 feet; wood, 3380 cords.

Receipts—Entries, 145; total tonnage, 30,934 tons; coal, 30,934 tons.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express to all our friends our appreciation for the kindness shown us in our bereavement.

MR. AND MRS. FAWCETT AND FAMILY.

Fables of the Rail---III.

A tramp was Hitting the Trucks one Dark Night when the train ran into the rear end of a Freight and the Tramp was suddenly hurled into Eternity without Having had time to deliver himself of his Sins.

Moral—Don't allow yourself to Commit a Sin. Always ride on trains of the North-Western Line, protected by the modern block signal system, which prevents collisions.

It Costs You Nothing to Inquire.

Complete information regarding tours to the Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, White Mountains and New England Coast is contained in the Michigan Central "Summer Note Book." Ask for one at the Michigan Central Tourist Bureau, 119 Adams street, Chicago, or send 6 cents to cover postage and one will be mailed to your address. No trouble to answer questions. Fullest information and assistance given to aid you in the selection of a delightful summer tour.

PLANS TO WORK THEM

Assistant County Attorney McClintock Would Employ Prisoners at Poor Farm.

CAN EASILY BE DONE

Could Materially Improve the Property---Then Number Would Decrease.

Though the population of Duluth has been experiencing a healthy growth for the past two years, the population of the county jail has been growing out of all proportion to the increase in the city's population, and today it has more prisoners than it has had for several years. As a matter of fact, for many of those who are sent up for misdemeanors, imprisonment in the county jail is not so bad, for they have lost the sense of decency that makes them regard the ignominy of the thing, and real punishment is something connected with hard work.

Assistant County Attorney McClintock is considering a plan that he thinks will make the county jail a less pleasant place for boarders, and that may result in stopping the increase in its population. He favors taking the prisoners out each day, in charge of the sheriff's deputies, and putting them to work on the poor farm. He believes in starting them early and bringing them back late, and giving them a good day's work each day, for he knows, as everyone who has been associated with this class in any capacity knows, that an idle period of well-fed, lazy enjoyment in a comfortable county jail is no punishment, but that hard work would be a frightful punishment.

The law authorizes such use of prisoners, and the city is now getting some work out of part of the prisoners. It is a curious thing that the city is working not only the men sent up for violations of city ordinances, whose board it pays, but prisoners sent up for violation of state's laws, whose board the county pays. The latter class includes most of the prisoners, and the city gets work from them that the county really pays for, as it pays their board.

Mr. McClintock's idea would be to take this matter out of the hands of the city and place it in care of teh sheriff. The city could continue to handle the prisoners to which it is entitled by reason of its assuming payment of their board, and the county could take the rest. There is plenty of work on the poor farm. The farm consists of 160 acres, and while a good part of it is under cultivation, and Overseer Rockwell has secured good results out of his farming, there is much of it that has gnarled old stumps that need extracting, and the birds that flock together up in the county jail are just the kind of dentists needed to do the fancy work on them. When they get that done, they might spade up all the ground not under cultivation, and altogether enough work could be found there to keep them busy for some time, and they would come out from their sentences much improved for the exercise, but not nearly so likely to come back as they are now.

Of course the men would need attention. They would need it to keep them from running away and to keep them at work. They would be much more likely to run away from work than they would from jail, so a few deputies could be stationed around with well-charged shotguns, with instructions to wing any of the birds that tried to fly away. Altogether, Mr. McClintock's prescription seems to be a good one, and it is not unlikely that it may be tried on.

Lake Superior's Level.

The water in Lake Superior is very low according to the figures of the United States engineer. The mean level of the lake as shown by the gauge at Marquette was 0.62 feet above low water datum. This is 0.07 higher than for the preceding month, but the rise is 0.25 short of the normal rise, which is 0.32 feet from May to June. This stage for June is 0.59 foot lower than in June, 1899, a year ago, which was a high water year, but is still 0.06 higher than the average June stage for the twenty-six years from 1872 to 1897.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cures guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by W. A. Abbett, druggist.

The Pinkham Record

is a proud and peerless record. It is a record of cure, of constant conquest over obstinate ills of women; ills that deal out despair; suffering that many women think is woman's natural heritage; disorders and displacements that drive out hope.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cures these troubles of women, and robs menstruation of its terrors.

No woman need be without the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Can any woman afford to ignore the medicine and the advice that has cured a million women?

Knabe Quality!

When we sell a KNABE Piano there is solid satisfaction to both buyer and seller.

The KNABE is inherently good; every bit of material and mechanism is an atom of honesty.

There is a mechanical integrity and melodious sweetness about the KNABE that is delightful.

Then the KNABE is permanently trustworthy—it almost wears forever.

The KNABE costs a little more than some other pianos, but in the long run, isn't it well worth the price?

New Pianos for Rent.

DULUTH MUSIC CO

Largest Piano House at the Head of the Lakes.

Sole Agts. for Steinway and Knabe Pianos

Lake Avenue and Superior Street.

A DRY MONTH.

June Shows a Precipitation of a Trifle More Than an Inch.

The month of June this year was the dryest on record in the Duluth weather bureau office. The total precipitation was only 1.05 inches. The nearest approach to this was in 1884 when the total was 1.13 inches. Last year in the month of June the rainfall was 7.10 inches, nearly seven times that of this year. The average for the month during the past thirty years is 4.41 inches so that this last June falls 3.36 inches below the normal. Ever since the first of the year there has been a steady falling off in precipitation. The deficiency from January 1 to June 30 was 9.79 inches, a large amount. It will take considerable rain to make that up.

Another feature of the weather report for the month of June is the very small number of cloudy days. There were but three totally cloudy days in the whole month. Sixteen were partly cloudy and eleven clear.

The temperature was not very remarkable, the mean being 59 degrees. This is one degree above the average. There have been many Junes in the past thirty years which have been warmer. The warmest day was the 23d when the mercury reached 90 degrees and the coldest was the 9th when it fell to 42 degrees.

The prevailing winds were from the northeast and the highest velocity was thirty-three miles from the northwest on the 6th. The total wind movement during the month was 5844 miles.

The Steamer Mary Mann

Will Leave Sixty-First Avenue West every half hour, July Fourth. Take your basket and celebrate the day at the Picnic Grounds at—

ZENITH PARK.

Round Trip, 10 Cents. Dances afternoon and evening at the Pavilion in the Park Good Music.

J. W. MANN, Manager.

IN MICHIGAN.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Company Surrenders Volunteer Mine ---Range Notes.

Negaunee—The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company, which has been working the Volunteer mine at Palmer, has surrendered the property to the fee owners, its year's lease having expired. The last work was done Saturday and the mine will be dismantled at once. By this action 250 men will be thrown out of employment, or transferred to other mines, and the village of Palmer, which has been a lively place of over 1000 people during the past few months, will soon lapse back into its former lethargic state.

It has been hoped and believed here that the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company would make a deal by which it would retain the mine on the expiration of its short lease, and the news of its surrender of it to the fee owners is considerable of a disappointment to Negaunee people, as well as to the parties interested in the prosperity of Palmer and the Cascade range.

It is within the bounds of possibility that the mine will be taken by a successor to the Cleveland-Cliffs company very soon. It will be very strange if its workings, which are now in excellent condition, will be allowed to fill with water. The mine contains a large body of marketable ore, and but for the uncertainty as to the future that exists in the iron industry just now there would be no trouble about finding persons who would be glad to work the property.

Houghton—The Baltic is now turning out copper at the rate of better than $1000 per day for every day of the month, Sundays included.

At the Franklin mine the best of progress is being made. The product for the month of June will run in the neighborhood of 235 tons of copper, which is a most satisfactory showing. The new direct hoisting engine is on the ground and will be installed within a short time, when it is expected to increase the output of rock considerably. The showing of the conglomerate at the Franklin Junior is highly pleasing to the officials and the prospects are bright indeed.

The Mohawkite shipped recently from the Mohawk mine is supposed to contain an average of about 61 per cent refined copper and 7 per cent nickel, equal in value to about 75 per cent copper, and worth, after refining, about $240 per ton, or nearly $15,000 for the first cargo—sixty tons—shipped.

The street fair here, the first to be held in Northern Michigan, is proving a great success. Crowds are in attendance. Today is South Range day, and the program for the balance of the week is as follows: Wednesday, Independence day; Thursday, Houghton and Keweenaw county day; Friday, Marquette and Baraga county day; carnival ball; Saturday, special Calumet day and day of sports; water fete.

Fourth of July Excursions.

One fare for round trip on Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, July 3 and 4. Return limits, July 5, inclusive.

Fishing Excursion Rates.

Where fishing is the best, on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad—at Sturgeon lake. Round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $1.50, and Lake Pokegama, Pine City, round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $2. Excellent hotels and accommodations and three trains via St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Secure tickets at Union depot or city ticket office, 332 West Superior street.

ORE SHIPMENTS

Amount Sent Out to July 1 Indicates an Enormous Season's Output.

If the iron ore shipments keep up as they are now running the amount shipped during the season will be enormous and the figure of 20,000,000 will be easily reached. During the month of June the shipments in tons were as follows, the amounts for last year also being given:

	1900.	1899.
Duluth & Iron Range	624,000	600,000
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	709,073	428,563
Eastern Minnesota	282,946	112,396
	1,616,419	1,140,959

The total shipments for the season up to July 1 are as follows:

Duluth & Iron Range	1,331,000
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	1,378,757
Eastern Minnesota	510,835
	3,220,592

The shipments from the docks at the head of Lake Superior are about half of the total down the lakes. There has also been shipped up to date about 600,000 tons all rail. This makes shipments for the two months about 7,000,000 tons. With five months still to come during which shipments can be made it is easy to see that a great total will be reached if they continue at the present rate. The shipments from the head of the lakes last year up to July 1 were 2,041,959 tons. This year shows an increase of nearly 1,200,000 tons.

Another thing which is interesting to note is that during the month of June Rockefeller boats to the number of about twenty have been tied up in the harbor at Duluth and yet the shipments of ore do not seem to have dropped off. This goes to prove the statement that Mr. Rockefeller has a great deal more tonnage than he needs.

TOOK CLOTHING.

Suspicion For a Biwabik Rohbery Rests on a Saloonkeeper.

Biwabik, Minn., July 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—Two vehy bold burglaries were attempted Sunday morning on the clothing stores of M. Glassner and J. I. Mandel, but only one of these, at J. I. Mandel's store, proved successful. At this store one of the back windows had been broken in and a large quantity of clothing was taken. Mr. Turnquist, who lives in a cottage near the stores, heard glass breaking and dogs barking, and investigated, but could see nothing wrong, and thought the noise due to some disturbance in a saloon. The burglary was very bold, as several electric lights were turned on, and there were no window shades, so anyone passing by at the time could have seen them.

The attempt on Mr. Glassner's store failed by reason of the heavy shutters covering the back door and windows. The windows and the panels of the door were broken, but the burglars evidently did not have tools large enough to cut the shutters. J. I. Mandel's loss amounted to over $200, as the thieves had picked out the best garments in the stock.

In the afternoon the goods were discovered in a back room of Smith's saloon. The saloon keeper claimed that three men brought them there and left immediately, but the story was discredited and Smith and his barkeeper were put under bonds of $50. When the preliminary hearing was held Smith did not appear, and the bail was forfeited. It is thought he has gone to Eveleth. Steps will be taken to apprehend him, as it is thought that he committed the burglary himself. Many of the business men are quite indignant on account of the small bail asked, as they desired to make an example of him.

ON NEGRO MASONRY.

Address Delivered By Nelson G. Porter at A. M. E. Church.

Sunday evening Nelson G. Porter delivered the following address at the A. M. E. church on "Negro Masonry:"

"In connection with the sermon that will be delivered by our most worthy pastor and brother, we deem it necessary to present to you a few historical facts pertaining to the legitimacy of negro Masonry in this country.

"It has been almost a century and a half, or since the year 1775, when brother Prince Hall and a few other colored men were initiated in an army lodge of Masons, warranted by the grand lodge of England and attached to one of the regiments stationed under Gen. Gage in Boston, Mass. From that beginning with small additions from foreing countries originated Masonry among the negroes of America.

"These fifteen brothers were authorized by the lodge which made them—according to the custom of the day—to assemble as a lodge. They applied to the grand lodge of England for a warrant March 2, 1787. The lodge was organized under the warrant four days later. It remained upon the English registry until upon the amalgamation of the rival grand lodges, the 'moderns' and the 'ancients' into the present united grand lodge of England in 1813. It was then our lodge and other English lodges in the United States were erased.

Brother Prince Hall, a man of exceptional ability, worked zealously in the cause of Masonry, and, from 1792 until his death in 1807, exercised all the functions of a provincial grand lodge. In 1797 he issued a license to thirteen black men who had been made Masons in England to assemble and work as a lodge in Philadelphia. Another lodge was organized by his authority in Providence, R. I., in 1808. These three lodges joined in forming the African grand lodge of Massachusetts, and it is from these three lodges sprung in legitimate succession all regular negro lodges, subordinate and grand, in the United States.

"The growth of Masonry since its origin, although under various obstacles, has been enormous. From 1784 to Jan. 1, 1863, the era of slavery, a period of seventy-nine years, the order increased to fifty-nine subordinate lodges, from which nine grand lodges were organized, principally in the New England states, with a membership of 1400. Since the day freedom was declared Jan. 1, 1863, to the present time, a period of thirty-six years, the era of freedom, the colored Masons have established grand lodges in twenty-six states, making thirty-four in all, with 1545 subordinate lodges, which have a membership of something over 65,000, among whom are thousands of the ablest men of the race, and men of all professions. The progress made in the past thirty-six years has been marvelous and the men who have been taken into the order, with a few exceptions, have commanded the respect and esteem of true Masons throughout the world.

"We have given historical facts as to the origin of negro Masonry in this country, and also statistical reports of our present standing, but there remains a question to be considered, the legitimacy of the colored Masons. It would be well to mention right here the fact that it is one thing to make a Mason, and it is another to change the principle of the individual, and if science is true the latter is an impossibility. Such are the conditions of our opposing white brothers in America. Since this is a fact we will prove to you that the class of white Masons who have for 115 years been opposed to negro elevation not only along fraternal lines, but social and political as well.

"The principal objection as to the legitimacy of negro Masonry in America is that in testing the qualifications of a candidate the white Masons use the word 'freeborn' and we use the word 'free.' Now, since we received our first warrant from the grand lodge of England, as did the white Masons of this country, and since in 1838 the grand lodge of England struck the word 'freeborn' from its list of qualifications of candidates, and substituted the word 'free,' we will leave you to better judge as to whether we are justifiable in using the same word that our mother grand lodge adopted.

"It has been said that 'Truth is mighty and will prevail,' and in lieu of this fact we will give a few quotations from some of our most noteworthy white brethren. Grand Master Griswold, of Minnesota uses these words: 'I am satisfied that the so-called irregularities attending the organization of the first colored grand lodge in this country, were fewer in number and of less importance than those pertaining to some other American grand lodges, grand lodges now venerable with age to whom we look with feelings of reverence.'

"Grand Master Battin, of Ohio, in 1875 said: 'Whether a Mason comes from the jungles of Africa, the swamps of Caroline, the plains of Hindoostan, the sands of Arabia, the snow capped mountains of Norway, the Emerald Isle, the sunny fields of France or from whatever nation or clime he may have traveled, if he is a Mason and can prove himself such, he should be welcomed as a man and a brother into our lodges and entitled to equal rights in our great brotherhood.'

"Among others worthy of mention are Joseph Drummond, of Maine, the author of the 'Maine Masonic Digest;' Newton F. Parvin, of Cedar Rapids, for forty-eight years G. S of G. L. of Iowa, and librarian of the largest and finest Masonic library in the world; also Joseph Robbins, chairman of committee on foreign correspondence of the grand lodge of the state of Illinois, and many other white brethren of equal high standing in the Masonic fraternity who have went on record as not being afraid to advocate the legitimacy of colored Masons in America.

"It is also well to mention the published report of the special committee (whites) of the state of Washington, proceedings 1897. This report was caused by application in 1896 to the grand lodge of that state for recognition. We must say that the grand committee did not act hastily in preparing its report. It took the year, investigating every phase of the subject, carried on correspondence with Masons, white and black, throughout the United States. When satisfied with the information it has received and without the fear of vile opposition it gave to the Masonic world its candid opinions as Masons over their own signatures sustaining the validity of negro Masonry.

"In conclusion I will say: To the brothers of Doric lodge No. 4 and also visiting brothers: We have been assisted by our white brethren in proclaiming the legitimacy of our warrants, but the time is full at hand when we must no longer depend upon our friends to do battle for us. The fight must be our own, neither must it be a defensive one. We must be aggressive; we must assist ourselves; we must tear away the flimsy mass behind which a few prejudiced white Masons take refuge from the penetrating eye of truth and justice. Let us always be ready to turn upon him the fierce light of recorded history, thereby disclosing to the open gaze of the world the false, unjust and un-Masonic position which he assumes."

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

JAP ROSE SOAP.

TRADE-MARK.

A Transparent Glycerin Soap.

Delicately Perfumed. Clear as Crystal.

The perfection in the art of soap making obtained only by long research in the laboratory, designed especially for toilet and bath.

13

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

PABST MILWAUKEE

The genuine Pabst Milwaukee bears the well-known mark above.

If you will critically try it you can see that there is reason why **Pabst Milwaukee Beer** stands pre-eminently in the front rank among malt beverages.

OFFICE: Lake Avenue Viaduct.

Telephone 346.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE ON FILING PETITION TO MORTGAGE LAND.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, June 26, 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Allen M. Longstreet, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Mary A. Longstreet, executrix of the estate of Allen M. Longstreet, deceased, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into her hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained, with the charges of administration; and the taxes, assessments and other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate; and a description of the tracts of land of said deceased which it is proposed to mortgage; and praying that license be to her granted to mortgage the tracts of land so described.

And it appearing, by said petition, that the personal estate of said Allen M. Longstreet, deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, with the charges of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments, or other charges which are an existing lien upon his estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of his real estate, or any part thereof.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Mary A. Longstreet, executrix of said estate of Allen M. Longstreet, deceased, to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessments and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minn., the 26th dty of June, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,

J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)

Duluth Evening Herald, June 26-July-3-10-1900.

The Grand Trunk Railway System.

Will serve you well to the choicest resorts of Canada and the East.

For fares, descriptive literature, and general information, apply to J. H. Burgis, city passenger and ticket agent, 249 Clark street, corner Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

4th 4th 4th 4th 4th

O-AT-KA BEACH AUDITORIUM.

DANCING

Afternoon and Evening.

Free Steam Ferry every 10 minutes connecting with **Park Point Electric Cars** until midnight.

O-AT-KA

4th 4th 4th 4th 4th

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

C. E. Bailey,
Plaintiff,

vs.

Napoleon Patient, Olive Patient, Joseph Hubbard, The Cleveland Iron Company, a corporation; and the Niles Land Company, a corporation. Also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein,
Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district, in and for the county of St. Louis, and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 31, 1900.

C. T. CRANDALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
302 Chamber of Commerce Building, Duluth.

Duluth Evening Herald, July-3-10-17-24-31-August-7.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis—ss.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

C. E. Bailey,
Plaintiff,

vs.

The Cleveland Iron Company, a corporation; The Niles Land Company, a corporation; Richard Boquist and Hilda Boquist; also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein,
Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district, in and for the county of St. Louis, and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 31, 1900.

C. T. CRANDALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
302 Chamber of Commerce Building, Duluth.

Duluth Evening Herald, July-3-10-17-24-31-August-7.

FORECLOSURE SALE—

Default having been made in the payment of $258.45, principal and interest, which is claimed to be and is due at the date hereof, on a purchase money mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Olson, mortgagor, to The Park Place Land Company of Duluth, mortgagee, bearing date October 10th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on October 14th, 1896, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book 141, of mortgages, on page 52; which said mortgage and the debt secured thereby were thereafter by assignment in writing dated December 24th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the said register of deeds on December, 28th, 1896, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., in book 132 of Mortgages, on page 155, duly assigned by said The Park Place Land Company, of Duluth, to Louisa Hall;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number ninety-one (91) in First Addition to Hall and Linderberg's Park Place, according to the recorded plat thereof duly recorded in the register of deeds office in and for said county, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, taxes (if any) and the disbursements allowed by law, by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, on the 19th day of July, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated June 5, 1900.

LOUISA HALL,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

McGIFFERT & HUNTER,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee,
305 Exchange Building, Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald-June-5-12-19—July-3-10—1900.

FATE OF MINISTERS

Chinese Reports Say That Two Besides Von Ketteler Were Killed.

FORCE IS TOO WEAK

International Troops Now Landed Cannot Cope With the Situation.

London, July 3.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Chinese reports are current that two other foreign ministers were murdered the same day as Baron Von Ketteler.

From the same sources, it is declared that the mission hospital at Moukden has been destroyed by fire and that the native Christians have been massacred. It is further asserted that the foreigners fled to New Chwang.

London, July 3, 2:30 p. m.—The fact that a relief column has been unable to leave Tien Tsin in response to the pathetic prayer of the beleagured legations at Pekin is generally regarded in London as destroying almost the last vestige of hope for the unfortunate foreigners pent up in the Chinese capital. The worst is feared and the massacre of Cawnpore is in every man's mind. It is beginning to be felt here that the plausible fiction that no state of war exists is no longer tenable, and a fully equipped modern army, belonging to a single nationality, is necessary to deal with the situation, instead of assorted expeditions of a dozen nationalities. Hence arises the demand that Japan shall be given a mandate to complete the work left undone in 1894, with proper security that she shall not be again squeezed out when the costly task is over.

FEAR FOR EMBASSIES.

News of Von Ketteler's Murder Causes Gloomy Forebodings.

New York, July 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The tidings of the murder of the German minister have reached every foreign office in Europe, and the gravest views are entertained in diplomatic circles respecting the fate of the embassies. Many of the best informed men admitted frankly that the fate of the embassies was sealed, and that the violent and unreasoning anti-foreign policy had temporarily triumphed. The murder of the German minister was regarded as an unerring sign that the emperor would insist upon receiving a province as compensation, since he had rated the injuries of two missionaries at so high a price. If all the embassies had been wiped at there would be livelier demands for dances and satisfaction, unless Prince Tuan were driven from the stronghold of power, there would be no practical method of assessing the costs and liabilities except annexation.

All conclusions on so puzzling and confused a situation are premature and indiscreet, but apparently China has ceased to be anything more than a geographical expression or title on the map, and the vast hives of excitable population have passed momentarily under the sway of Prince Tuan, the worst enemy of foreigners and European and American trade and civilization.

KEMPFF'S ADVICE GOOD.

The British Are Beginning to Respect His Judgment.

London, July 3, 2:30 p. m.—While the general British comment severely criticises America's non-participation in the bombardment of the Taku forts, several of the London papers are beginning to find out that Rear Admiral Kempff had better foresight than was possessed by the allied chancelleries of Europe, when he protested against an attack on the Taku forts on the ground that it would throw the Chinese government into the arms of the Boxers, and make all the other nations technically at war with China, and the traditionality of attacking Taku when the international forces were manifestly insufficient to guard the legations and the Europeans in the interior from retaliation is now generally acknowledged.

From the far East there is practically no additional news. Rumors are current in Paris that the British embassy has received notification of the massacre of the French and British ministers at Pekin, but there is no confirmation of the report.

Shanghai reports that the international forces at Tien Tsin are suffering from lack of good drinking water, owing to the Peiho river being choked with the corpses of Chinese and other victims of the bombardment.

According to the same dispatch the international troops so far from being strong enough to advance towards Pekin, are not sufficiently numerous to attack the Chinese still surrounding Tien Tsin and keeping up a desultory fire on the place. Thousands of Chinese are said to be arriving from Manchuria and to be desperately attempting to reoccupy the bridge leading to Taku.

WILLIAM BREATHES WAR.

Says the Powers Shall Dictate Peace From Pekin.

Berlin, July 3.—Addressing the detachment of German marines which sailed from Wilhelmshaven for China yesterday, the emperor made a remarkable speech, during which he notified the world of Germany's intention to avenge the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, the late minister of Germany, from the palace at Pekin. According to the Lokal Anzeiger, his majesty spoke as follows:

"The German flag has been insulted and the German empire treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengeance. Events have moved with frightful rapidity and have become profoundly grave and still graver. Since I called you to arms, what I hoped to effect with the help of the marine infantry has now become a difficult task which can only be fulfilled with the help of the serried ranks of all civilized states.

"I will not rest until the German flag, joined to those of the other powers, floats triumphantly over China's flag and until it has been planted on the walls of Pekin to dictate peace to the Chinese. You will have to maintain good comradeship with all the other troops whom you will come in contact with over yonder. Russians, British and French, all alike are fighting for one common cause—for civilization. We must bear in mind, too, something higher—namely, our religion and protection of our brothers out there, some of whom stake their lives for the Savior. The flags which now float above you go under fire for the first time. See that you bring them back to me clean and stainless and without a spot. My thanks, my prayers and my solicitude go with you."

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Wilhelm's Haven, July 3.—In view of the gravity of the situation in the far East, a German expeditionary force of volunteers from the army is to be formed. It will have the strength of a brigade of all arms.

CASUALTIES FROM KEMPFF.

Capt. McCalla Is Reported as on Duty Again.

Washington, July 3.—The navy department last night received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

"Che Foo.—To Secretary of Navy: Casualties to date: Corp. James Lannigan, Privates J. K. Miller, W. M. Morris, Ed Provensal, John Hunder, W. H. Nichols, Boatswain's Mate T. Thomas, Gunners' Mate B. Benson, Apprentice H. A. Broman, Landsman H. Severenson, seriously wounded; Cadet Taussig, Boatswain's Mate Holyoke, Coxswain Thomas and thirty-four others slightly wounded. Ships' crews all nations reembarking. Soldiers and marines remain ashore. Capt. McCalla on duty.

"KEMPFF."

Capt. McCalla was reported wounded in a previous cablegram, so the latest news indicates he was not badly hurt.

KEY HEARD FROM.

The Naval Attache at Pekin Wires From Tokio.

Washington, July 3.—A cablegram received from Lieut. Key, dated Tokio last night says:

"Russian dock at Port Arthur is too small for Oregon to enter."

The dispatch conveys the first news that Key is not at Pekin where he was naval attache. If the Oregon is floated she will be docked at Nagasaki.

QUIET AT WASHINGTON.

Little News Received and Nothing Important Is Done.

Washington, July 3.—Up to noon today there has been no change here regarding the Chinese situation. No orders had gone out looking to the dispatch of increased forces, and beyond a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, reciting in brief the points of the news brought to Shanghai by the messenger from Sir Robert Hart, and conveyed at greater length in the press dispatches, nothing had been added to the information already possessed by the government respecting the situation in Pekin.

There was a disposition to take some comfort out of the statement that cannon are not being used against the legations. This was regarded as indicating that the first wild burst of fanatical rage had spent itself and that the Boxers were now acting in a more reasonable manner. The date of the Pekin dispatch, however, June 25, eight days back, leaves ground for grave apprehension as to what has occurred there since.

It was accidentally discovered by the navy department today that Lieut Albert L. Key, our naval attache to Pekin, was safe outside of the capital and in Tokio, to which place he also is accredited.

LI TO TIEN TSIN.

He Asks For a Gunboat to Take Him.

London, July 3.—A special dispatch from Hong Kong says Li Hung Chang has requested a United States gunboat to take him to Tien Tsin.

GOODNOW SENDS WORD.

Washington, July 3.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated July 2, which is practically a condensation of the report brought to Shanghai by a courier from Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs. The dispatch says: "The diplomates and missionaries are in the British legation under rifle fire. Cannon command the legations but they are not being used. The British, German and Italian legations are still standing."

ARGONAUT SAILS.

London, July 3.—The British first class cruiser Argonaut, with a crew of 687 men, today left Shoerness for China.

BRYAN'S VISITORS LEAVE.

None of Them Seem to Have Learned Much.

Lincoln, Neb., July 3.—The tide of Democratic humanity turned outward from Lincoln today, most of Mr. Bryan's visitors leaving on early morning trains for Kansas City. By tonight practically all will be gone, and to add to the exodus are 500 members of Lincoln Democratic marching clubs.

Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania, the last man with a special mission to arrive from Kansas City, following closely on the heels of David A. Hill, was as uncommunicative as his predecessor as to his visit and its object. The impression gains ground that the Nebraska delegates are the authorized keepers of the Bryan secret, and that his wishes concerning the platform and second place on the ticket, if he has any choice of running mates, will be divulged when the proper time arrives, by the men from his own state.

The wearing of Towne badges by the Nebraskans at Kansas City has no significance outside of Nebraska. The coupling of the names of Bryan and Towne does not commit Mr. Bryan to support of the Minnesotan, but merely represents the views of the delegates themselves, and is in reality a token of their desire to maintain the equilibrium of the fusion agreement between the Democrats and Populists of this state. They will support Mr. Towne partly because they like him and think him fit material, but largely from a Nebraskan standpoint, because it is good politics. Should Mr. Towne, now classed as a Populist, be nominated, the Democratic minority in Nebraska can ask a return of the favor of the Populist majority, either at the fusion state convention on July 11, or at some future time.

The feature in Lincoln today is the departure for the convention city of a trainload of enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Bryan from his own town. They include the Nebraska Traveling Men's Bryan club, who will carry all the brilliant colors that can be combined; the Bryan home guards, the Continental guards and a military band. They will reach Kansas City tonight.

Mr. Bryan will have a few visitors today, and will improve the opportunity to get all the rest he can preparatory to the crush which is expected in Lincoln at the conclusion of the convention.

While Mr. Bryan has stated distinctly that he will not attend the convention, if the delegates, before adjourning, request his presence to address them, it is hardly thought he will refuse.

TO BOLSTER PRICES.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 3.—As the result of a meeting of the executive committee of the Bessemer association, held last Saturday, the statement was given out yesterday that every Besemer furnace in the country would be shut down as soon as possible in order to stiffen the market.

INDIANS DISPERSING.

Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg Hears From Rainy River.

Ottawa, July 3.—David Laird, Indian commissioner at Winnipeg, telegraphed yesterday that he is advised from the Rainy Lake district that Indians are dispersing and that there is no longer any fear of trouble there.

CONTESTS DECIDED

Committee Finds For the Clark Men In the Montana Row.

THOMAS IS CHOSEN

The Colorado Man Wins Out Over Ross For Temporary Chairman.

Kansas City, July 3.—The national Democratic committee today disposed of the business before it with alacrity. The contests were decided, and of these the Montana case was the first to be taken up. The report of the sub-committee was favorable to Clarke and this report was made without delay.

The report of the sub-committee in the Montana case was unanimously in Clark's favor, although it is known that the sub-committee's proceedings are not entirely harmonious, one of its members standing out against Clark. This position was occupied by Mr. Williams, chairman of the sub-committee. He yielded gracefully, however, and today joined his colleagues in recommending the names of the Clark men be placed upon the temporary roll.

This decision was based upon the belief on the part of the members that the state convention which selected the Clark delegates contained a majority of the uncontested delegates.

The Daly men announce their determination to make a vigorous fight before the committee of credentials.

The Oklahoma controversy was settled in favor of the Jacobs faction, in opposition to the Sipes faction. The Jacobs people were considered by the committee to have been regular in their proceedings.

In the case of the Indian Territory, the decision was favorable to the Marcum faction, also on the ground of regularity. Mr Marcum is the present member of the national committee and the fight was plainly upon him.

The disposition of the contesting delegates of the district of Columbia was postponed till this afternoon.

The debate over the temporary chairmanship was short but sharp. The only two candidates was Governor C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, and Mayor D. S. Rose, of Milwaukee. Both were placed in nomination with eulogistic speeches, Senator Kennedy, of Delaware, and Committeeman Clancy, of Wisconsin spoke for Mr. Rose, and Committeeman Wilson, of Colorado, and Clayton, of Alabama, for Mr. Thomas. The vote proceeded very evenly until towards the close, when Mr. Thomas made a slight gain, which he held to the end, coming out with a majority of two. The total vote was forty-six, of which Thomas received twenty-four and Rose twenty-two.

At 11:30, the committee recessed until 4 p. m.

The selection of Thomas will round out Colorado's record in the line of supplying presiding officers for the national conventions of the year. Mr. Patterson was permanent chairman of the Populist convention and Senator Wolcott temporary chairman of the Republican convention.

It was decided last night that Mr. Teller should be permanent chairman of the Silver Republican convention.

Steamer Carrington

leaves foot Fifth Avenue West for O-at-ka Beach at 9 p. m.—giving passengers time to view fire works before landing. Round trip, 25c.

TO KOOCHICHING.

Duluth Militiamen on Their Way Through the Woods.

Yesterday afternoon the Duluth soldier boys, under Capt. Eva, thirsting for red Indian gore, left Tower for Rainy Lake. It was expected that the company would reach Crane lake early today and might possibly arrive at Rainy Lake this evening. So far as heard from the expedition, has been making good headway.

Today's reports from the seat of this war indicate that it is blowing over and that bad Indians will be scarce by the time the troops reach the border. The main duty of Capt. Eva's command will probably be to squelch illicit liquor traffic.

Indian Agent Leveque and others who went to the Big Grassy river Saturday to investigate the rumors of an Indian uprising, have returned to Rat Portage. They report having reached the Indian encampment Saturday afternoon, and found there 450 men, women and children holding a pow-wow. They were greeted with profuse demonstrations of friendship. The Indian chiefs were quite indignant over the reports that they had threatened the settlers on Rainy river, and gave all such stories an empathic denial. There are only three American Indians in the encampment, and they came from Warroad Minn., and not from Leech Lake, as reported. None of the chiefs had any grievances. They simply were having a good time, and a jollier crowd never encountered, even amongst white people. There are no fears there of an uprising.

O-AT-KA

EXTRA FREE FERRY

From Fifth avenue every ten minutes from 1 o'clock. City ferry every 1 minutes from Booth's dock. Park Point Cars connect.

EASTERNERS TURNED DOWN.

St. Louis, July 3.—Judge Thayer, in the United States circuit court, has denied the application of Eastern stockholders of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, for the removal of Charles H. Chappell and James Hopkins, as receivers of the Omaha & St. Louis and the Kansas City & Northern connecting railways. Judge Thayer reserved his decision on the request that he rescind his order allowing the receivers to borrow $325,000 on certificates for the purpose of reironing the Omaha & St. Louis road.

Baker's Premium Coffee pictures in colors—beautiful work of art—are given with each 2-lb purchase of the coffee.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Top floor, New Jersey. Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup St. Richardson Printing Co. wants work.

Dr. Morgan, osteopathist, 6-7 Mesaba block.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park. Both pavilions open to the public.

The Pantorium, open all night. Phone 663.

Tomorrow the postoffice will observe the holiday as has always been the custom. The general delivery and stamp windows will be open in the morning from 8 to 10 o'clock. There will be one delivery by carrier and the money order and registry departments will be closed all day.

The circulating department of the public library and the reading room will be closed all day tomorrow.

The Masonic fraternity of the city is considering the proposition of renting a room in the new St. Luke's hospital when it is built.

There has been a slight change in the poundmaster districts of the city. Last year there were seven poundmasters but this year the number is reduced to four, by an arrangement which places the first, seventh and eighth pound districts under the supervision of the street foremen. This change effects the extreme East and West End of the city and is made in the interest of economy.

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The municipal court earnings for the month of June amounted to $1805.62. It was a dividend paying month.

Chief of Police Chandall, who has been at St. Luke's hospital for several days past suffering from inammatory rheumatism, is reported much improved today.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Gudmond Walstrome and Emily Streifer, Samuel Richards and Nettie May Nolan, and to Oscar Perron and Julie Daust, all of St. Louis county; also to Joseph H. Peabody and Nora B. Barton, of Douglas county, Wis.

The Polish societies will have a monster picnic at Lincoln park tomorrow. There will be music, dancing and speeches by local orators.

The receipts of the United States land office at Duluth for the month of June were very large, in fact it was one of the largest months of the past year. The total amount taken in was $29,066.39. This includes 72 cash entries, covering 7879.74 acres; 56 homestead entries for 5578.50 acres and 33 final proofs for 4055.89 acres.

The marriage of Miss Mary H. Lawlor and Donald J. McDonell took place this morning at the Cathedral. They left afterward for St. Paul for a short wedding trip.

Thirty building permits were issued during the month of June aggregating $172,761. This is considerable of an advance over the same month for the year before and over the previous month.

In the way of deaths June was but an average month with a total of 60 deaths as compared with the 86 for the month of May. Last June there were but 57 deaths. Still the record this month is considered about the normal.

SEE THE FOURTH at

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PERSONALS.

A party of Port Arthur citizens consisting of L. D. Hurdon, J. S. Merrill, J. McCarthy, T. J. McFadden, W. A. Duffield, J. E. Drouillerd arrived in the city yesterday to spend the Fourth of July.

Severin Rogstad leaves tonight, over the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad, for the Paris exposition, and from there will visit his old home in Norway.

Miss Katherine Gordon left yesterday for the Twin Cities for a two weeks' vacation. She will visit her father, W. D. Gordon, at Blue Earth City, before she returns.

F. B. Harper, of Kansas City, was at the St. Louis today.

F. I. Whitney, general passenger agent of the Great Northern railway, was in the city today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McElroy, of St. Paul, are guests at the St. Louis.

Miss E. A. Bean, of St. Paul, was at the St. Louis this morning.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul, was in the city last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dyer, of Biwabik, were at the Spalding last evening.

Judge Thomas Wilson, of Chicago, general counsel of the Northwestern railway, was in the city last evening.

A party of foreign travelers arrived in the city this morning from St. Paul and took the North West for Buffalo. In the party were: S. Charles; Phillips, of London; James Marsden, of Nottingham; John White, of Edinburgh; Norman Duxbury, of Bury; Harry Duxbury, of Darwen, and W. H. Dixon, of Sheffield, and L. Zuandelli, of Milan, Italy.

Special Examiner Pavey, of Washington, of the department of justice was in the city yesterday and spent the day examining the office of the United States court in Duluth. He is making the round of the country on this mission.

Mrs. Percy Nicholson, of Wilmington, Del., arrived on the North Land Saturday, and will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schulenburg.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

DOCTORED THE SCORE.

Big Duluth's Defeat at Bayfield Worse Than Represented Here.

The weather predictions are not favorable for tomorrow morning's ball game at Oneota park between Duluth and Superior but the game will probably be played and a large attendence is expected. Unless the grounds are too wet the game should be of exceptional interest. It will be called at 10 o'clock. In the afternoon the two teams will play again at West Superior.

A telegram from Bayfield says that the score of Saturday's game between Bayfield and the Big Duluth was 21 to 0 instead of 8 to 0 as given out here, and the Big Duluth management has acknowledged that it gave out the wrong score. Such work will do the team vastly more damage than all the defeats it can sustain in a season. There was absolutely no excuse for such deliberate misrepresentation, where there was an excuse for the score of 21 to 0. The team was without a pitcher and playing against a team strengthened by four of the fastest and hardest hitting players on the western college diamond this season. With a fairly good pitcher in the box Sunday the Big Duluths were only defeated by a score of 5 to 1. The Bayfield team has defeated Ashland twice and the Ashland team defeated Superior. Manager Hansell says that his showing against Bayfield entitles him to games with the Duluth and Superior teams and he has challenged the two teams to play for 60 and 40 per cent of the gate receipts or the winner to take all.

Jack Carey the former Minneapolis twirler is now in the city and with he and Glenney, Manager Hansell figures that he can get a very strong team together to play the two leading head of the lakes teams.

Valentine Stock Company.

The Valentine Stock company has undoubtedly made a hit. Last evening "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was the play, and the large audience present, in spite of the inclement weather, was composed mainly of the best people of the city. There were many special box parties, and there have been boxes reserved for almost every performance this week. Manager Kusell realizes that he did the right thing in putting in this talented company. Tomorrow, July 4, there will be a special matinee, when "All the Comforts of Home" will be presented. The evening program will be "The Crust of Society." In order to properly celebrate the Fourth, Mr. Kusell will give a grand fireworks display tomorow evening at the Pavilion in addition to the regular dramatic performance.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

Hurrah for the Fourth.

The Anderson Palm Garden....

Duluth's Most Popular Resort for Gentlemen.

The Original Chicago Ladies' Orchestra!

In Special Program of National Airs.

Afternoon at 2 o'Clock. ✳ Evening at 8 o'Clock.

Come early and secure seats as standing in garden is not allowed.

JAY W. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

West Duluth

The committee of arrangements for the West Duluth Fourth of July celebration met yesterday afternoon in Barnes & Lanners' office and practically completed its work.

The parade will start at 9 a. m. sharp from Raleigh street and Sixtieth avenue west. It will be in charge of Dr. S. C. Confer, as marshal, assisted by an aide from each society in line. It will be made up as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.
Platoon of Police.
Band.
G. A. R. Posts.
National Guards.
Uniform Rank of Secret Societies.
SECOND DIVISION.
Band.
Civic Societies.
THIRD DIVISION.
Mayor Hugo, Common Council.
Speakers in Carriages.
Floats.
Calithumpians.

The parade will be notable for the turnout of the secret societies. Not only the West Duluth lodges will take part, but those from Duluth, and the magnitude of the display may be judged from the fact that one society alone, the Independent Order of Foresters, intends to have at least 1400 men in line.

A large number of fine floats are being prepared, and it is understood that one of the lumber companies will have in line a comic float that will excel anything of that character ever seen here.

After the parade there will be a performance by professional acrobats at the band stand, after which the program of sports and games will be given.

Prizes for the parade features and sporting events will be awarded as follows: For the secret society lodge having the highest turn-out in the parade and the one making the best appearance, each, an engraved trophy cup, valued at $10; for the finest float, $5; for the best characteristic display, $5; for the most comical display, $5. In the horse race, $20 will be hung up, the winner to take $15, and second and third places $10 and $5 respectively. An entry fee of $2 will be charged. The prize in the tug-of-war is $10; in the pony race, $5; men's bicycle race, a $5 gold medal as first prize and second and third prizes to be determined; 100-yard dash, a gold and silver medal as first prize, and second and third prizes to be determined, and in each of the other events three prizes not yet decided on by the committee, will be given.

It was doubtful for a while whether one of the most interesting features planned could be carried out. This was the burning at the stake by the braves of the West Duluth tribe of Red Men. The hitch was over getting somebody for the star part of roaster in the act. This problem has been solved, however, as the result of a suggestion from Alderman Cochrane, and one of the members of the board of fire commissioners will be selected. Commissioners McDowell and Abrahamson are hot favorites for the part, and the selection of either one would give entire satisfaction.

A leading feature of the parade will probably be a picture of the fire engine that West Duluth did not get, this constituting the fire department feature. It will be in a division all by itself.

A. O. U. W.

All members of West Duluth lodge, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at the hall at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, July 4, to join in the parade. Bring badges. It is desired that every member will be in line. F. C. MURPHY, M. W.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

Rev. G. E. Kethley, formerly pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, now located at Coronado, Cal., is visiting the members of his old congregation here.

The ladies of the Christian church will have a refreshment booth at Central avenue and Bristol street on July 4.

Miss Rachel Malone left for St. Paul yesterday to spend her vacation.

Miss Rose Murphy has returned from St. Paul.

A. J. Filiatrault, undertaker, office Patterson livery. Telephone No. 3070.

The Ladies' Aid of the Asbury M. E. church will serve lunch, hot coffee and sandwiches on Central avenue the Fourth of July.

Go to the Asbury tent for your ice cream and cake the Fourth.

All members of the "Knights of the Maccabees" are earnestly requested to meet at Great Eastern hall at 8 a. m., July 4, to join in the parade. Victor R. Method, Com.

Class of Physical Culture

According to the Swedish system of gymnastics, for ladies and young girls, will commence July 5. Apply afternoons at 301 Masonic Temple.

MRS. GURINE F. TONNING.

In Strong Condition.

The first applicant for the honors of citizenship in this republic that has met with a cold reception from the district court for some time came up before Judge Ensign yesterday. The applicant was intoxicated, and his condition was very evident. He made a mistake in appearing in that manner, for Judge Ensign refused to give him citizenship papers, holding that he was not a fit subject for the honor. So the applicant celebrated his citizenship prematurely.

The following citizenship papers have been granted by the district court: Wiktor Larson, Mike Marski, Alfred Sundstrom, Lars M. Magnusson, Michele Corica, Joseph Saruffa, Joseph Lion, Joseph Mullen, J. B. Goodrich and G. A. Linsten.

SCHREIBER-BAYHA.

Two Young People Joined In Marriage at Pretty Home Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Anna Schreiber and George Bayha was solemnized at 8 o'clock last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bayha, 903 East Second street. Rev. S. W. Kuhns, pastor of the English Lutheran church, officiated. Miss Anna C. Nelson was bridesmaid, and W. Fred Kolnagen, groomsman. The home was beautifully decorated in white and the ceremony was performed under a canopy of palms, cut flowers and green. A wedding supper was served and during the ceremony and throughout the evening Flaaten's orchestra played. Mr. and Mrs. Bayha left on the evening train for St. Paul, Chicago and Philadelphia, where they will spend a month after which they will return to Duluth and make their home. Mr. Bayha is a member of the firm of Bayha & Co., on East Superior street. Those present at the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wilberg, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bayha, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Osman, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Russell, Mr and Mrs. George Luxon, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Long, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Stewart, Miss Emma Schreiber, Miss Anna McQuarrie, Miss Anna Flood, Miss Emma Oakland, Daniel McLean, John Woods.

Excursions Tomorrow.

The Carrington will make two trips to Fond du Lac, leaving Fifth avenue west at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., returning, last trip will arrive at Duluth at 9 p. m. The steamer Bon Voyage will make a trip "around the horn," leaving Fifth avenue dock at 2:30 p. m. The Mary Mann will run all day between Sixty-first avenue west and Zenith park.

The Carrington will make a trip to O-at-ka beach at 9 p. m. to give passengers a chance to see the fireworks from the boat before landing.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

FAMILY OF SUICIDES.

Record of the Dix-Jillsons of Readsboro, Vt.

Newton Jillson killed himself with morphine a few days ago, says a Readsboro Vt., correspondent of the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Old inhabitants looked back over the years and made a calculation. They checked off the fingers of one hand, and said:

"He is the fifth."

"No, the sixth," corrected younger gossips. "You are forgetting George Dix."

"But that case was never proved," retorted the authoritative ones.

"It is the Dix-Jillson curse," said others.

Whether the fifth or sixth of his race to fall under the curse, Newton Jillson was the third child of Lestina Dix and George W. Jillson to commit suicide.

The record, so far as it can be traced begins in 1837 with a brother of Lestina Dix. The Medical Society of Deerfield Valley has frequently discussed the strange fatality that broods over the Jillson-Dix family. Heredity, in-breeding, imitation—these were some of the theories advanced to account for the Jillson Dix tendency to suicide.

Both Dixes and Jillsons are old Yankee families. For many generations they have intermarried. It has been a common thing among them for first cousins to become man and wife.

Then there are those who believe that the force of example is enough to account for the successive suicides in the family, and that this influence grows stronger with each member that succumbs to it, so that dead Dixes and Jillsons are silently dragging their living relatives into the grave.

In the eyes of the survivors one catches a look of curious fixity and intensity. An imaginative person might be forgiven for calling it a haunted look. It is traceable, too, in the portraits of those who have died by their own hand, and of their progenitors.

It would be interesting to learn whether those same eyes—the eyes of one face to face with destiny—belonged to Jonathan Dix, who founded the suicidal branch of the family. He married Polly Reed, a farmer's daughter, and it is not known that he committed suicide.

Jonathan Dix had five children—Solomon, Truman, Lestina, Sylvester and Plympton. Truman the second son, met a tragic end. A pile of logs fell on him, crushing his life out. Lestina married James W. Jillson and became the mother of seven children, three of whom committed suicide. Plympton married Mary Green and became the father of two children, one of whom—perhaps both—committed suicide.

But the first known suicide in the family was Sylvester Dix, brother of Lestina and Plympton.

It was in 1863, at the time when war drafts were being made. Sylvester Dix was 26 years old, but he had no stomach for fighting. He told his friends that he would die rather than go to the war.

When his name was drawn for service he fulfilled his word. Climbing to a lofty beam in his father's barn he dashed himself to the floor and received injuries from which he speedily died.

Some of the nephews and nieces who were destined to follow his example were then children, but the most recent example, Newton Jillson, was not yet born. A generation elapsed before there was another suicide in the family. It was that of Winfield Dix, younger son of Sylvester's younger brother, Plympton.

Winfield, who had made his home in Worcester, Mass., fell in love. The fact that he was 39 years old did not deter him from loving with such ardor that it was a life and death affair. The girl might have guessed it if she had known how to read that intense Dix eye, with the flecks of amber light playing over the iris. Perhaps she did guess it. At all events, she jilted him, and Winfield Dix ended love and life with an ounce of laudanum. That was in 1894.

In the same year his cousin, Newton Jillson, the last of the family to fall under the "curse," made his first attempt on his own life with a jack-knife.

Again, in 1897, after the death of his parents, he sought death by devouring paris green. This time he was saved by prompt medical attention. Twice after that he made unsuccessful attempts at suicide.

George Dix, Winfield's elder brother, married Ellen Jillson, his cousin Newton Jillson's sister. She was his senior by five years. In 1899 he was 43 and she 48. He was an invalid.

He was taken to Albany, there to go under the knife. His wife fretted greatly, for she loved him fondly and dreaded to be left alone in the world.

Her husband was sent home to her a hopeless case. He had not long to live, but she determined that he should not be the first to die.

It was an unusual method for a woman to end her life. She fastened a shotgun to the footboard of her bed, tied a cord to the trigger and passed it under the bed. Sitting there, with her forehead pressed against the muzzle, she pulled the cord. Her head was blown to pieces.

The neighbors had begun to keep record of the Jillson-Dix suicides. They said: "Number three!"

George Dix, was profoundly moved by his wife's fate. Shortly after the tragedy he went into the cellar of his house. A few hours later he was found there dead. The neighbors were inclined to exclaim, "Number four!" but though there was ground for suspicion that he had poisoned himself it was never clearly established that he had not died a natural death.

Three months later Ellen's oldest brother Bert, was in trouble. He had committed an offense against a young girl, and her brother threatened him with arrest. He had the Dix eyes. With one slash of his razor he slit his throat, and bled to death.

Some of the gossips said, "Number four," others "Number five."

Newton Jillson all this time had been a prey to melancholy. The successive tragedies in his family had produced a depressing effect on his spirits. An uncle, a brother, a sister, a cousin and possibly a fifth who was brother-in-law as well as cousin, had slain themselves. He himself had made four unsuccessful attempts on his own life.

Was he to be "Number five," or was it "Number six?"

He was a good artisan. His wages in the local chair factory enabled him to save a snug sum of money. His health was excellent. There seemed no reason why he should not live long and be happy.

The other day he swallowed a big dose of morphine. He died a few hours later at his boarding house. He left no message explaining his act. No explanation was necessary. The gossips said, "Number five"—some said "Number six."

Only three of the seven Dix-Jillson children survive. One of them, Mrs. Elmer Shumway, of South Pittsburg, is the mother of a boy 5 years old.

Her two surviving brothers are Bert Jillson, of Whittingham, and Murray Jillson, who is in the West. The people of Readsboro are saying: "Who will be the next?"

WEST DULUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Modern Woodmen of America.

All members are requested to be at Great Eastern hall tomorrow, July 4, at 8 o'clock sharp in the morning, to form in line for the parade.

W. B. HARTLEY, Clerk.

Your Basement Is Full!

Possibly of odds and Ends that a For Sale Miscellaneous Want Ad. would clear out. Here's a hint.

LEADERS CAPTURED

Snyman, the Besieger of Mafeking, Reported to Be a Prisoner.

WESSELS IS TAKEN

The Leader of the Afrikander Band Is Corraled By Methuen.

New York, July 3.—A dispatch from London reports the capture, near Lichtenburg, of Gen. Snyman, who besieged Mafeking, and an important Boer commander.

London, July 3.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the war office from Lord Roberts:

Pretoria, July 3.—Gen. Hunter reached Frankfort July 1, without opposition and MacDonald joined him there yesterday. He found two men of the Seaforths and eighteen of the Derby militia in the hospital. They had been well treated by the Boers.

"Methuen reports from Paardekraal, on the [illegible]-Kroonstad road, that he has captured the commander of DeWit's scouts, two other prisoners and Andries Wessels, the head of the Afrikander band.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVING.

Hunter Crosses the Vaal and Buller Pushes On.

London, July 3.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 3.—Gen. Hunter's division has crossed the Vaal and should be at Frankfort today, where he will be joined by Col. MacDonald's brigade, from Heilbron.

"Gen. Buller's leading brigade has left Standerton for Gravlinstad. Both here and at Johannesburg several families of the men who have been fighting against us are being fed. Some are in a state of destitution. At Heilbron, where the food supplies ran out, groceries, meat and other supplies are being distributed among the inhabitants under the supervision of the relief committee. Arrangements are being made for the distribution of oats for planting purposes to farmers actually in need of it, those who are unable to procure seed oats in any other manner."

SINROCK IS BOOMING.

Has Prospects of Developing Into a Thriving Camp.

Seattle, July 3.—The steamer Robert Dollar from Alaska has arrived. The Dollar brings the first authentic news from Sinrock. Purser Kennedy says that when they left there it was demonstrated that that point was destined to develop into a thriving camp. Several hundred miners are now engaged on the beach.

Speaking of the beach line, Capt. Enfson states that squatters are still occupying the government ground, but there is no doubt they are entirely wrong. The authorities and [illegible] else are awaiting the arrival of Gov. Randall to settle all disputes. The expectation is that the beach line will be cleared of squatters by force if necessary.

Town lots are bringing all the way from $[illegible] to $[illegible], and usually excellent sites are sold for more. W. F. Wilcox, one of the passengers, is a government employe, and has recently completed a survey of the trail [illegible], via Kotzebue, which was discovered by Deputy Land Surveyor Herman F. Smith.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Cause and Cure of a Mutiny In India.

London, July 3.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "It transpires that the recent mutiny at Shanakikst Fort, near Bombay, was due to the abominable treatment of the soldiers' wives by the governor of the fort, who, when the women refused to do hard menial work without pay, had them stripped and flogged until the blood ran down their bodies. The mutineers are now [illegible] exterminated. They were hunted down and shot on sight or lashed to the mouths of cannon and blown to pieces by order of the governor in front of admiring [illegible] ladies in gala dress, by order of the acting governor.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

HANNA AT CANTON.

He Goes to Discuss Campaign Plans With McKinley.

Cleveland, July 3.—Senator Hanna left Cleveland early today for Canton, where he will spend the afternoon in conference with President McKinley concerning important political matters. Plans for the coming campaign will be discussed at length and the executive committee selected by Chairman Hanna will be submitted to the chief executive for his approval.

ARRIVE FROM COLON.

New York, July 3.—Among the passengers who arrived today per steamer Alliance from Colon, were Francis A. Gudger, United States vice consul at Panama, and Sir Harold Courtney.

BROOKLYN SANGERFEST.

New York, July 3.—Today's exercises of the Northeastern sangerfest in Brooklyn were opened with a rehearsal, and after that there was an adjournment until afternoon. The program for the afternoon includes prize singing by societies in the Academy of Music and a matinee concert in the Thirteenth regiment armory, at which the soloists are to be Miss Sarah Anderson, soprano, and J. S. Bernstein, basso, with a chorus of 500 and the full festival orchestra.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, swollen feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A ROUND-UP.

Syracuse, N. Y., Mayor and Fifteen Aldermen Are Indicted For Conspiracy.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 3.—The grand jury connected with the extraordinary term of the supreme court, Justice Wilmot M. Smith presiding, which was appointed by Governor Roosevelt to investigate charges of municipal corruption, etc., today reported to the court. Two bills for conspiracy in paying accounts from wrong funds were reported against Mayor James K. McGuire. Fifteen aldermen were likewise indicted upon one of the conspiracy charges. Ten of the aldermen were arraigned today and pleaded not guilty, with permission to withdraw the plea and demur.

Bail was fixed at $5000 in each case, the aldermen being permitted to go upon their own recognizance until all arraignments have been made.

Tomorrow is the Fourth at O-At-Ka!

A HOLOCAUST.

Eight Persons Burned to Death In a Hoboken Tenement Fire.

New York, July 3.—Fire in the crowded tenement, Nos. 127 to 131 Adams street, Hoboken, early today, caused a loss of twelve lives. Up to noon four of the bodies had not been identified. Three were bodies of men and one was that of a girl about 15 years old.

The dead are, Jacob Neihauss, aged 33, a musician; August Bender, 19, a musician; Edith Winkleman, 3; William Winkleman, 9; Albert Bachman, 18. The victims lived in a one-half story frame tenement at 125-131 Adams street.

Five families, about thirty persons in all, were asleep when the fire broke out. Twenty-five escaped at once down the broad stairs running through the middle of the house.

The buildings are a total wreck. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

We make all our syrups from fruits, we make our crushed fruits, we make our ice cream—it is the best in the city.
KUGLER'S DRUG STORE,
127 East Superior St.

ROUGH RIDERS.

Roosevelt and His Plainsmen In Possession of Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 3.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt arose early today, and after breakfast with Gen. Metcalf, Paul Morton and a few other guests in Mr. Morton's private car, the governor began to put in his time exchanging greetings with his old comrades. Everybody in town, and it is estimated that besides the population of 15,000 there are 10,000 strangers within the city's gates, seemed anxious to meet the city's distinguished guest and grasp his hand. Indians, cowboys, regular army men and Rough Riders were his constant companions.

The weather was extremely hot and close, but a breeze from the west served in some measure to take the curse off.

The reunion was fairly inaugurated by the civic and military parade, in which Governor Roosevelt was given the place of honor. During its progress through the streets the Rough Riders and their famous commander were greeted with extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm from the throngs which lined the streets. The parade proceeded to the compress grounds, where the formal exercises of the day took place. The welcoming address in behalf of Oklahoma territory was given by Governor Cassius M. Barnes, and in behalf of the city by Mayor Lee Van Winkle. The address of the day was by Governor Roosevelt.

THE LEAGUE.

The Monetary League Listens to an Address By Mr. Towne.

Kansas City, July 3.—The second day's session of the Monetary league began in the Auditorium today, with light attendance. P. F. Heath, of North Carolina, read the first paper in which imperialism and militarism were denounced as the evils of the times. The address closed by advocating the nomination of Bryan and Towne.

Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio, in compliance with a request made by the league yesterday, discussed the currency bill passed by the last congress. Gen. Warner criticized the command made by the bill on the secretary of the treasury to maintain the parity of all forms of currency with gold.

Hon. Charles A. Towne was introduced as the next vice president and received an ovation. The subject of his address was "Some Republican Inconsistencies on the Money Question." The Republican party, he said is the parent of the greenback and the greenback has been done to death in the house where it was born. In other words, said Mr. Towne, the Republican party had about-faced on all the issues which at one time had made it a party to be honored. The revolt of the Republican party against public interests had driven Silver Republicans, of whom the speaker was one, out of the party.

Mr. Towne reviewed at length the history of the war in Cuba, and in the Philippines and asserted that the action of the present administration keeping troops in Cuba and in carrying on a war upon the people in the Philippines which it had promised to protect, was one of the most disgraceful pages in history.

At the conclusion of Mr. Towne's address he was hailed as the next vice-president and received an ovation on the stage.

BRIGHT FOR TOWNE

(Continued From Page 1.)

ticket" he said "we need no platform. Her position is such that no man can question it."

"I don't want it, I won't take it, I wouldn't have it," said Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, today, when asked if he was a candidate for the vice-presidency. "I'm not looking for anything," he continued.

"But some of the Illinios delegates are for you for vice-president."

"Well," said the mayor, "they'd better get off, and get off quick and get with the winner. Illinois wants a man from the East, a man from New York, I am for Elliot Danforth and for him strong, and I believe the support of the Illinois delegation will be given him. I think he is the strongest man the convention can nominate."

The Michigan delegation arrived today and announced itself as favorable to Towne for vice president.

"We are not instructed for him," said Rush Culver, delegate-at-large, "but we have passed resolutions saying that we heartily approve of his candidacy. On the silver plank we are for reaffirmation, as we think that carries enough endorsement of the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform."

OPPOSED BY SOME

(Continued from page 1.)

who turned their attention toward a New York man and who saw in Mr. Danforth the most available candidate. It is understood that the Southern delegations were very pronounced against Towne, and that some states had declared for Danforth.

The Towne men have started a canvass of delegates and are trying to make a poll of the different delegations to ascertain the strength of the Minnesota candidate.

Mr. Hill went to the Indiana headquarters today and made a speech to the delegation. His remarks were on general terms but advocated conservative action as a means of Democratic success. He was loudly cheered by the delegates, and as he made his way through the crowd when returning to his rooms, there were many shouts of "Hill, Hill," interspersed with cheers.

A TOWNE COLOR

This Conference Committee Is Strongly Favorable to the Duluth Man.

Kansas City, July 3.—A conference of the three political parties was held at the Kansas City club today. From the Democratic party there were Jones, of Arkansas; Tillman, South Carolina; Croker, of New York; Johnson, of Kansas. From the Populists there were Edmonston, of Nebraska; Weaver, of Iowa; Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Allen, of Nebraska, and Heitfield, of Idaho, and of the Silver Republicans, Teller, of Colorado; Dubois, Iowa; Newlands, of Nevada. There were other representatives of the different parties present.

The object of the meeting was to form the basis of an agreement between the three allied parties as to a vice presidential candidate.

The conference resulted practically in a decision to incorporate a specific declaration for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in the Democratic platform. No agreement was reached in the vice presidency.

HIS CABINET.

Who Have Been Decided on In Case Bryan Wins.

Washington, July 3.—(Special to The Herald.)—If Bryan is lucky enough to be elected president of the United States next November, the members of his cabinet will be as follows:

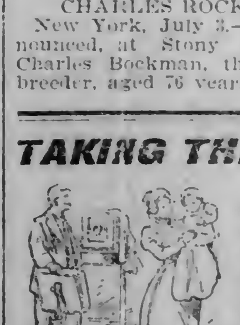
Secretary of the treasury, John P. Altgeld, of Illinois; attorney general, James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, secretary of the interior, Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, if he is not nominated as vice president; secretary of the navy, William R. Hearst, of New York, postmaster general, James A. Kerr, of Pennsylvania. The secretary of war will come from New York and the secretary of state also from New York, probably John Brisben Walker.

Cheapest place in the city to buy buggies, carriages or delivery wagons is at Jacob Hammel's new carriage repository, corner Third avenue East and First street, old Union rink.

CHARLES ROCKMAN DEAD.

New York, July 3.—The death is announced, at Stony Ford, N. Y., of Charles Bockman, the famous horse breeder, aged 76 years.

TAKING THE BABY...



The best time for the baby's picture is—today! Bring the little tot in and see how well we can handle it. You'll be astonished at our ability in getting the little one into a good humor and getting a plate before it changes. Extreme care in posing and finishing makes all our work popular.

ELY, Photographer.
7 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
217 Pittsburg Avenue—between Second and Third Avenues W., just above 5th Street. Make us a bid.
R. B. KNOX & CO.
No. 1 Exchange Bldg.

Fine lot East Second street............	$1200
8-room house East End—Modern improvements.......	$2750
2 houses East Fourth street—rented for $54 per month...	$4500

C. A. & E. D. FIELD,
204 Exchange Bldg.

HARRIS BROS.,
Real Estate,
712 PALLADIO.

BARGAIN!
Lot on London Road and Twenty-third Avenue East.

A. W. KUEHNOW,
C. L. FREDERICK,
AGENTS
St. Paul & Duluth, Northern Pacific, Wisconsin Central
Railroad Lands.
Small cash payment, balance on five years' time. Forest reserve scrip. Cheap wild and improved farm lands sold and exchanged.
Office—430 W. Superior St.

FOR RENT.
Brick store room in Union Block, First avenue west and Fourth street. Low rent. Good location for drug store or similar business.
CHAS. P. CRAIG & CO.,
Herald Building.

Real Estate and Loans
Stocks bought and sold; also deal in Commercial Paper. Rental Agency for resident and non-resident property-owners.
Thos. P. Brown,
No. 704 Torrey Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STENOGRAPHY OR TYPEWRITING AT 313 Lyceum building. 'Phone 637. Prompt service.

PALMIST.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT. 701 East Second.

CLAIRVOYANT.

J. LEO SMYTHE, HIGH PSYCHIST and clairvoyant medium. Sitting in all affairs of life. Do not go to cheap, pretending mediums. Why not go to the best. It costs no more and satisfaction guaranteed. J. Leo Smythe is known and endorsed by the most prominent people. Come and see him. You will never regret it. 208 West Second street.

Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.

Steam Carpet Cleaning and Rug Weaving. Carpets laid and refitted. Carpets renovated on floor when desired. Rugs made from old carpets. Duluth and Superior Steam Carpet and Rug Weaving Works, 1522 West Michigan street.

PERSONAL.

THE GOLD FILLED WATCH RAFFLED July 1, at 516 Lake avenue north, was won by Mrs. Jacob Helperum, No. 63 Fourth street. Raffle was for benefit of poor girl.

"WOMAN'S BLESSING," PRIVATE prescription; positive cure for suppressed or irregular menstruation; never fails; box free. G. M. Howe, M. D., Drawer W, Chicago, Ill.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, scalp treatment, manicuring and massage. Mrs. Sherman, 404 New Jersey bldg.

LOST.

LOST—DIAMOND EARRING, BETWEEN Lester Park and First avenue east, June 27. Liberal reward for return to Herald office, or C. O. Baldwin, First National Bank building.

LOST—FROM BARN IN EAST END, A brown black mare, sometime last night or early this morning. Finder will please leave more with L. S. Loeb & Co., corner Fourth avenue west and Michigan street.

LOST—DOCTOR'S POCKET CASE CONTAINING instruments. Please leave at 1925 West First street and receive reward.

Duluth Delegates to Convention at Kansas City

Will leave Duluth 9 a. m. Tuesday, July 3, via St. Paul & Duluth railroad, in special chartered sleeping car, and will join Minnesota delegation at Minneapolis and leave by special train at 3:30 p. m., reaching Kansas City 9 a. m. July 4. Round-trip rate only $17.85. For particulars call at City Ticket office, 332 West Superior street.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at No. 320 Twenty-seventh avenue west.

WANTED—DISHWASHER. MEIERS' hotel, Thirty-eighth avenue west.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at No. 116 East Third street. No children.

WANTED—COOK, CHAMBER MAID, dining girl and dish washer, at Colson house.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at room No. 3, Lonsdale building.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A MIDDLE-AGED woman for housekeeper at 902 East Second street.

WANTED—GIRL, AT ONCE, FOR GENERAL housework. 223 Fifth avenue east.

WANTED—COMPETENT DOMESTIC, family of three. Mrs. R. S. Powell, 2911 East Superior street.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. 315 EAST Second street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 210 West Third street.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK AT PHILLIPS hotel, West Duluth. Must be experienced.

WANTED—GIRL, 225 ELEVENTH AVENUE east.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT, ONCE. Call mornings, No. 1306 East Second street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 314 East Second street.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Family of three. No. 4 Adams flats.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO WORK ON dairy. Good milker. Voss Bros., Thirty-second avenue east.

WANTED — GOOD SOLICITOR AND salesman. Good salary. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

Business Men
supplied with competent stenographers and accountants free of charge. Apply to W. C. McCarter, Business University. 'Phone 719.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—WOMEN AGENTS TO SELL the "Household Family Scales." Every woman needs them. Retail price $2. Write for terms to agents. Novelty Advertising company, P. O. Box 53, Duluth, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED — ONE GOOD salesman in city, two to canvass country towns. Household goods sold on easy payments. Salary and commission. Gately Supply company, 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

GIRL WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN confectionery store. A 97, Herald.

GIRL WOULD LIKE A GOOD PLACE in small family. Central location. A 97, Herald.

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER or office man, eight years' experience in bank and insurance office. Best of references. T 83, Herald.

WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO TAKE care of gentlemen's furnished rooms. Call or address 300 East First street.

WANTED—A PLACE THAT A WOMAN can stay at home going out to do chamber work or any other kind of work that will only take the hours before dinner and supper. Mrs. I. Maloney, General Delivery.

WANTED—POSITION IN OFFICE OR store by young man 19 years old, fair penman, quick at figures and spelling. Experienced in office work and collecting. Can give references. C. R., Herald.

BY A GOOD DRIVER, A SITUATION in private family; good milker. D 87, Herald.

MAN 24 WISHES NIGHT JOB OF LIGHT graft. Board and $2 or $3 per week. Address L. B. Willson, general delivery, Duluth, Minn.

HOTELS.

WHEN IN MINNEAPOLIS STOP AT the new Golden West hotel, opposite the Milwaukee station. American or European plan. Everything new and modern.

HOUSE-MOVING.

H. SAXTON, 1608 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

HOUSE-MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved in or outside the city by D. Mackenzie, 1525 East South street.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

HERBAQUEEN FRECKLE WATER.

FRECKLES AND SUNBURN TAKEN away with Herbaqueen's freckle water, leaving the skin white and soft. Absolutely free from all injurious properties. 319 First avenue east.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

DRESS MAKING.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING. WORK guaranteed. Latest styles in millinery. Mrs. Bennett, 105 West Fourth street.

INSTRUCTION.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION, CALISTHENICS and abdominal breathing. Frederick Hoffman, 416 Burrows building.

HAIR GROWER.

HERBAQUEEN'S POWERFUL HAIR grower. 319 First avenue East.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED — GOOD, LIGHT, OPEN buggy, with rubber tire; must be in good repair. D 76, Herald.

WANTED—TO BUY, SECOND-HAND furniture, stoves and carpets. We pay good prices. Call at 14 W. Superior St.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

MAGINNIS & SON,
Forest Reserve, Soldiers' Additional, Pine and Iron Lands Bought and Sold.
407-8-9 PALLADIO BUINDING.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—
$12.50 8-ROOM HOUSE, COR. 4TH st. and 19th ave W; upper side.
$6.00 4 GOOD ROOMS, TWENTY-second ave E and London road.
$5.00 6-ROOM HOUSE, WEST DULUTH.

ALFRED KJELLIN.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, CENTRALLY located. 295 Lyceum.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE, ASHTABULA terrace. R. T. Lewis, 303 Lonsdale.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL houses. Reasonable rents. A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 103 Providence building.

FOR RENT—
I have a number of 4 to 8 room houses on Duluth Heights to rent for $4.00 to $7.00 per month. This is the place where you can get a good and comfortable house for very small rent, and only fifteen minutes' ride from Superior street, or center of the city.
ALFRED KJELLIN,
306 Burrows Bldg.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. 30 Lake avenue north.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SITTING room and bedroom. Modern flat. Reasonable. No. 11 Osborne block.

FOR RENT—FRONT OR SIDE ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen. House with all modern conveniences. Beautiful location, 619 West Second street.

FOR RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, MODERN. 1327 Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—STORE BUILDING AT 632 East Third street. Inquire 630 East Third street.

OFFERED—ROOMS AND BOARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND ROOMS, MODERN. 318 West Second street, Duluth.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY furnished hotel; must be first-class. A 34, Herald.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO ROLL TOP desks, two office chairs, six dining chairs, used ten days. Duluth Van Co., 212 West Superior street.

FOR SALE—COW, SIXTY-FIRST AVENUE west and Waseca street. T. M. Wald.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES—I CAN sell better animals for less money than any one in the Northwest, for I have an experienced and trustworthy agent in California, who carefully inspects each and every one before shipment. I get no poor stock, consequently do not have to get rid of any. Write me what you want. F. N. Lang, South Superior, Wis.

CARLOAD OF FRESH MILCH COWS just received for sale or exchange for fat cattle. 929 Fourth avenue east.

FOR SALE—FRESH MILCH COW, gives twenty-five quarts per day. Inquire at G. Kraus, 1106 East Sixth street.

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILE CHEAP for cash. East End pharmacy.

CARLOAD OF FRESH MILCH COWS will arrive Wednesday, June 27, for sale or exchange for fat cattle. 929 Fourth avenue east.

FOR SALE—A CARLOAD OF FRESH milch cows, just arrived. Fine Jerseys among them. S. Kaner, 1122 East Fourth street.

J. HAMMEL & CO., THE OLD RELIABLE sale stable, have moved to their new location in the Union rink, corner Third avenue east and First street; will also handle full line of carriages, wagons, etc.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL MODERN house at Lester Park. For particulars call at 5819 Oneida street, 2 to 5 p. m., Lester Park.

Horses and Mules.
Barrett & Zimmerman's Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul have on their Midway Horse Market, 600 head of Horses, consisting of Drafters, Expressers, Farm Mares, General Purpose Horses, Family Drivers and Roadsters. Also 200 head of Mules. Come and buy at Midsummer prices. Private sales daily; part time given if desired.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A SPECIALTY. M. HENRICKSEN, expert watchmaker, 334 W. Sup St.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

DR. F. H. BURNETT, TOP FLOOR BURROWS b'ld'g. Best work. Moderate prices.

MEDICAL.

WOMEN FEMALE BEANS Great monthly regulator for women; not one failure; most stubborn cases relieved in few days; $2 at Boyce's, Lyceum and other druggists; mailed by Lion Drug Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GONOVA French treatment, male and female — positive cure of GONORRHOEA, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Inflamations and Ulcerations of the mucous membranes. An internal remedy with injection combined, $3 or 2 for $5. Refuse substitutes. Sent on receipt of price and guaranteed by THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, Elgin, Ill. Retail and wholesale by S. F. Boyce and Max Wirth, Duluth; Nygren's, West Duluth; Lignell & Sodergren, West Superior; Merrill's Pharmacy, Superior; Two Harbors Drug Co., Two Harbors; N. J. Benson, Tower; A. S. James, Ely; H. A. Sodergren, Virginia; Dowling Pharmacy, Eveleth; City Drug Store, Hibbing; Bayfield Pharmacy; Owen Frost Co., Washburn; A. H. Miles, Iron River, Wis.

ASSAYER.

E. ANGERMEIR, NO. 319 FIRST AVE. E.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

MIDWIFE.

MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. CROIX AVENUE. Private hospital. 'Phone 976.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$500 ON GOOD SECURITY; principal and interest paid in installments. Address Z 10, Herald office.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. Chan Smith, No. 2 First avenue west.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill. 207 Exchange building.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, horses and all kinds of personal property. 316 Palladio building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc. The Standard Jewelry & Loan Co., 324 W. Sup. street. Established 1893.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

APPLICATION FOR MORTGAGE LOANS wanted. J. Q. A. Crosby, 210 Palladio.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings each month, 8:00. Next meeting July 16, 1900. Work, Second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE, NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting July 9, 1900. Work, Second degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 28, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting Sept. 12, 1900. Work, ——— Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 8:00 p. m. Next conclave July 3, 1900. Work, ——— Lyonel Ayres, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Tuesday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder; John C. Walker, financier; residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks' hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; P. H. Levy, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, first and third Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. H. P. Curren, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; B. F. Neff, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 150, I. O. O. F.—Meets Tuesday evening, July 3, 8 p. m. Work, installation of officers; in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Eastern Star, No. 86. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., at Hunter's hall. All visitors cordially invited to attend meetings. E. O. Olund, chief ranger.

STEAMSHIP TIME TABLES.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.
EXCLUSIVELY PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS
NORTH WEST AND NORTH LAND
Leave Duluth Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m. for Sault Ste Marie, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and all points East. Arrive Duluth Mondays and Fridays, 9 p. m. Last sailing from Duluth, September 18th. J. G. MOONEY, Nor. Pass. Agent, 432 West Superior St. Telephone 101.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RY. CO.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth	Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor	Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..	Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf	Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia	Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth	Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta	Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik	Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar..... Mt. Iron	Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar..... Hibbing	Lv	12:25 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON, General Passenger Agent.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv...... Duluth	Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar....... Ely	Lv	7:19 a.m.

EASTERN RAILWAY OF MINNESOTA.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 30 pm	ST. PAUL	†1 20 pm
*11 15 pm	AND MINNEAPOLIS	*7 00 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

*7 55 am	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points,	*6 43 pm
†3 05 pm	Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	†11 50 am

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. Train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m. J. G. MOONEY, Nor. Pass. Agent.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Leave Duluth.	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8:35 am	St. Paul, Mpls.	**3:05 pm
*4:30 pm	Twilight Limited	*9:59 pm
*5 10 pm	Chicago Milwaukee,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Appleton,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Oshkosh, Fond du Lac	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	FAST MAIL	*10 30 am

Pullman Sleepers. Free Chair Cars. Dining Car

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Union Depot. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

Lv. †9 00 am	TRAINS FOR	Ar. *6 45 am
" *1 55 pm	ST. PAUL AND	" †2 00 pm
" *11 15 pm	MINNEAPOLIS	" *7 00 pm

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave	**Ex. Saturday. *Ex. Sunday.	Arrive
**7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED	*8 [illegible] m
*8 15 am	EXPRESS	*7 [illegible] m

Freimuth's

Store Open Tonight Until 10 O'clock.

Closed All Day Tomorrow.

DON'T put off your purchasing of flags, bunting, etc., until the morning of the Fourth, but buy this evening. Every size of flags up to large banners—all sorts of bunting you ever saw at lowest possible prices.

MERRY ROW.

Editor Astor Has Stirred Up a Tempest In London Society.

London, July 3.—William Waldorf Astor has set all London talking by publishing in his own paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, the following paragraph:

"We are desired to make known that the presence of Capt. Sir Berkly Milne, of the Naval and Military club, Piccadilly, at Mr. Astor's concert last Tuesday evening, was uninvited."

As Capt. Milne is one of the most distinguished naval officers and a member of the best clubs and a former commander of the royal yacht Osborne, no end of speculation has been caused by the remarkable announcement.

The Astor concert was largely attended, and those questioned by a representative of the Associated Press did not notice Capt. Milne. But so far as can be learned, nothing occurred during the entertainment to justify Mr. Astor's present action. In fact, it is freely stated that Mr. Astor was pretty bold in making the assertion that a man so well known in London, although perhaps not personally invited by Mr. Astor, did not come in someone else's party.

The papers comment on Mr. Astor's dragging in one particular club to which Capt. Milne belonged as if Mr. Astor, it is pointed out, had a grudge against it as well as against Capt. Milne, and the general opinion is that Capt. Milne is not likely to submit to such a slur without taking some action.

O-AT-KA

EXTRA FREE FERRY

From Fifth avenue every ten minutes from 1 o'clock. City ferry every 10 minutes from Booth's dock. Park Point Cars connect.

DISTINGUISHED TOURISTS.

New York, July 3.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the Red D line steamer Caracas, from Venezuela and Porto Rico, were Mrs. Santos Dominguez de Jaminez, wife of the president of San Domingo, and two daughters, en route for Europe.

CONSPIRATOR FINED.

New Yory, July 3.—Justice Fursman in the criminal term of the supreme court this morning sentenced Alfred R. Goslin, Eugene L. Packer and C. L. Davis, who were found guilty yesterday of conspiracy to depress the price of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. Goslin was sentenced to six months in jail and to pay a fine of $500. Packer and Davis to three months each and to pay a fine of $250 each.

MURDER AT PIPESTONE.

Pipestone, Minn., July 3.—Neighbors who called at the house of Mrs. aJmes Dowd, a widow living ten miles south of here, found her lifeless body lying upon the floor with a bullet through her heart. A young child was also found to be slightly wounded. There is no doubt that the woman was murdered, but there is no clue to the perpetrator.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

THE BUFFALO.

Port Said, July 3.—The United States training ship Buffalo, which left Malta June 29, on her way to Manilla, arrives here today.

THE MAINE.

London, July 3.—The American hospital ship Maine has reached Southampton with another batch of wounded soldiers from South Africa. A distinguished party, including Princess Louise, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mesdames Blow, Ronalds, Adair and Chamberlain, met the vessel in the Solent.

Celebrate the Fourth at Lester Park.

OREGON OFF.

Crack Battleship Is Floated and Expected at Port Arthur.

Shanghai, Monday, July 2.—The United States battleship Oregon, which ran ashore off the island of Hoo Kie, in the Miao Tao group, thirty-five miles northeast of Che Foo, June 28, has been floated and is expected to reach Port Arthur.

4th of July Excursion—Steamer Bon Voyage

will leave 4th Avenue W. Dock for a ride around the Horn at 2:30 p. m. Fare, 25 cents.

CHICAGO IS BOILING.

Heat Causes One Death and Two Prostrations Reported.

Chicago, July 3.—One death and two prostrations as a result of the heat were reported up to noon here today. William Wiegrede, whose home is in Blenheim, Ill., died shortly after midnight of heart disease, superinduced by the heat. Tony Sedlick succumbed in front of his house, and Joseph O'Brien was overcome while walking over the Lake street bridge. Both will recover.

At noon the weather bureau thermometer showed 84 degrees, but at the street level the mercury in many instances showed over 90 degrees. The moisture in the air rendered the heat very oppressive and there were doubtless many prostrations which were not reported to the authorities.

O-AT-KA

EXTRA FREE FERRY

From Fifth avenue every ten minutes from 1 o'clock. City ferry every 10 minutes from Booth's dock. Park Point Cars connect.

KLONDIKE GOLD.

New York, July 3.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce, of this city, has received a shipment of $600,000 in gold from the Klondike. It is rumored that this institution has on the way from Dawson City about $2,500,000 in gold.

NOAKS RETURNED.

Frankfort, Ky., July 3.—Officer Davis Harrod arrived from Bristol, Va., with Robert Noaks, who was extradited from Virginia on a charge of complicity in the Goebel assassination. Noaks said: "I will talk at the proper time. I have nothing to say now." He will have an examining trial some time next week.

BURNSIDE ARRIVES.

Boston, July 3.—The United States transport Burnside, with the fourth party of Cuban teachers on board, reached this port this morning.

McKINLEY'S DECORATE.

Canton, Ohio, July 3.—Decorators began on the McKinley residence today and in honor of the nation's birthday a liberal display of bunting and flags will be made at the private home of the chief executive. Many callers paid their respects during the morning. For the most part they were townsmen and old acquaintances. One of the morning visitors was L. B. Wall, of Perth, West Australia. He is making his first visit to the United States, buying machinery for his farm.

Winecke & Doerr's cigars are good cigars. For instance—Flor de Teller and Royal Blue.

FIREWORKS

STORE WILL BE OPEN TONIGHT AND TOMORROW.

KELLEY HARDWARE CO.

Better buy tonight as the stock will be badly broken tomorrow.

BROKE A DEADLOCK

Duluth Lumbermen Win In a Long and Sharply Fought Battle.

BIG SALES OF BOARDS

Two Local Firms Close Up Dry Lumber Valued at $150,000.

Duluth and Ashland lumbermen seem to have won out in their fight with the wholesalers of the East and Chicago. They have been at it since the opening of navigation, and sales of lumber have been scarcer than known before at this time of year. The manufacturers believed that all causes combind to warrant a higher price for lumber than last year, and they set their mark and stuck to it. They argued that the cost of making logs was from $1 to $2 higher than the year before, that the cost of sawing was more, that the timber supply was growing appreciably less, and that the cost of getting the manufactured product to the Eastern wholesaler was less, so that at the same price as last fall for the lumber it could be delivered in the Eastern market at least $1 lower. They organized and agreed that it was the "sense of their organization" that prices should not go below a certain level. They made no hard and fast contract among themselves, but relied on the logic of the situation to keep all manufacturers in line.

The wholesalers of the Eastern distributing markets also combined, in fact were the first to do so, and agreed not to buy on Lake Superior while prices were so high. They inaugurated a system of trading among themselves by which shortages in the various yards were made up from others, thus giving every man the advantage of the combined stocks of the great centers like Buffalo and Tonawanda.

But this week Duluth manufacturers have sold lumber to the East amounting to about $150,000. Part of this goes to Buffalo, part to Tonawanda, part to Cleveland and other markets. The Clark-Jackson Lumber company has sold 2,000,000 feet of dry stock, No. 3 boards, cut last fall at their West Duluth mill, at $15 a thousand. The price at which Duluth lumbermen had agreed should be low point was $14, but the Clark-Jackson stock is supposed, because of its condition and grading, to be worth $1 above grace.

A sale of 4,000,000 feet has just been made also by the Edward Hines Lumber company of log-run stock to Smith & Fassett, of Tonawanda, the price being about $15.50 a thousand. This is new stock and will be shipped as soon as it can be sent out.

Last week another sale was made by the Clark-Jackson company of 2,000,000 feet of No. 2 stock, at about $17. This was stock they had sold last fall, but that, on account of the high freight then, they agreed to take back from the buyer at full value. They have now sold at an advance of $1 a thousand on the price at which they took it back.

Duluth and Ashland manufacturers say they are receiving more inquiries than for months, and the surprising fact about many of these requests for prices is that they come from points alone the Mississippi river and from Minneapolis.

Shipments of lumber have been more active the past week than for some time, and some of the docks are pretty well cleared of dry stock.

The St. Croix Lumber company is clearing off a site in section 19, township 63, range 11, just east of Ely, for the mill the company will erect there the coming fall. This will be the mill now at Stillwater owned by this concern. The frame will be torn down and shipped to Ely, and new machinery added. Timber on the St. Croix belonging to the company has all been cut. This company has a line of retail yards in the Southwest to which most of the stock it expects to cut here will be shipped.

Stevens & Scott, of this city, have bought a small mill and are taking it to a point on the Rice Lake road thirteen miles north of the city, in section 20, township 52, range 14, where they have secured some 8,000,000 feet of pine. They will cut about 15,000 feet daily and will bring in the lumber to Duluth by wagon.

Tomorrow is the Fourth at **O-At-Ka!**

Officers Installed.

Last evening was a sort of general installation night among the Odd Fellow lodges of the city. At Odd Fellows' hall the Duluth lodge, No. 28; Central Link lodge, No. 175; Silver lodge, No. 200; the Golden Rebecca, No. 135, and the Majestic Rebecca lodge, No. 60, all installed officers. The ceremonies were conducted by Mayor Hugo, the acting grand master. The members of the Duluth lodge, No. 28, presented R. E. McFarland with a very handsome past great patriarch's collar.

A Monster Captured Alive.

Joseph Tennies, butcher at 705 Tower avenue, West Superior, got some of the shaker treatment that is advertised every night from the elevated platform, corner Superior and Sixth avenue west, and began to use it for stomach and kidney trouble. After using it a short time, was relieved of a monster tape worm over forty feet long. He gave it to Manager Smith of the Shaker Medicine company. He placed it in a glass dish of warm water and had it alive for some time yesterday at the Lyceum pharmacy, corner of Fifth avenue west and Superior street, where it was viewed by many citizens. Mr. Smith says this makes five brought in to date, and that anyone knowing themselves to be troubled with the same can be relieved free of charge by calling on the shaker doctor and bringing this notice. Call at 520 First street west.

Took Him For a Preacher.

Commissioner John Flood of the board of public works looks so much like a minister that the members of the board are having great difficulty in keeping people that want to get married, out of the office. This morning a blushing, smiling couple called at the office of the board and insisted on having Mr. Flood make them man and wife. With a bright red color mantling his ivory brow the big commissioner informed the couple that he would like to, but couldn't very well spare the time and with that he rushed from the office.

ATKINSON IS FINED.

Assessed $75 and Costs For Keeping an Immoral House.

Sam Atkinson was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs or be committed to the county jail for a period of two months, for keeping a disorderly house. The sentence was announced by Judge Gearhart this morning when Mr. Atkinson's attorney withdrew the motion he made last week for a new trial. Up to noon today the fine had not been paid but there is little question in the minds of the municipal court authorities but that it will be. The costs bring the total up to $93.20 which is much cheaper than the assessment imposed upon several women during the disorderly house raids last winter.

John Ryan charged with assaulting Frank Sullivan, Bowery saloons keeper, was sent over the highway for twenty days. Thomas Kelly, William Holm, and John Sullivan, each got ten days for drunkenness and James Hay was allowed to go under a suspended sentence.

KODAKS May Be Had for the Fourth From GALLAGHER.

Have a few snap shots to remember your good time.

16 and 17 Lake Ave. North

County Board Meeting.

The next meeting of the board of county commissioners will be held next Monday, July 9. This is the regular semi-annual meeting required by law. The law requires only two meetings for the county board, those of January and July, and all of the other monthly meetings are held on the option of the board itself, it having become an established custom for the board to hold a meeting each month. At the coming meeting of the board there will be the usual routine business, including a grist of road matters and several petitions for changes in school districts, as well as the monthly bills.

Register of Deeds Munger has reported to the board that during the month just closed his office earned $820.25 in fees.

WANTED.

Man with some capital as partner in wholesale liquor business. Office man preferred. Address—

F 84 this office.

NORTH WEST'S LIST.

Those Who Came in On the Big White Boat.

The steamer North West arrived in port last evening an hour ahead of time. She brought a large list of passengers and this afternoon left with another large list. Those who came in on the boat were:

From Buffalo—J. P. Malon, Pennington, N. J.; Mrs. G. W. Wood, El Paso, Tex.; T. F. Crane, Yonkers, N. Y.; John Wescott, Detroit, Mich.; C. C. Cokefair, New York city; Miss A. Lowey, Brainerd, Minn.; Peter D. Dalbec, Blueberry, Wis.; J. H. Thomas, San Francisco; the Misses McDonald, Detroit, Mich.; B. Seeley and party, Portland, Ore.; E. W. Britton, Mackinac Island; Alfred O. Hewlut, Boston; F. A. Mayer, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Pletscher, Philadelphia; H. V. Porter, Oberlin, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Place, Toledo; William M. Stitt, New York city; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whipple, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Josephine Ladd, Malden, Mass.; Miss A. G. Merrill, Miss M. N. Dewey, Worcester, ass.; D. Fitzgerald, E. J. Clode, New York city; E. M. Douglas, Washington; I. Watzke, Cleveland; H. F. Greenlaw and party, West Superior; Guillermo Firth, Linares, Chili; N. W. Bingham, Boston; Miss Webster, Oneida, N. Y.; Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Boston; F. L. Connard, Reading, Pa.; G. H. Flower, Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. C. W. Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. W. L. Robbins, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Eleanor Mitchell, Miss C Mitchell, Miss Ella Mitchell, St. Cloud, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Whittisey, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; C. M. Lindsey, St. Paul; Miss E. W. Biller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Andrew Findley, New York city; Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford, Cream Ridge, N. J.; W. H. Dickinson and son, Jersey City, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Murphy, New York city; Mr. and Mrs. William Beggs, Woburn, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Crowninshield, Marblehead, Mass.; r. and rMs. C. H. Buckingham, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Seasongood, New York city; Miss A. Chynowth and party, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Garrett, New York city; Mr. and Mrs. A. Slimmer, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank Mahler, New York city; G. Mahler, New York city; Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Bancher, Hartford, Conn.

From Cleveland—A. Morgan, Oberlin, Ohio; C. Hewitt, Fargo; H. V. Porter, Oberlin, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook, Duluth; Mr. and Mrs. H. White, Cleveland; George McIntosh and party, Cleveland; Mrs. Sprague, New York; Miss Berge, New York; E. B. Benson, Cleveland; A. P. Crafts, Cleveland.

From Detroit—F. P. McDonald, Jackson, Mich.; T. C. Dieter, St. Paul; Hubert Merriweather, Cincinnati; Mrs. Thorn, Toledo, Ohio; the Misses McDonald, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. K. Banks, Chelden, N. D.; C. G. Fowler, Lafayette, Ind.; R. W. Wallace, Lafayette, Ind.

From Mackinac—T. W. Borum, of Chicago.

Steamer Carrington

leaves foot Fifth Avenue West for Fon du lac at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arriving home on last trip at 9:00 p. m. Fare, 35 cents round trip.

Time Changes on "The Milwaukee."

Effective July 1, the morning train on Iowa & Minnesota division for Northfield, Faribault, Owatonna, Austin and through will leave Minneapolis 8:05 a. m. and St. Paul 8:15 a. m. This is twenty-five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The afternoon train for same points will leave Minneapolis 4:35 p. m. and St. Paul 4:35 p. m. This is five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The evening train on Hastings & Dakota division for Glencoe, Millbank, Aberdeen, Graceville, Wahpeton and Fargo will leave St. Paul 7:35 p. m. and Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. This is about thirty-five minutes later than heretofore.

Keep your eye on Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company. We never sleep. We are the originators, others come after. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

HITTING THE PIPE

Police Find an Opium Joint In Central House on Lake Avenue.

COLORED PROPRIETOR

Wants His Pipe Back, Being In Horrible Torment Without It.

Daintily picking a preserved cherry from an empty thin-stemmed glass and idly lighting a cigarette, she threw herself with luxuriant abandon down deep in the silken sofa cushions, and exhaled from between her ripe, red lips, a curling wreath of fragrant smoke. Having just finished "hitting the pipe" she was at peace with all the world and evidently imagined herself an exquisite picture of lissome grace and indolent languor.

She was the only occupant of room No. 33 of the Central House on lake avenue, yesterday afternoon when the police raided an opium joint. It was a typical den of the Orient with an ill-smelling odor of the drowsy drug of Confucius. There was no rumbling rattle of the tom-tom or jingle of the bung-loo chips, but there was a sickening smell of glowing opium that caused the intruding officer to have many vivid impressions of strange things.

For some time past leaders of the swift set that tread the primrose path of dalliance have complained to the police that their understudies have been frequenting a "pipe dream foundry" in the Central House at 3 o'clock in the morning. The officers have made a careful search and finally traced the fumes to Room 33, occupied by J. Baker and his wife, both of whom are colored. Mrs. Baker was alone in the room yesterday afternoon when the raid was made. She was in a stupor and there was every indication that a patron had just gone out. On the floor was a square oriental rug and in the center was the "dope" outfit. It included a pipe about 2 feet long, made of bamboo and ivory with dragons carved on it. A small box of opium, worth $7.50, and several other little Chinese handmade implements, and a small delicately fashioned oil lamp. The outfit was taken to police headquarters where it will be confiscated but it is not likely that Baker or his wife will be arrested, as the evidence against them is lacking in several details.

The drug itself has the appearance of glue, such as is used for repairing bicycle tires and the smell is just about as distressing. The box captured is a little tin affair about 2 inches in height and about 1 inch wide, and yet it is said to have cost $7.50. The marks on it show that the drug was imported at San Francisco. There were four other boxes that were empty. The smell is nauseating to a person unused to it, but it has an awful soothing effect to those addicted to its use.

Last night Mr. Baker, the proprietor of the den went to the office of a prominent physician to get him to use his influence in having the pipe returned to him. He said that he was suffering all the torments of the inferno without it, and he certainly looked the part. There were tears swashing down both his cheeks and he shook like an aspen. The doctor refused to interfere and told him that it would be a good time to break away from the habit, and thus broke the colored man up completely. This morning he was around to see the mayor about it, but met with no greater success.

THESE ARE CHEAP

Lot W. 2nd St. near 22nd Ave. ---------- **$1200**

Lot Cor. Superior and 15th Ave. W. ---- **$2250**

For sale by-------- **LITTLE NOLTE.**

GOOD TEMPLARS

Addresses at the Opening Meeting of the State Convention.

Last evening in Sloan hall at West End, a reception by the local members of the I. O. G. T. was tendered the delegates who have arrived to attend the state convention which will be in session today and tomorrow. A large number of Good Templars were present and several excellent addresses were given. The first speaker was W. Martin Jones, of Rochester, N. Y., supreme treasurer. Mr. Jones is a prominent lawyer of that place and his excellent delivery and ready remarks pleased and interested the people. He was introduced to the audience by C. F. Dykeman, grand central templar of the state, who said:

"I wish to extend to you, brother delegates, in behalf of local members, the most heartful and cordial welcome to this city and state." He spoke further of the fraternity whose age he said dated from 1867, but during the forty-one years of its existence it had never before had the pleasure of meeting in the state of Minnesota. He thanked the members for their care shown in the hall decoration for the reception of the visitors, the flags of forty-one different nations being exhibited to symbolize the general feeling of non-sectarian brotherhood and love.

Mr. Jones opened his discourse by relating a story which clings to a German cathedral wherein was a wonderful organ, so noted for its ancient birth and held so sacred by the people that no one but the organist himself was allowed to touch its keys. One day a person entered the holy edifice and begged to be allowed to perform on this marvelous creation. At first he was steadily refused, but at length the magnetism and lordly bearing of the visitor prevailed over the organist, and he yielded to the request. The stranger produced such harmonious, angelic sounds from the organ that the organist listened spellbound, and begged him to proceed. The stranger turned out to be Felix Mendelssohn. The organist was very glad that he had not missed the opportunity of hearing him, "and so," said Mr. Jones, "I am very glad that I have not missed the opportunity of coming to the Zenith City and seeing this people."

The speaker said that he found Duluth not materially different from other cities. He spoke of the great battle of right to be fought by the Good Templars, here as elsewhere, and of the power of influential bearings on the spiritual and moral condition of the people, exercised by the order, and cited several marked incidents where the early Good Templar training had brought wanderers back to the right pathway. He told of speaking at congressional conferences in Washington on behalf of legislative committees, and spoke of prominent men who came to him at the conclusion of his discourse and stated that they had belonged to the Good Templars. Among these was Senator Thurston, of Nebraska. The duties performed in the lodge he affirms strengthen one for outside labors. He spoke of Mr. Draper, after whom the lodge in Rochester is named, and told of his influential work. The gentleman is now president of the Illinois State university.

The next speaker on the program was Right Worthy Grand Counselor George F. Cotterill, of Seattle, Wash., whose remarks were equally well received. Seattle, he said, was not so much like Duluth as Mr. Jones inferred, being founded half a century ago. The Good Templar order was instituted there in 1866, for looking over the records of those who were members, Mr. Cotterill stated that he had traced them to all points of the globe, one going to South Africa. He spoke of the tendency to underrate the work done by the order and to style it only children's play. To illustrate the importance attached to the Good Templar members he told of the wonderful work done by some of the lodges.

Duluth, he thinks, is equipped like larger cities with all the modern facilities of the devil and a great work is to be done to overcome these terrors. He told of a Good Templar order being started in Alaska. The required supplies for such an undertaking were slow to come, but time solved this problem. The originator of the lodge found it necessary to go up the river one day, but on coming back the ice broke and he was frozen to death, his body being half in the water, and half above the ice. While waiting for his death, the sturdy character of the man was shown by his heroic action. He held in his hand the records for the Canadian government of the surveys of mining districts. With great apparent difficulty he managed to get them on the shore where they were safely found and deposited. This is an evidence of the spirit exhibited by this fraternal order.

Mr. Cotterill spoke of a campaign in which he was a leading character. He was running for mayor of Seattle. At that time several liquor men visited him and asked him what his views on that subject were, and how he would use them if he obtained the office. He stoutly explained that should his side win the victory he would use all his influence to prohibit the curse of intoxication. The case was hopeless from the first, and his party was defeated because of its steadfast resolutions. The Sabbath before the election every evangelical minister in the city devoted that Sunday to a discourse on the election and the liquor traffic. When it was found that the other side had won, celebrations of all sorts were indulged in. Prominent among these was a crowd of drunken boys who followed a variety theater band down the street, and the elected mayor's own boy formed a conspicuous drunken character in this mob.

The next speaker was G. H. Thompson, of Duluth, who for many years was an earnest member and officer of the Good Templars in England, where he saw there the first lodge started thirty-five years ago. The idea was hard for the British people to catch the inspiration of the brotherhood, but at length it was comprehended by all and now the order in England is as enthusiastic as it is in the United States. He spoke of the women of the lodges and the work they are doing, for the order does not believe in the inferiority of sex. In conclusion Mr. Thompson said: "Let your motto be, 'Look forward, not backward; look out, not in.'"

During the program a piano solo was given by the blind musician, Miss Emmeline Brandin. She has that peculiar artistic touch known only to those who are bereft of sight, and her music was received with enthusiasm by the audience. Miss Glass gave a whistling solo which was also very much appreciated.

This evening a banquet will be held in the hall. Those on the committee are Mesdames Grover, Van Buskirk, Moran, Wayland, Gardner; Messrs. J. McCauley, R. C. Sloan. Those on the reception committee are: Misses Mary and Cressie Millen, Messrs. Noben and Percy Lawson and Mrs. M. Bartlett.

A business session was to have been held this morning, but a number of delegates were not expected until this afternoon and it was postponed.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

S. J. Thomas Lumber Co. Placed in Hands of Alfred LeRicheux.

A receiver was appointed this morning for the affairs of the S. J. Thomas Lumber company, a Wisconsin corporation doing business in Minnesota, and owning a small mill in Cook county. The receiver was appointed by Judge Dibell on the application of Fletcher B. Rowell, a judgment creditor, and Alfred LeRicheux was named.

Rowell in his complaint showed that he secured a default judgment yesterday against the company for $405.98, and that an execution issued upon it was returned unsatisfied. He claimed that the company is insolvent, that it has not sufficient funds to pay its running expenses and that it is indebted upward of $15,000, of which $3000 is for labor performed within the last six months. He alleged that there are a number of creditors likely to begin proceedings against the company, and thus the value of the assets might be injured and some of the creditors might get a preference. Hence he wanted a receiver appointed. Teall & Harris are his attorneys. The company put in an answer in which it admitted the allegations of the complaint, and on this showing Judge Dibell appointed the receiver, who filed bonds in the sum of $5000.

The secretary of the company filed an affidavit setting forth practically the same facts that the complaint alleged, and in addition he showed that the assets of the company consist principally of a sawmill in Cook county worth $5000, an interest in timber worth the same amount, and horses and camp supplies worth $2000. He believed that the receiver could profitably manage the business of the company, and he asked the court to order him to do so. The court's order, therefore, contained a direction to the receiver to continue the business.

Turns on the light of reason; removes intellectual or moral cloudiness and black spots from one's character. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Currants, $1.10 per case.
California Plums, 30c per basket.
California Cherries, $1.00 per case.
Bananas, 15c per dozen.
California Peaches, 20c per dozen.
White Cauliflower, 5c each.
Lettuce, 2 for 5c.
Fancy Tomatoes, 25c per basket.

At Masonic Temple Grocery,

TONIGHT!

Store closes all day tomorrow.

EXTRA COPIES

—OF—

Twentieth Century Edition

THE EVENING HERALD

May be had at the Counting Room in limited numbers, wrapped ready for mailing at

TWO CENTS PER COPY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIREWORKS

O-at-ka Beach

The Interstate Traction company has purchased a large assortment of Fireworks which are to be displayed on the water opposite the Auditorium, at O-at-ka Beach tomorrow evening. Remember the 10-minute car service on the Point day and night. Music and dancing afternoon and evening at the Auditorium. Flaaten's orchestra.

Scalp and Complexion Treatment

Scalp treatment, facial treatment and manicuring. Beautiful hair switches.

KNAUF SISTERS, 101 West Superior St.

Painless Dentistry

We guarantee to fill or extract your teeth without pain and furnish teeth with or without plates, at lowest prices for first-class work.

Examination Free.

F. H. Burnett, D. D. S.

Top Floor Burrows Block.

TAKE ELEVATOR.

C. VOLLAND'S Hat Factory!

Has removed to 14 FIRST AVENUE EAST. Hats sold at factory prices. Also Hats remodeled to latest styles. Straw Hats bleached and pressed.

Fine... Stationery.

Hurd's Linen Bond and Crane's Underglaze is perfection in fine stationery. Sold in Duluth at

Chamberlain & Taylor's Bookstore.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE REFINISHED and REPOLISHED

AT C. O. KRISTENSEN'S.

Zenith Tel. 320. 10 E. Superior St.

HAIR and Complexion Specialist—Switches, 50c to $25.00. Ideal Tonic and Skin Food never fails. Manicuring, Chiropody and Electrolysist.

MME. BOYD, DULUTH and SUPERIOR.

EYES TESTED FREE and Glasses Fitted.

GEIST & ERD, Opticians, 121 West Superior Street.

Kodaks and Cameras Amateur Supplies.

Zimmerman Bros., 16 Third Avenue W.

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, MAPLE FLOORING, HARDWOOD, SCREENS. SCOTT-GRAFF LUMBER CO. 24 AVE. W. & MICHIGAN ST.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink **ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.** Sold in Duluth at **The Ideal Beer Hall.**

TWELVE PAGES--SECTION ONE--Pages 1 to 8

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STAMPEDE FOR HILL

Even New York Forced to Join Applause For Vice Presidency.

Unfinished Convention Hall Is the Scene of Wildest Excitement.

Kansas City, July 4.—At exactly 12:02 Chairman Jones ascended the platform in the new convention hall. As the wave of applause subsided, he rapped vigorously and repeatedly, stilling the tumult, and then, above the din, his voice could be heard announcing:

"The national Democratic convention will come to order. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are cleared."

Sergeant-at-Arms Martin advanced to the front and urged the crowds massed in front of the platform to take seats. Great disorder prevailed, the aisles were jammed with a shifting, noisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders, and it took some time to secure quiet.

The first business of the convention was the reading of the formal call, after which Chairman Jones announced the prayer by Rev. S. W. Neihl.

Almighty God, God of our fathers, we acknowledge Thee to be our God. Our nation was founded in faith and hope Thee. Thy providence has protected and guarded us in the past. Thy goodness has made us great. We still recognize Thee as sovereign and acknowledge no other. We are dependent upon Thee. We look to Thee. Our hope is in Thee. Mercifully forgive our sins and guide us into all truth. May we never as a nation forget God. Command Thy blessing upon the delegates of this convention. May they be men who fear God and work righteousness and be accepted of Him. Inspire them with an exalted patriotism and a broad statesmanship. Thou art moving among the nations of the earth. We have come to a crisis as to our future policy as a nation. Illumine us by Thy spirit that we may have the power of vision to discern between right and wrong. As Thou hath guided in the past, we humbly ask to pilot us over the breakers now. Save us from the offense of approaching Thee only to have our views ratified. May we come in all sincerity and humility to inquire what the Lord our God would have us do. Overrule our prejudices and render clear our judgments. Save us from the reproach that any power among us is almighty, but the will of God as expressed in the voice of all the people. Mercifully preserve us from oligarchy and communism. May the principles of the golden rule prevail; may truth, justice, equality and liberty be guided with jealous care.

"Gentlemen will please be in order," said Chairman Jones, as the hum and bustle again broke out. "We must have quiet on the floor. Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to present to you the Democratic mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed."

A shout of applause went up as the slender form of Mr. Reed came to the front of the platform. He spoke deliberately and with a clear, resonant voice that easily penetrated to every corner of the hall.

The first burst of applause that greeted the mayor's speech of welcome came when he spoke of the universality of Democratic doctrine, which had penetrated, he said, wherever liberty was known and loved. He dwelt at some length on the principles of the Democratic party, which originated, he said, with the liberty-loving people of France and England, and came to this continent for its larger growth and ultimate development. His allusion to the early leaders of the Democratic party, Jefferson and Jackson, evoked outbursts of cheers.

He declared that Jefferson believed in expansion only as it made homes for Americans upon their own continent. Dwelling at length on the progress made by the Democratic party in the cause of human rights, Mr. Reed grew impassioned in his eulogy of the good work done by it through all the years of its existence.

A yell of applause greeted his announcement that the convention was gathered upon Democratic soil, and as the guests of a Democratic constituency that had always been in the fore front of the political fights of the country.

When he declared that, in the name of the Democracy he bade the visiting delegation welcome, and prophesied certain victory at the polls in November, he was interrupted by loud cheers, and the applause when he finished was loud and long.

Senator Hill entered just at this moment and the applause turned to him. "Hill of New York." "Hill." "Hill," they shouted, but it was noticed that the New York delegation did not respond to the enthusiasm.

Mr. Hill came in with Senator Danforth and stopped at the New York row. Delegate John McMahon of Rome arose and gave his seat to the ex-senator. Hill smiled and thanked him. Meanwhile the crowd continued to yell for "Hill." "Let's hear Hill," with a few hisses interspersed, until the chairman finally rapped them to order. A few minutes later they renewed the call, but the audience was impatient to get on with the proceedings and showed their disapproval with hisses.

When finally the chairman was able to make his voice heard, he introduced Governor Thomas of Colorado, the temporary chairman.

A round of applause greeted Governor Thomas as he ascended the platform. He looked the ideal presiding officer, tall, dignified, black garbed, his face showing intellectual and force of character. He held in his hand the typewritten manuscript of his speech, and in full, round voice, easily reaching to the remotest corners of the building, he began his address.

We meet under most auspicious influences. On the nation's birthday, in a great central city of the republic, at the close of a century, we come together to reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and our loyalty to their greatest living exponent. We have been selected by the farmer and the artisan, the miner and the mechanic, the producers of wealth in every state and territory of this mighty nation, to register a decree they have already determined, to proclaim a candidate they have already chosen. We come not with the pomp and circumstances of consolidated wealth, but as the delegates of the plain people who believe that all men were created equal and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We are not here as the representatives of the vast interests which dominate every industrial life, but as the champions of the individual citizen who stands hapless in their presence. We speak not for those who place the finances of the world upon a single metal, supplementing its inadequacy by a paper currency issued by a private monopoly at the expense of the people, but for the millions who believe in the money of the constitution and ability of their countrymen to exchange for themselves without the previous consent of foreign parliaments, potentates or princes.

We are, in very truth, the party of the people. Our declaration of faith and purposes given to the world four years ago has been strengthened by the passage of years and is enshrined today in our hearts and hopes. It marked an epoch in political history and symbolized the regeneration of the party, whose birth was coeval with the birth of the Union, whose death that Union cannot long survive. It crystalized into an undying creed the precepts of our founders—reaffirmed the objects of the Democratic organization and proclaimed Democracy to be no longer a name, but a great spirit and a living heart.

The close of President Harrison's administration found the country face to face with questions of the greatest moment. A deficiency in the public revenues through the reckless expenditure and profligate extravagance of the Fifty-first congress had become apparent in the preceding October. A bond issue prepared in February was postponed as a legacy to the incoming administration. Trade and industry, long stimulated by unequal tariff laws, were staggering toward a crisis. Monetary conditions disturbed, and uncertainty threatened, early disaster. The storm came in July, when the elements, long pent up and long accumulating, burst in fury upon the continent. It shook the foundations of our commercial fabric, overwhelmed every branch of trade and industry, and spread bankruptcy and desolation everywhere. Its subsidence was the work of years. The misery and ruin it inflicted was fresh in the minds and hearts of the people.

The country slowly emerged from the receding flood, the stricken nation struggled to its feet and painfully began the work of economic reconstruction, while statesmen discussed the causes of our calamity. In the agony of our suffering they clearly perceived and freely acknowledged its primal source, a vicious and indefensible monetary system. Men differed as to the necessity for a change. They wrangled over the merits of standards, but united in condemning an unsound and artificial financial system, the logical outcome of whose operation was inevitable disaster.

The line of division between political forces became, therefore, sharply defined in 1896 upon what was called the money issue. That question involved, as then asserted and we now know, every economic problem. It embraced within its wide limitations the issues of labor and capital, of combination and competition, of production, transportation and distribution. It was predicted that the defeat of bimetallism would be followed by the retirement of all forms of government currency, by the dedication of the power of note issue to the holders of the national obligation; the practical consolidation of all lines of transportation and the consequent domination of every commercial pursuit by a score of colossal monopolies.

These predictions have in general been verified. Democrats defeat had been scarcely recorded, when the march of consolidation was resumed. Every pursuit that engages the attention of man has been exploited, capitalized and appropriated. The earth and the waters round about it have been explored for subjects of monopoly, and those who have thundered against unsound money have used the printing press and the engraver's art to turn out thousands of millions of fictitious values, to whose profit the toilers and consumers pay constant tribute.

Every avenue is closed to the competitive energies of citizens, has been listed on the stock exchange and rises and falls with the turn of the gambler's card. Consolidations succeed consolidations, and as they lessen in number they enlarge in the volume of their real and fictitious accumulations and their more despotic sway over all material and politic interests.

These evils, starting in their magnitude and inevitable in their consequences, must either culminate in one immense aggregation, all-powerful and all-absorbing, to be arrested and dissolved by the force of an aroused public opinion, finding expression at the polls in support of the nominees of this convention.

The party in power carried the last election by and through the support of

(Continued on Page 2.)

"CONSERVATIVES" AT WORK.

Opponents of Sixteen to One Proposition Hustling.

Kansas City, July 4.—The opponents of the 16 to 1 proposition were hard at work today endeavoring to agree upon some plan which would prevent the incorporation of that specific provision in the platform. The leaders of the movement conferred in Senator Hill's rooms. They said they had a clear majority against the specific declaration, the only difficulty being as to the management of the affair so as to secure a vote in the convention. They know that the influence of Mr. Bryan is very strong, and for this reason intend to avoid any criticism of the part he has played in holding his friends to 16 to 1.

The advocates of a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, or a conservative plank, as it is called, have not yet reached a point where they express confidence in the movement, but say it is in good shape for a contest, with possibility of success. It is well known, however, that an announcement on the floor of the convention that Bryan wants a specific declaration for 16 to 1 is likely to sweep the convention, no matter what has been, or is to be, done to secure a modified platform.

Senator Hill had a long conference with Congressman Daly of New Jersey, Victor Baughman, Governor Smith and ex-Congressman Mills of Maryland and Mr. St. Clair, of West Virginia.

He was seen afterwards by the Associated Press correspondent and said:

"Well, things look very bright for preventing reiteration of the silver plank. There will be a good fight in the convention. Mr. Van Wyck will have to stand for it, for Brooklyn is against flying the red rag on the monetary question. The states that I believe are for conservatism are New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Tennessee."

"D you mean that there will be a fight on the floor by these people?"

"Of course the first fight will be in the committee. If we don't win there we will take it to the floor," he answered.

Mr. Hill was in good spirits and inclined to laugh over last night's episode with Tammany.

SILVER MEN CONVENE

Their Convention Attracts But Little Attention Comparatively.

MEETING OF PATRIOTS

Towne Arraigns the Republican Party For Departures From Principle.

Kansas City, July 4.—The national convention of the national Silver Republican party met in the Auditorium today. The delegates were slow in arriving and it was some time after 12, the hour fixed for the convention, when Chairman Charles A. Towne's gavel fell, and the party formed in St. Louis four years ago, after the bolt of the advocates of free silver from the Republican national convention, was launched on its first regular national gathering. Twenty-four states and territories were represented at the convention.

Comparatively few spectators were present, owing to the assembling of the Democratic national convention, but there were delegates in abundance, especially large delegations being seated from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. Other states represented by smaller delegations were as follows: Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Indian territory, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia.

After the convention was called to order Chairman Towne said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I congratulate you that it is your privilege to witness the auspicious opening of the 124th anniversary of the birthday of the republic, and that a day so rich in the hallowed suggestions of our peculiar citizenship and in the priceless memories of our national history, is here dedicated to one of the most important, solemn duties that can devolve upon Americans. I congratulate you also, upon the character in which you are assembled. A Silver Republican convention is always a meeting of patriots because it is composed of men who, by their actions, have shown how superior to party allegiance they hold the obligations of citizenship, and how far above the allurements of personal ambition they place the progress of a great cause and the welfare of the whole country.

Finally, I congratulate you on the high purpose that brings you together. In common with the chosen representatives of that great organization which occupies the center of allied political reform forces of the nation, we have come to this beautiful city to take counsel together, touching the dangers that threaten the republic; to reaffirm the fundamental principles of human liberty and popular institutions; to declare the policies that should control the constitution of the administration of the government, and to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the United States.

The whole circuit of the year could offer this occasion no other day so appropriate to its object as the Fourth day of July. It will be one of the chief duties of these two great conventions to meet the present grave crisis in our history, due to the recreancy of Republican leadership, to the fundamental principles of our institutions by proclaiming anew the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence, and by calling upon the patriotism of the country to maintain and perpetuate the glorious traditions of the republic.

For a century and a quarter, this day has been sacred to these holy ideals. We have welcomed its advent with acclamations of joy. We have celebrated its progress with patriotic demonstrations, with music and song and speech. We have lighted its departure with bonfires and with heaven-stretching torches almost rivaling the brilliancy of the stars. This we have done because of that fateful Fourth of July 124 years ago, when our fathers proclaimed the birth of a new nation among the powers of the earth, a nation in the orbs of the greatest republic, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal; because during every moment of our history since then until now, the sublime proclamations of that declaration have faithfully voiced the aspirations of an overwhelming majority of the people, and because we have believed, as we most devoutly do believe today, that the preservation of this republic and the accomplishment of its mission of peace and liberty among the peoples of the earth depend upon the reverent observance and

(Continued on Page 6.)

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

IS BRYAN'S DESIRE

Towne Is the Running Mate the Head of the Ticket Wants.

Chances For the Duluthian Injured By Winston and Other Minnesotians.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Kansas City, July 4.—There ought to be no question of the success of Charles A. Towne's candidacy for the vice presidential nomination tomorrow, at which time the nomination is expected to be made.

If he shall be defeated then his defeat will be due to the apathy displayed by certain members of the Minnesota delegation. Delegate Winston of Minneapolis is not only lukewarm, but even hostile to Towne, and has been circulating through the lobbies of the Coates house throwing cold water on the Towne boom, despite the fact that he and the other delegates were instructed by the Minnesota state convention to work and vote for Towne as long as he has a chance of winning out. He is the leading candidate now, and is steadily growing in strength, but it is undeniable that his chances are being seriously injured by the action of Winston and a few others.

Nebraska's delegates will vote for Towne, and that being Bryan's own state, the action of the delegation is regarded significant of Bryan's desire that Towne be nominated.

The program is to nominate Bryan tonight. This depends on whether the committee on resolutions is ready to report. There is much talk of a long fight in committee on the financial plank, and this may prevent a report until tomorrow, and thus delay Bryan's nomination.

An interview with Towne in the Kansas City Times this morning caused considerable comment among the delegates, because it deals with a question that has been used to his disadvantage in many quarters.

The supporters of other vice presidential candidates have urged that Towne is not a Democrat, and that only a Democrat should be given the vice presidential nomination. In the Times interview Towne puts himself squarely on record as opposed to trusts and in favor of the removal of tariff duties that protect trusts; as in favor of no more tariff than is necessary for the administration of an honest and economical government, and that the tariff be so regulated as to aid all honest American industries. He asserted his opposition to paternalism in all its forms, to militarism, to imperialism and to the centralization of power in the hands of the national government.

"If the Chicago platform is a test of Democracy," said Mr. Towne, "then I am a Democrat." He would make the campaign on the three great questions—trusts, imperialism and finance.

The Minnesota delegation did not reach Kansas City until 12:50 today and did not arrive at the convention hall until after the proceedings had begun. The delegation held a meeting, at which L. A. Rosing was elected chairman and W. H. Donahue secretary. T. D. O'Brien was selected to succeed himself as national committeeman, and P. B. Winston was chosen to represent Minnesota on the committee on resolutions. H. L. Buck was elected honorary vice president. C. O. Baldwin will serve on the committee to notify the presidential candidate and H. Barton on the committee to notify the vice president.

WILLIAM T. THOMPSON.

STILL A FIGHT.

Vice Presidential Situation Complicated By Hill's Popularity.

Kansas City, July 4.—The vice-presidential situation was the more complicated this morning because of the inclination of many of the strongest silver adherents to take umbrage at the action of New York state in refusing to put Senator Hill on the platform committee. The Southern delegates were particularly angry and the suggestion of the morning papers that it was a scheme of Tammany to hurt Bryan, received more than passing notice.

The Tennessee delegation was the first to start the revolt, and, out of pure sympathy, this morning adopted resolution endorsing Senator Hill for vice-president, and pledging themselves to vote for him. Several leaders of delegations called on Senator Hill before he had his breakfast and urged him to be a candidate. To all he answered most consistently that, under no circumstances, would he be a candidate. To one delegation he said:

"I have no desire to be a candidate. I am obliged to you for your support, but I cannot accept, and I hope you will not present my name."

Senator Hill was particularly active this morning and while he was as reticent as usual, it was evident that he was still working for a conservative platform, and that he still had hopes of success in accomplishing his object.

A feature was the Sulzer boom. Although Mr. Sulzer seconded the nomination of Mr. Kellar in the New York delegation yesterday, he was, it is said, acting under orders, and was still inclined to let the vice-presidential lightning hit him if it could.

At 10 o'clock this morning, 500 members of the Commercial Travelers league called at his hotel with a band. They were headed by H. B. Thompson, of Nebraska, the president, and W. H. Love, the secretary and they asked Mr. Sulzer to go with them to Mr. Croker so that they might urge him to support the Sulzer boom. At 10:30 they were waiting to get Mr. Croker's ear, but with little probability of success in their efforts, for to make Mr. Sulzer a candidate would necessitate another meeting of the New York delegation.

The Idaho delegation held its caucus at 10 o'clock this morning and decided to place the name of Hamilton Lewis before the convention as a candidate for vice president. Mr. Lewis will be placed in nomination by Mr. Dunphy, of Washington. When the roll call of states is called, Idaho will yield its place to Washington, and after the speech of Mr. Dunphy, J. W. Reid, of Idaho, will second the nomination of Mr. Lewis. The delegation said that they had no idea that Mr. Lewis will be able to secure the nomination, and after the first the state vote will be cast for the man showing the greatest strength. The silver question was not taken up it being the sense of the delegation that it would be best to accept whatever the majority of the convention desires.

Another effort was made today to make Shively, of Indiana, the Roosevelt of the Democratic convention, by forcing a nomination upon him after he had declined. A number of Indiana men were in favor of this, and visited different delegations with that object in view.

The Stevenson candidacy was talked about more or less, but a distinct opposition developed in some quarters, notably by Senator Tillman, who declared that the convention should nominate a man who stood for new issues.

The boom for Stevenson had the effect of somewhat checking the progress of the Towne adherents, and there are some men who say that if this accomplishes nothing more, it will hold the convention away from Towne until another Democrat can be found.

Indiana will present the name of Benjamin F. Shiveley for vice president. This determination was reached at a meeting held today. Mr. Shrively was present at the meeting, and while he stated that he did not want to be a candidate, he said that he could not refuse if nominated. Under these circumstances the delegation decided to present his name and Maj. Mensies will make the nominating speech.

CLEANING ENAMELED WARE.

If a hard, dry coating remains upon the inside of iron or enameled ware in which food has been cooked, fill the utensil with water in which a tablespoonful of soda has been dissolved, and allow it to boil until the coating is softened so as to scour off readily. If tinware is much tarnished, boil it in soda and water, and it will then be more easily to scour and polish. To clean sieves quickly, scrub them in hot soda water, rinse well and shake dry.

MINNESOTA'S DELEGATES AT LARGE.

L. A. ROSING. T. D. O'BRIEN. P. B. WINSTON. C. O. BALDWIN.

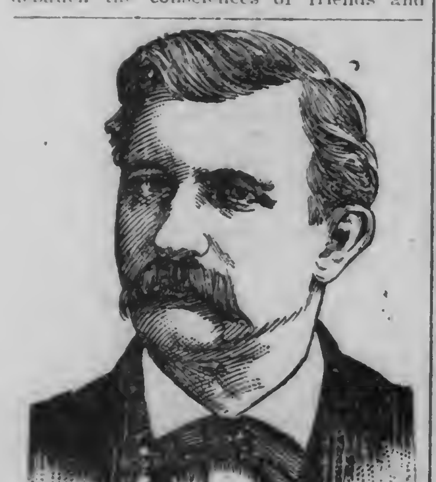
STAMPEDE FOR HILL

(Continued From Page 1.)

the influences which we criticize. Having purchased the right to pursue their various objects, the government has been at all times their powerful ally. Hence, the onward march of organized wealth to absolute power and the exaltation of the few above the rights and welfare of the multitude. Hence, the crisis in our commercial affairs, whose issue, presented in acute form to the voters of 1900, is that of industrial despotism as against the liberty of the citizens.

The Democracy wages no war against wealth. Under her beneficent rule, its creation and amassment have ever been among the most worthy objects of human effort. The desire for material comfort and well-being is the very mainspring of progress. The wealth that comes as the reward of honest industry commands and must receive the encouragement and protection of all. But the wealth that comes through partisanship with the government which usurps its prerogatives and perverts its agencies, which absorbs the resources and blasts the opportunities of the individual, crushes competition, levies tribute of the producer and corrupts and poisons all branches of official life and reduces the citizens to dependence upon its will, excites our just apprehensions. Free institutions must languish without communion of wealth. Official integrity cannot survive its temptations. Against its continued prevalence, the conscience of the nation must be aroused, if its baleful influences are to be destroyed.

Modern monopoly is the offspring of the Republican party; it is the genius of organized commercialism. It has neither conscience, sentiment or patriotism; it knows neither justice nor morality. Its inspiration is greed and its purpose accumulation. Corruption is its necessary instrument. No public service is too high to escape its influences. Its hand is on the throat and in the pockets of every human being in the nation. It sneers at the rights of man and defies the sovereignty of states. It regulates wages and the prices of life's necessities. It divides the territory of the Union into commercial provinces, punishes integrity and rewards the unscrupulous, it gives or refuses employment at its pleasure. It blacklists the working man and sets him adrift to starve in the midst of plenty. It marches its battalion of employes to the polls. It is introduced into the councils of the nation and it gives millions to its protector to debauch the consciences of friends and



CONGRESSMAN J. D. RICHARDSON,
Permanent Chairman of Convention.

receives ten-fold returns through the legislation that it dictates. It is marching to despotism under the canopy of the republic. It is the enemy of democracy, which has accepted its guage of battle. Either the trust or the government must disappear.

At the demand of the so-called financial interests, the present congress has enacted a new currency law. By its terms, the government has presented to the national banks $25,000,000, giving them control of our circulation, provided for the payment of cash premium on values of the greater part of its bonds and created a perpetual national debt. It has declared for the payment of all obligations in gold, stricken from its contracts the reserved right of the government to use its own money for the payment of debts and delegated to private interests the power to supplement all deficiencies in the circulating medium by the paper money whose volume they shall regulate and which the people are taxed to support. The greenback and the treasury note are retarded, an inert mass of $150,000,000 in gold is to be kept in the treasury by the issue of bonds whenever necessary. The currency must shrink and swell as the judgment of selfishness shall dictate and the pretended menace of bimetallism against "sound money" and the national honor has been evaded.

This law, commended by the money changer and the holder of idle capital seeking investment where taxation can be avoided, is the culmination of a series of enactments beginning with the measure of 1869 to strengthen the public credit. The financial affairs of the Union have been placed wholly within the control of a select few and the burden of debt is constantly increased by the sacrifice of property values. It is the logical sequence of that sinister influence which has, from time to time, introduced in the public obligation whereby every movement in the public interest has disappeared. It contains within itself a Pandora's box of evils, which time will surely open. Those who now applaud will live to curse it; its beneficiaries will repudiate it when the wrath of an outraged people shall be aroused by the experiences of its operation. The skies are smiling and the hills are green, but the storm cloud already gathers over those who have bartered the dearest interests of the people to the organized greed of a power whose avarice cannot be satisfied with the universe.

Again the iniquitous scheme of finance, democracy protests. We will have no money system founded upon the public debt and dictated by those who hold it. We stand for the gold and silver of the constitution; for a paper currency founded upon them and issued by the government as the embodiment of our sovereignty. We would not tax the poor for the maintenance of a private money system. We would pay and not perpetuate our public debt. We would dig our metals from the hills and open our mints to the coinage. We will pay no tribute to Caesar, or that which is our own. We will scourge the money changers from the temple of our treasury and reconsecrate it to the service and welfare of the common people.

Those who assert that the money question is dead have given but little heed to the lessons of experience. It can never die until it shall receive the right solution. If it is true that our monetary circulation is the life-blood of our commercial system, it must follow that upon its wholesome quantities depends our continued welfare. Nostrums administered in time of stress may postpone, but cannot defeat the demand for complete recovation of a vicious and destructive policy. The Democratic party will accept nothing short of this. No substitute for the bimetallic principle, upon which substantial and enduring prosperity must depend. Through all vicissitudes of political fortune the needle of its compass points to them as a magnetic of sound national policy.

The phenomenal increase in the annual output of gold has materially added to the general stock of primary money and relieves somewhat the stress of contraction which succeeded the closure of Indian mints to silver in 1894. The consequent improvement in business and industrial conditions may be traced directly to this fact, although the failure of crops in various portions of the world and the waging of a great offensive war, with its accompanying expenditure of money, have contributed to the general result. The enlargement of the sum of our metallic money has cheapened its value, stimulating prices and set the whole wheels of enterprise again in motion.

No more signal demonstration of the bimetallist contention was ever witnessed. Had the concurrent coinage and circulation of the two metals been uninterrupted, they would have kept the quantity of our money of redemption in harmony with our national growth, and our development apace with the increase of wealth and population. The terrible crises of the past quarter of a century, with their attendant miseries and bankruptcy, would have been avoided, and prosperity would have remained with us, unbroken and enduring. The false plea of 1896 that the monetary volume was sufficient and the world supply of gold ample for its needs is now transparent. Its error is admitted in the boast of our opponents that they have increased our per capita circulation. The vast quantities of gold yielded by the mines are quickly absorbed. No voice is raised against its continued production. No fear is expressed that we can be embarrassed by its abundance, yet its annual output exceeds that of gold and silver in the years when the latter was repudiated because of its threatened inundation. Our opponents stand confounded by the irresistible operation of a law they have denied. Industry breaths with more content because there is more money for her purposes and her votaries in the presence of its operation, unites with Democracy in proclaimingthe great truth that civilization gains and humility advances with every addition to the world's stock of gold and silver that each is the handmaid of the other and both essential to the constant and harmonious progress and development of the world.

If the enormous gold yield the past five years were indefinitely prolonged and the ethics of the gold standard were extended, the principles of the bimetallism would be relatively inconsistent. But the production of gold and silver oscillates, one or the other always preponderating. The pendulum will again go to the other extreme. Bimetallism, knowing this, knows also that the crisis returns if man shall reject the offering nature presents for our continued prosperity. Looking backward over the past and forward to the coming years, We ask this great nation to provide against recurrence of disaster by adhering to the system of finance which the fathers crystallized in the constitution and base its future policy on the more secure foundation. The prevailing sentiment of Democratic sympathy for all people struggling for the blessings of liberty compelled the administration two years ago to interfere with the despotic reign of Spain over Cuba and secured to the oppressed people of that island the right of self-government. Our ultimatum delivered, we solemnly and officially declared them to be free and independent and "disclaimed to the world any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island except for the pacification thereof," and asserted our determination, when that was accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The conditions of the ensuing war sent Admiral Dewey to the distant Philippines, where people engaged in the same struggle against the same oppressor appealed to the same impulse of our people. They broke the power of Spain, which, suing for peace, submitted to the liberation of Cuba and the cassatio nof Porto Rico. Our government disdained the spirit of its manifesto of April and became the purchaser of the Philippines in January. Since then we have given Cuba the benefit of our civic institutions by governing her through the war department. We have kept faith with Porto Rico by substituting the sugar baron for the Castlian duke and confirmed the Philippine estimate of the white man by prolonging the Spaniard's mode of colonial government in those islands of the far-off seas. The national sympathy for all who seek self government has been made the instrument by which cupidity and greed hold a feeble nation in thralldom. The right of purchase is invoked to justify the adoption of a so-called colonial policy by the great Western republic, and her glorious institutions are declared to be for home consumption, with prohibitive duties against their exportation. The constitution is bounded by the domain of the forty-five states, and the congress it created has absolute jurisdiction over all that lies beyond them. The bill of rights has become a bill of platitudes, the military government centralized in the war department are the agencies of benevolent assimilation where our flag floats beyond the confines of the ocean. Imperialism has become a favorite word in the national dictionary. Destiny is the name of its fateful brother. Trade expansion is the mysterious verbal tie that binds them. All are paraded as the cause or the excuse for every sin against the organized law of our fathers, while clamorous appeals to the so-called patriotism drown the solemn warnings of sages and statesmen against the certain tendencies of the new dispensation. The salve of unavoidable necessity is applied to the national conscience, while its criticisms are stilled by incantations of trade statistics compiled in the interests of monopolies, which pursue their pathway of constant accumulation through all the vicissitudes of the events unmindful of the decay of our institutions and perturbed by the ebb and flow of public opinion that shall overwhelm all who used the machinery of the republic for the extinction of a commonwealth.

We have cheerfully submitted to a burdensome taxation that Cuba might be free, that Porto Rico might enjoy the heritage of our civilization. We have raised soldiers to the cause of liberty and sent them freely forth to extinguish the last vestige of tyranny on this hemisphere.

We protest against the payment of trib-

SENATOR JAMES K. JONES.

ute or the devotion of life to the cause of empire.

We will emulate monarchy neither in conquest nor in government. We would perpetuate the Monroe doctrine and realize with Jefferson that its first and fundamental maxim is never to entangle ourselves in the broils of the old world. We need not desert the helpless that we may trade with them.

We realize that a standing army is the attendant of imperialism. We would avoid the latter because once avowed as a national policy, it must undermine our democratic institutions. We would avoid it because its adoption must lead to other wars and other conquests, to the shedding of innocent blood, to burdensome taxation, to a hopeless national debt, to forcible annexation of ther lands, to constant entanglements with the affairs of other nations—in short, to all the evils foreseen by the father of his country and depicted in an immortal address whose warnings are never forgotten or disregarded by our rulers.

We have no colonial system. Its pestilential brood has already hatched in the Havana postoffice and grown apace for months in distant Manila. It is the fruitful mother of oppression and maladministration. It has no place in the domain of a republic. It cannot live in the atmosphere of freedom. It is an asylum of dishonesty and incompetency. It breeds fraud, wrong and scandal. It makes a tyrant of the ruler, a rebel of the ruled. It deceives and beguiles the home government. It robs and plunders the subject people. It is an instrument of despotism and the antagonist of democracy. It requires for its successful operation a permanent military establishment. Our national and final standard has a stripe for every state that forms the union—a star for every commonwealth of the sisterhood. It has neither place nor emblem for subject peoples or colonial systems.

We believe in that expansion, which, under Democratic rule, brought half the continent as a galaxy of commonwealths into the Union. We denounce that expansion which, by contract, overcomes the people of a hemisphere under the pretext of giving them liberty, which governs them by force, which denies to them the rights of citizenship, which subjects the American workman to the competition of hordes of Orientals from the so-called American provinces to take his place at the forge, in the field and in the factory.

The stretch of thirty-three peaceful years, from the close of the rebellion to the opening of the war of Cuban independence, has wrought no change in the valor and self-denial of the American soldier. Inspired by the loftiest patriotism, the highest devotion to country, he has again testified his readiness and ability to wage her battle and win her victories. On land and sea, under burning tropic suns, he is the same invincible fighter, whose fathers at Yorktown, at New Orleans, at San Jacinto and at Gettysbury established, maintained and perpetuated the republic. To them, all of them, soldier and sailor, the nation's gratitude extends. Its debts should be requited to their widows and their orphans, to those stricken by bullet, to the helpless and the deserving. To care for the men who stand, and for the loved ones of those who fall in conflict for the nation, is the most sacred of our obligations and it shall be our constant care to enforce its just and full observance.

The sentiment which animates the American volunteer and makes him first among soldiers, finds its inspiration in popular government, in the identification of the citizens with the republic. The same spirit impels American sympathy wherever democracy battles for existence and struggles for establishment. Wherever freedom makes a stand or liberty utters protest, they find response in the hearts and hope of our people.

Love of independence is confined to no land, or latitude. In sunny France, in the South American republics, on the boundless veldts of South Africa, it has given strength to arms to fight and courage to hearts that beat for home and liberty. It has been baptized in the best blood of martyred heroes everywhere. Baffled oft, it never dies, and we, who have for a century bathed in the sunlight of its blessed presence, pay instinctive homage to its defenders in other climes. May the

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

day never come when a free people, struggling against the dismemberment or destruction of their country, shall look in vain for sympathy and consolation to us as their examplers. We would build the Nicaraguan canal as an American enterprise, for American people. We would operate it in times of peace and control it in times of war. We would fortify it notwithstanding the protests or the objections of trans-Atlantic powers. We would share the benefits and responsibilities of its management with no assistants. We would concede its advantages in times of peace to other nations under terms and conditions of our own prescription, and deny to them and to all of them any other identification with its affairs.

We would form political alliances with no countries whatever. We neither need nor desire them. For a century and a quarter, we have survived the envies and enmities of Europe. We have flourished, notwithstanding the civil and foreign conflicts of that eventful period. When we were weak, confronted with the embarrassments of distracting internal dissensions, with a government of ill-defined authority, with undeveloped resources and a sparse population, our friendship was not solicited, our strength despised. Today, we are courted by the nations which would utilize our strength and profit by our association. We are reminded of the difference between blood and water, of the identity of mere speech and origin, of the tremendous advantages that must accrue to us through an alliance with kin beyond the sea. We are told that the growing needs of commerce, the expansive force of trade, identity of interests and institutions, the bond of a common destiny demand a better understanding with the motherland. These and other considerations, continually suggested and favorably received, justify our protest against any bond of international union. It is as true now as ever that "It is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favor from another; that it must pay a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

We would relieve the people of the burden of taxation. If administrative authority is to be credited, the Spanish-American conflict ended eight months ago. The same authority assures us with every moon, that the Philippine insurrection is over. The treasury is bursting with a plethoric revenue, millions whereof are deposited with favorite banks, which lend it to the people on their own terms, that the volume of circulation may not suffer diminution. Notwithstanding these conditions, there is on surcease of taxations. Measures cunningly devised to fall upon the backs of the people and screen the large interests from responsibility for the public burdens, willingly assumed and cheerfully borne in the heat of conflict, press with full weight in times of peace, with no signs of relief from the party in power. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and unjust taxation, by whatever name it may be called, is the plunder of the citizen by his government.

We would investigate the public expenditures and demand an accounting for the millions that have been lavished in the purchase of naval stores and war munitions, in supplies, equipment and transportation. We would inquire into the conduct of the war, stamp out favoritism in high places and reward the real heroes of battle. We would ascertain and fix the responsibility for the terrible mortality of our military camp, for the inefficiency of bureaucrats and their subordinates, and for the needless sacrifice of thousands of our soldiers to the cupidity of contractors and the inefficiency of appointees.

We would have for our chief magistrate a man sprung from the loins of the people, rock-ribbed in his convictions and controlled by the admonitions of his conscience. A man of lofty ideals and steadfast courage. A man to whom his country's constitution appears a living and sacred reality. A man who exalts his duties, the rights and the welfare of his fellow citizens above the sinster and corresponding influences of centralized commercialism. A man whose ear is untuned to the pulsations of the pocketbook, but responsive to the heart. A man with no Warwick behind the chair, with policies that are his own. A man with strong opinions and a strong will to enforce them. A man conscious of his country's dignity and power, of its capacity to cope with all conditions. A man who measures the greatness of the republic by the protection it gives to the humblest citizen. A man whose clear vision perceives the cause, and whose steady judgment determines the remedy for the public ills. A man who will lay a strong hand of authority upon the vast interests dominating the moral, indus trial and political life of the nation, and maintain the integrity of our institutions against all their designs and encroachments. A man who recognizes no dignity greater than that of an American citizen, no right more sacred than that which secures to him the full enjoyment of every opportunity that a land like ours affords. A man whose opinions do not change with his apparel, whose policies are not fashioned from day to day by extraneous influences, whose "plain duty" consists not in sanctioning the repudiation of his own counsels. We want a man of non-plastic mould, conforming his opinions to passing impressions of popular sentiment, as facile in their abandonment as in their advocacy. We want a man to whom right is greater than expediency, who postpones no duty, who is loved by the multitude, respected by the world and feared only by those who distrust the people.

The Republican party boasts of almost unbroken rule for nearly forty years. Its mission was to defeat the extension of slavery and destroy that institution. It appealed to the moral forces of the republic and found its organization upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It was triumphant. A great war waged under its administration, effaced slavery from the land and forever determined the integrity of the Union. Since then, it has undergone complete and marvelous change. It once declared its opposition to "all combinations of capital." It has become the exponent and defender of capital in all its forms, the protector of every political evil that has arisen since the war, to assail or menace the welfare of the citizen. The emancipator of the negro, it has fostered commercial conditions which are fast establishing a system of industrial slavery. Once solemnly declaring "the maintenance of the principles of the Declaration of Independence as embodied in the federal constitution to be essential to the preservation of our republican institutions," it now maintains the right to govern subject peoples by the sword. Once declaring the people by tradition and interest to favor bimetallism, and "condemning the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver," it now renounces that ancient doctrine and claims credit for its complete destruction. More recently declaring for Cuban independence, it scarcely disguises its present purpose to absorb that island. There was a time when it put its trust in the people. Since then, it has put the people in its trusts. There was a time when its standards were lofty and ennobling. Its only standard now is Standard Oil. There was a time when its ideals shone forth like precious gems through the dust and heat of party strife. Its ideals now are the party machine, and the party campaign fund. Its battle cry years ago was "Freedom and the Union!" If due credit be given to one of its modern leaders, its motto for 1900 is "Gold and Glory."

It is a far cry from the ringing tocsin of 1860 to the buccaneer refrain of 1900, yet it well testifies the shamful transformation. If, to its alliterative attraction, we add monopoly and militarism, with trust and taxation, and place the dollar mark above them on its waving banners, the world will gaze upon the composite picture of its last officitl declaration.

Against the continuance of this party in power, we enter protest. We want a man exalted above the dollar, the constitution against the combination, the equality of all before all. With solemn promises to correct the abuses of the administration and to enforce those fundamentals of government which secure exact justice to all, we shall not appeal in vain to the wisdom, the intelligence, the patriotism of the American people.

His severe arraignment of the "entrenched enemy" drew applause, and as he proceeded, his well sounded sentences was punctuated with generous and hearty manifestations of approval. Despite his strong voice, the confusion in the hall became so great that much of the speech was lost to the delegates and spectators. An incessant hum sounded throughout the building, mingled with the rustle of thousands of fans, the shuffle of countless feet of messengers and officials and the occasional yell of some demonstrative spectator.

The audience grew fretful under the disorder and the inability to hear, and there were shouts of "louder" mingled with demands for order. Governor Thomas proceeded boldly, however, and when, above the racket, he was heard to exclaim "South Africa," the crowd caught the idea that he was paying tribute to the Boers and a roar of enthusiastic approval went up.

There was another cheer when the crowd caught enough of the reference to Isthmain canal to know that it was to be under American operation and control.

At the conclusion of the speech, the building rang with applause, the cheering being accompanied by the flutter of the national colors throughout the hall.

The first semblance of genuine enthusiasm was created when the secretary of the convention, Charles A. Walsh, of Iowa, rose and read a resolution offered by Daniel J. Campau, of Michigan, that "The Declaration of Independence, drafted by the Democrat of Democrats, Thomas Jefferson, be read to the convention, on this, the anniversary of the nation's national day."

With cheers and applause the resolution was adopted, while the band in the gallery played patriotic airs in the lead of the enthusiasm.

Then a dramatic scene occurred. As the vast audience was quieting down to listen to the reading of the declaration, two men appeared upon the platform bearing carefully in their arms two large objects, each shrouded completely in the stars and stripes. They were placed, the one upon the other, immediately to the right and in front of the chairman. Delegates and spectators craned their necks to see what was about to occur. All realized that a coup was about to be enacted.

Quickly advancing to the flag-draped objects, a handsome man deftly lifted the flag from a splendid bust of Mr. Bryan.

As the familiar features of the distinguished leader were recognized by delegates and spectators, a tornado of applause swept over the audience. From side to side the bust was turned, that all might know whom it represented.

When the applause had subsided, Charles S. Hampton, of Petoskey, Mich.,

CONGRESSMAN BAILEY.

read, in magnificent voice, the immortal Declaration of Independence. As the full and rounded sentences of the great state paper rolled through the hall, the cheering and enthusiasm increased, and when Mr. Hampton had concluded, the tremendous applause fairly shook the building.

PANDEMONIUM.

Shouts of Hill, Hill, From Many Thousands of Throats.

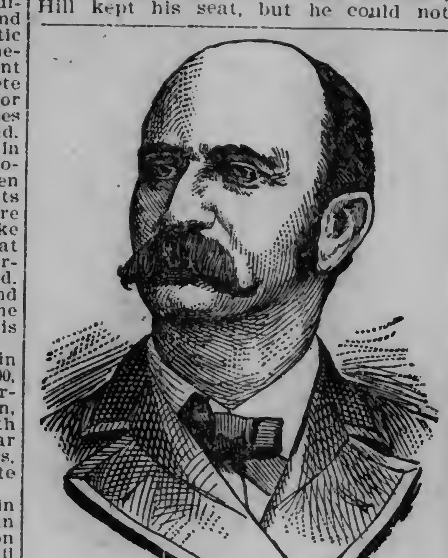
When the orator had finished the Declaration of Independence and the applause had ceased, Miss Fultoni, of New York, was introduced and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the audience standing and applauding after each verse. It was an innovation in a national convention. Then, as she finished the last strain, the band took up "America," and, led by Miss Fultoni, the great mass of 20,000 people broke into the stirring words, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," singing it through with unction and closing it with a cheer. Then suddenly somebody started the cry for "Hill, Hill." In an instant Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri and New Mexico were on their feet, waving their standards and yelling "Hill, Hill," "Dave Hill."

The pounding of the chairman's gavel had no effect, and for a time it looked like a concerted movement to stampede for the New Yorker. As delegation after delegation rose in their seats and the chairman's gavel fell, Mr. Hill was compelled to rise and bow. This was the signal for pandemonium, and it seemed to be impossible to stop the torrent of applause.

A few hisses were met with volleys of cheers, and, finally, a part of New York delegation arose and joined the applauding hosts. Croker, Murphy, Van Wyck and the Tammany delegation kept their seats, not joining in it.

For fully ten minutes the applause and disorder continued, the steady rap of the gavel having no effect. Each time a new state standard was pulled up and waved, the applause began anew.

After his first bow to the audience, Hill kept his seat, but he could not



DAVID B. HILL.
For Whom a Stampede is Attempted

disguise the gratification that he felt at the reception accorded him. Friends urged him to take the platform, but he kept shaking his head negatively. On the platform, the chairman and the sergeant-at-arms tried in vain to get order. Finally, Hill, himself, hoping to stem the torrents of applause, arose. Then the delegates and the crowd howled themselves hoarse. "Hill," "platform." They screamed.

"Mr. Chairman," he ejaculated, but his voice was drowned in the fierce outburst of applause.

"Mr. Chairman," he tried again to say and was then drowned out again, and sank laughing in his seat.

Just before the demonstration over Mr. Hill, began, delegate Joshua W. Miles, a former congressman from Maryland, advanced toward the platform occupied by the presiding officer, waving the Maryland standard. There was so much noise throughout the hall that he could not be heard four feet away from where he stood. He said that he had risen to move the thanks of the convention to the young lady who had so moved the convention by her rendition of a song, which had been written by a Maryland patriot. The motion was announced in Mr. Milles' most energetic manner, but it was not heard by a single delegate and the presiding officer found no opportunity to submit it.

When after fifteen minutes, order was restored, Governor Thomas administered a stern warning to the assemblage, stating that the convention was here to do business and that if the spectators interrupted the work by unseemly disorder, the officers of the convention would be directed to clear the galleries.

The call of states now began for naming the members of the various committees. This was a tedious work, covering all the caucus selections of the several states and territories. When the name of Carter Harrison was called, as the Illinois member of one of the committees, it brought out a round of cheers and calls for Harrison, which, for a moment, threatened to be a repetition of the Hill demonstration. The names of Governor Overmeyer, Senator Blackburn, George Fred Williams, W. J. Stone also received cheers.

When Augustus Van Wyck was announced as the New York member of the platform committee there was a storm of mingled hisses and cheers and another demand for Hill. Delegates Grady and Malloy of New York led in the applause for Van Wyck's name. It took a vigorous play with the gavel to restore order and allow the call to proceed.

After the name of the last committeeman had been given, Chairman Thomas announced that a motion had been made extending the thanks of the convention to the lady who had sung "The Star Spangled Banner." It was carried.

A delegate from Ohio secured the attention of the chairman by some violent gesticulations, and then mounting on his chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to visit the convention. A wild cheer of applause went up before the chairman had been given time to hear a second to the motion. While the cheering over the Bryan motion was at its height, a band entered the hall and was followed by the various Bryan clubs from Nebraska, who marched between the platform and the delegates, and behind it, in column of twos or as nearly as they could keep that formation, the Jackson club, of Nebraska. The band was playing "Dixie," and the old air received the yell of delight which greets it always. The members of the Jackson club had with them a large number of ladies, and as there were no seats for them, a dense throng was soon packed in front of the chairman's desk.

It was impossible for Chairman Thomas to hear a word uttered four feet from his desk, but some delegates near him made a motion to adjourn until 4 o'clock, which was at once put and carried, amid confusion so great that not one delegate in twenty knew to what hour the adjournment had been taken.

COMMITTEES.

Members of the Democratic Committee on Platform and National Committee.

Kansas City, July 4.—The following are the members of the Democratic committee on resolutions: Alabama, J. W. Tomlinson; Arkansas, J. K. Jones; California, James G. Maguire; Colorado, J. R. Fitzgerald; Connecticut, Hemer S. Cummings, Delaware, L. Irving Handy; Florida, C. D. Gibbons; Georgia, L. F. Garrard; Idaho, J. W. Reid; Illinois, Carter H. Harrison; Iowa, John S. Murphy; Indiana, Samuel E. Morse; Kansas, David Overmyer; Kentucky, J. S. C. Blackburn; Louisiana, W. F. Blackman; Maine, Frederick W. Plaisted; Maryland, L. Baughman; Massachusetts, George Fred Williams; Michigan, Thomas A. Barkworth; Minnesota, P. B. Winston; Mississippi, H. D. Money; Missouri, W. J. Stone; Montana, S. F. Hawser; ebraska, R. L. Metcalf; evada, F. G. Newlands; New Hampshire, J. J. Doyle; New Jersey, W. D. Daley; New York, Augustus Van Wyck; North Carolina, A. C. Avery; North Dakota, George W. Freerks; Ohio, H. L. Chapman; Oregon, N. A. Perry; Pennsylvania, Charles P. Donnelly; Rhode Island, P. Henry, Quinn; South Dakota, John R. Wilson; Tennessee, J. A. Moon; Texas, Thomas Ball; Utah, J. L. Rawlins; Vermont, F. W. McGettrick; Washington, O. G. Ellis; West Virginia, J. W. St. Clair; Wisconsin, D. L. Plumer; Wyoming, Charles E. Blydenburgh; Alaska, Louis Williams; Arizona, D. H. Hughes; Indian Territory, (contest); New Mexico, H. M. Daugherty; Oklahoma, (contest); District of Columbia, (contest); Hawaii, John H. Wise; Virginia, J. W. Daniel.

The following are the members of the new national committee:

Alabama, H. D. Clayton; Arkansas, J. P. Clarke; California, M. F. Tarpey; Connecticut, H. S. Cummings; Florida, G. P. Ramey; Georgia, Clark Howell; Idaho, E. N. Wolfe; Illinois, Thomas Gahan; Iowa, Charles A. Walsh; Indiana, Thomas F. Taggart; Kansas, J. G. Johnson; Kentucky, Urey Woodson; Louisiana, N. C. Blanchard; Maine, Arthur Sewall; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Massachusetts, George Fred Williams; Michigan, D. J. Campau; Minnesota, T. D. O'Brien; Mississippi, A. J. Russell; Missouri, W. J. Stone; Montana, (contest); Nebraska, James C. Dahlman; Nevada, Joseph R. Ryan; New Hampshire, True L. Norris; New Jersey, William B. Gorlay; New York, Norman E. Mack; North Carolina, Josephus Daniels; North Dakota, J. G. Eaton; Ohio, John R. McLean; Pennsylvania, J. M. Guffey; Rhode Island, George W. Green; South Carolina, Benjamin R. Tillman; South Dakota, Maris Taylor; Tennessee, J. M. Hed; Texas, R. M. Johnson; Utah, R. C. Dunbar; Vermont, J. H. Zeutter; Washington, William H. Dunphy; West Virginia, J. T. McGraw; Wyoming, J. E. Osborne; Alaska, Louis L. Williams; Arizona, John B. Breathitt; Indian territory, (contest); New Mexico, H. B. Ferguson; Oklahoma, (contest); District of Columbia, (contest); Hawaii, W. H. Cornwell; Virginia, P. J. Otey.

CAUCUSES.

State Delegation Conferences on Platform and Vice Presidency.

Kansas City, July 4.—The Wisconsin delegation, in a brief caucus held just before the delegation started for convention hall, instructed its members of the committee on resolutions to vote for the simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. A resolution was also passed instructing the committeeman to work for the insertion in the platform of a plank favoring the immediate admission of Porto Rico and Hawaii as states, and the annexation of Cuba, with the consent of the people of that island.

Some sharp debate took place prior to the passage of the financial resolution. Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, chairman of the delegation, said that he would oppose the platform on the floor of the convention, if it contained a specific free silver plank.

"But you cannot re-write the Chicago platform without mentioning 16 to 1," interrupted State Senator Marsh.

"Then for God's sake leave it out," replied Mayor Rose, hotly. "I don't propose to have our state obliterated from the political map when we have a chance to win. This idea of standing and dying for principle is all rot. Men of principles are no good when they are dead."

A resolution was introduced endorsing Carter H. Harrison for the vice presidency, but opposition was manifested and final consideration of this matter was postponed until tomorrow morning.

The fight over the selection of a national committeeman in the Delaware delegation terminated today by the selection of Senator Kennedy. The delegation was evenly divided, the vote in every case resulting 3 for Kennedy to 3 against him. The three anti-Kennedy men finally asked the senator if there was any man in the state of Delaware whom he and his friends would be willing to accept instead of the senator. Senator Kennedy replied that he did not think there was, that he and his two friends proposed to vote for Kennedy as long as there was any vote taken, and if Kennedy did not go home as national committeeman from Delaware, the delegation would go home without a national committeeman.

The proposition was then made to him to surrender the chairmanship of the delegation ot John G. Gray. Senator Kennedy agreed to this and the deadlock was at once broken by the election of Senator Kennedy as member of the national committee.

DOINGS AT CANTON.

Big Fourth of July Parade Reviewed By McKinley.

Canton, Ohio, July 4.—Bright and clear, the Fourth dawned in Canton. The first set event scheduled for 11 o'clock was the industrial parade, but long before that hour innumerable impormptu parades, all headed in the same direction, the McKinley home.

By the time the parade was ready to move, the down town streets were jammed by the inpouring crowds. When the president appeared on the reviewing stand, the crowd set up a deafening round of cheers. For more than an hour, the president stood in the hot sun, shaded only by a large flag, reviewing the parade. On the reviewing stand with the president were Judge Day, Secretary Cortelyon, Gen. Plum, Col. Ricester, Maj. Divine, Capt. Gilbert and Capt. Lyons, of his staff; Lieut. Tom Prince, of the navy; E. R. Montfort, commander of the Ohio deparement, G. A. R. During the parade the heat was intense. Half a dozen men were prostrated.

The president will review a civic parade this afternoon.

FACED GREAT ODDS.

Desperate Work Was Cut Out For Seymour's Force.

London, July 4.—A Tien Tsin dispatch, dated Tuesday, June 26, gives a few interesting details illustrating the tremendous odds against which the Americans, British and Germans under Vice Admiral Seymour had to contend. The officers pay high tribute to the splendid work done during the continuous fighting under the intense heat of the most trying climate. The American patrol, June 13, was almost cut off by 250 Boxers, but succeeded in driving them off, killing or wounding many.

The following day the enemy made a desperate attempt to rush the headquarters train at Lang Fang. The Boxers advanced with fanatical courage to within twenty yards of the locomotive, in the face of a terrific rifle and Maxim gun fire, but were repulsed with the loss of about 200 killed and hundreds of wounded.

The same afternoon the Boxers attempted to recapture Lofa, which was garrisoned by sixty blue-jackets commanded by Lieut. Colomb. The Boxers used four iron guns, firing pieces of old iron, and were repulsed with the loss of eighty killed. Two of the guns were captured. Lieut. Colomb was wounded.

These various assaults show an organized and simultaneous attempt along the whole line of Vice Admiral Seymour's communications. The imperial troops seem to have first joined the Boxers June 18, when the international forces were moving out of Lang Fand to repel an attack. The supposed Boxers were discovered to be a force of 5000 men, mostly Gen. Yung Fu Sian's imperial troops. After two hours of severe fighting, the Chinese bolted, leaving 400 or 500 dead. When the international forces attacked the arsenal, five miles above Tien Tsin, June 22, the American and British marines carried the Chinese entrenchments at the point of the bayonet in magnificent style, splendidly supported by the Germans, who crossed the river lower down and captured six guns, which they promptly turned on the flying enemy.

The arsenal was found to be extremely well equipped with all imaginable war stores, including many Krupps and Maxims, thousands of modern rifles and tons of ammunition and small arms.

The Chinese tenacity was evidenced in their attempt during the afternoon to recapture the arsenal, but they were repulsed after two hours desperate fighting. It was then tha Commander Buchholtz of the Kaiserin Augusta was killed.

The rest of the dispatches practically are a repetition of Vice Admiral Seymour's dairy as cabled to the Associated Press, June 30.

THREE KILLED.

Scranton, Pa., July 4.—Three men were killed and one man had a leg broken by a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad at Durkin's cut, near Henryville, Pa., today. The dead: Harry Coglizer, fireman, Scranton; George Davis, brakeman, Scranton; Edward Ryan, brakeman, Dalton. The injured: Conductor Cunningham, of Stroudsburg. The accident is believed to have been due to a broken wheel.

TIRED OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Wail of a Weary One and the Answer.

"I am sick and tired of housekeeping! Tired of the drudgery of arranging and ordering meals, of keeping the house clean from top to bottom, and especially of the trouble and vexations of servants. I suppose mine are no worse than other people's. Indeed, if the truth were known, they may be rather better than the general run of American 'help.' But I am fairly fagged out by the whole business, and 'I want a change,' as the Biddies say. I am 43 years of age, in good health, and we are in comfortable circumstances. Besides my husband and myself there are three children. The eldest is a boy of 19, the second a girl of 17. The youngest is a boy of 11. My desire is to break up housekeeping and take rooms at a city hotel for eight months of the year, travelling or staying at a watering place for the other four. I have never boarded for more than a couple of months at a time, but I know I should dearly enjoy the relief from care and the freedom to come and go as I please.

"Here comes the rub! My husband, who is usually very indulgent, will not hear of being, as he says, 'made homeless for the rest of his life.' He declares that people get so disgusted with hotel fare—even the best—that they would rather, after six months' trial of it, live upon pork and beans, bread and butter in their own homes than upon the finest French entrees and such stuff.' He says, too, that a hotel is the 'worst possible place to bring up children in, and a perfect hotbed of gossip'—and much more of the same sort I have not patience to repeat.

"Now, we all know that more and more people are giving up the housekeeping experiment every year as a hopeless undertaking. Finer and finer hotels are being built and filled with families. As I ask my husband—if so many people are 'disgusted' with that way of living, why do they keep on with it? I don't want to be unreasonable, but after all these years of toil and worry, it does seem as if I might have relief and rest. American housekeeping is a mistake, out and out! I am weary! weary! of studying what to have for breakfast, luncheon and dinner for 365 days in the year. Weary, I sometimes think, almost unto death! The smell of a kitchen clings to my life, and servants are a nuisance!"

I give the long letter—apparently the work of an educated woman—because it expresses the sentiments and feelings of a large class of housekeepers and because there is much force in som things my correspondent says, says a writer in an exchange.

Let me answer, first, that she is worn and weary and needs a temporary change. It must surely be practicable for her to take a vacation from ordering meals and managing servants, for a few weeks. Even ten days would get the smell of the kitchen out of the nostrils of her imagination. The machne must have rest, now and then, to restore "temper" and brace nervous force.

As to hotel life—I question if many of the thousands who crowd our splendid caravanseries—the finest in the world—live in them all the year 'round. As town houses are given up the number of seaside and mountain cottages multiplies. The gayest lover of pleasure longs for a taste of domestic life; the matron who has abandoned housekeeping as a failure, is not contented without the breath of the old life in an Adirondack camp, or a furnished country house, where she can have her family to herself and get away from the glare and stare of what I call "contract living."

The "indulgent husband" is altogether right in what he says of the sameness of hotel fare, however palatable it may be for a few weeks. It palls upon the taste as the plain food prepared in our own kitchen never does. We complain sometimes that we are "tired of our own cooking," but it never bores the appetite as do the catalogued delicacies that come from the hands of the salaried chef.

I confess myself unable to account for this to my own satisfaction or to my correspondent's. I know that I speak the truth in asserting that in time—and not so long a time, either—what once pleased the palate of a hotel boarder becomes insipid or distasteful. Roast turkey tastes as much like chicken as it does like the bird whose name it bears, and cannot be distinguished from duck if the eater closes his eyes. Beef, mutton, veal and venison might all have been cooked in one roaster and at the same time. However alluring the list of croquettes, rissoles, timbales, cutlets and salmis, one becomes uncomfortably familiar with them all, and would justly prefer a juicy steak "blood rare," broiled in his mother's kitchen and servied with a mealy potato, to the entire collection.

Some part of this gastronomic boredom is due to the circumstance that hotel cookery is done on so large a scale that it is next to impossible to preserve distinctive flavors. I incline to the belief that more is owing to the lack of what may be styled the personal and individual element which is wrought into each dish which appears on the home table. I wish I had time to discuss this interesting point.

I must pass on to speak briefly of our indulgent husband's remark that hotel or boarding house is an undesirable place in which to bring up children. I wonder if he—sensible parent that he is—knows how forcible is this objection! The mightiest safeguard our children can have against the manifold evils of this present world is home influence; the holy and tender associations that cling to the name and the reality of the home which is theirs and of which they are an integral part.

My "frank and full reply' to a letter that has cost me much and grave thought, is to entreat this particular wife and mother to think long and seriously before she and her now united household join the nomadic tribes who are making American home life a by-word and a hissing to other Christian nations.

Recreation she may, and apparently does, need. When the approaching summer is upon her, let her seek this for herself and her brood in hillside farm house or seaside hotel. Let her not hope—or—try to find the fine, exquisite, inimitable essence of home in either, much less in the gilded hives, swarming with human incongruities, which my correspondent reminds me are growing more superb and populous every year.

Ah! the pity of it!

TO HOLD THE SKIRT.

The usual number of appliances are in the market that are warranted to keep the skirt and shirt waist together, though the skies fall.

If one reads all the circulars presented for her inspection, she will become convinced instanter that there's no reason why she should ever place a furtive and apprehensive hand at the back of her waist to assure herself that the curious eyes of certain feminines behind her are not finding discrepancies in her toilet, says the Baltimore News.

The woman of experience has, however, long ago come to the conclusion that the very best way to avoid catastrophes is to hook, or button, or pin, as the wearer is more or less industrious, the waist band on the skirt to the waist band of the shirt, buckle the belt, and, presto, one is secured from harm.

There is no end of pins and mechanical contrivances on belts to keep the two garments from separating, most of which have some merit, as is shown by enthusiastic followers who claim more than human perfection for the method they advocate.

At any rate, no woman nowadays is found so lost to the manufacturer's worth as to appear with a puffy and unlovely space between skirt and waist, even if she has to prevent it by using the heroic and ponderous pins that one may buy for 15 cents apiece.

DANGER TO SHIPS

Unfit and Unseaworthy Vessels Tempted Into the Ore Carrying Trade.

LUMBER RATES LOW

So the Tender Bottom Hookers Are Imperilling Their Crews.

In a letter to a Detroit paper Capt. Henry Leisk, of the steamer P. J. Ralph, asserts that some of the ore docks at Duluth utterly disregard the wishes of the masters of vessels and force them to take a full pocket of ore whether the vessel is overloaded or not. He asserts that as a result of this arbitrary loading of vessels many leave the docks in an unseaworthy condition.

Employes at the Missabe ore docks, which are the ones referred to by Capt. Leisk, though the name is not given in his letter, characterize this assertion as utter nonsense, and it is probable that the masters and all associated with vessels that are used to carrying ore will bear out that statement. This year a number of lumber hookers have gone into the ore business, and there is no question that some of them have left port in a very unseaworthy condition, because they are unfit to carry ore. This may not be true of the Ralph and Harold, but they are lumber boats, and it is only lumber boats that have had any trouble carrying ore.

"The Ralph and Harold loaded ore at this dock," said an employe of the Missabe dock this morning, "and the Ralph did get too much ore. But the facts in the matter are these: When the Ralph was partially loaded there was only one full pocket of ore available for her. Her captain insisted that she must go down two inches more aft, and in spite of the fact that he was told it was impossible to split pockets, as the contents could not be checked when they were once started, he asked for the finish to his load. The pocket was started, and as had been expected, it was impossible to stop it, and the vessel got too large a load. This is the whole substance of his criticism."

"If there is not a foundering or two among the lumber hookers that are carrying ore," said a vessel man this morning, "it will be a strange thing. Many of them that are taking ore cargoes are utterly unfit for such service, and there is ample opportunity for accident with them. The only way to give them loads of ore would be to sack it up into 200-pound sacks or place it in the middle of bales of hay, and then a row of life-preservers ought to be placed around the waistbreak to keep the vessel up."

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Samuel F. B. Morse of the Bessemer Steamship line, was at Manitowoc and took on a cargo of 200,000 bushels of clipped oats and 100,000 bushels of corn. She is by far the largest boat that ever entered Manitowoc harbor.

All ore docks on Lake Erie are idle today, but so well have plans succeeded that there is little detention, and Thursday will not find much of a jam in any port. The steamer Simon Langell was chartered at Cleveland for coal from Sandusky to Duluth at 50 cents, and vesselmen claim that this is the rate.

R. C. Sloane here arose and said that by the way the mayor spoke he had never been given the opportunity to join the Good Templars and so extended to him that privilege.

The next speech on the program was by the right worthy secretary of the grand lodge of Milwaukee, C. F. Barker. He said that he had enjoyed the previous address because it harmonized with the views held by the thirty-second degree of Masons and a warm fraternal feeling existed between the two. He said that he had been a military man for thirty years, and that the Good Templars pleased him because of their systematic order and conducting affairs in connection with their meetings. The order has eighty-five divisions, eighty-five grand lodges. It possesses 500,000 members, in all the different countries of the world, where the flag of civilization waves the Good Templars flourish. The Chinese and Africans all use the same password. He spoke of the especial high respect and esteem in which the order is held in Sweden. He says that the government is so well pleased with the work there that it gives a yearly endowment of money for its development. "Wherever God's work is to be done there waves our triple colors, Faith, Hope and Charity." Mr. Barker spoke of the Milwaukee population. He said that for years it was difficult thing to get the Germans into their ranks among the Good Templars, but of late years the younger population has accepted the password and lodges have been done there also. He thinks that in time to come everyone will see that liquor is an unnecessary drink. Like the mayor he does not approve of its total abolition, because of the results which would ensue from such a course. Liquor is so easily manufactured. An apple laid in the hot sun for a day or two, if it is bruised, will promote fermentation. When we look around and are discouraged with any work we undertake, we should consider that a thousand years is as nothing in God's sight, although we should expect great results in such a time. He believes in training the young people to shun intoxicating drinks and said that the boys who were trained in Good Templar lodges always resisted the temptations of city life.

Henry Hankins then made a few remarks which were listened to with interest. He informed the delegates that Duluth is a new Jerusalem, its people beautiful and its business methods perfect.

C. A. Boston, of St. James, gave an address. He said that the boulevard ride taken by the grand lodge in the afternoon would afford them the opportunity of saying that once at least they had been on wheels.

Miss Mae Smith gave a vocal solo.

The final business meeting is in session today and the election of officers is being held this afternoon. This evening the company will enjoy an excursion and will leave the city in the morning.

FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS.

Mary the late duchess of Teck, had many charms which rendered her dear to all sorts and conditions of men and women, but none so great, says in Harper's Bazar an American bishop's wife who met her many times, as the delightful way in which she used to repeat a story. Above all, she loved to tell any tale that brought a hearty laugh on the nobility of which she was so democratic a member. One of her stories, pointed at nobody dared say whom, was of a duchess who owed everybody, including her seamstress, and duns by post and messenger had had no effect in bringing about a liquidation of accounts, so that finally, in despair, the sewing woman concluded to send her sweet little girl with a verbal request for the money which was owing. She polished the little face until it was like a June rose, and took her to the gates of the ducal mansion, all the way impressing on her what she was to say. "And above all, don't forget to say 'Your Grace!'"

The child promised and trotted off. By some decree of fate she got quickly by the servants, and was shown into the duchess' sitting room. She looked composedly at the great dame. "Are you the duchess, ma'am?" she said. "Yes, my child." At that word the little one put her two hands together, reverently closed her eyes. "For what we are about to receive," she said, "O Lord, make us truly thankful."

"Even a pauper duchess couldn't stand that way of saying 'Your Grace,' the duchess of Teck would conclude with a jolly hit at her own well-known financial difficulties, "and the child got the money."

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

Arthur R. Jones & Co.,
324 West Superior Street. (St. Louis Hotel.)
Members of Chicago Board of Trade.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton.
Leased Wires to New York, Chicago and Boston.

GOOD TEMPLARS

Banquet at Which Interesting Addresses Are Delivered---In Session Today.

Last evening delegates of the forty-third annual grand lodge of the I. O. G. T. continued their session at Sloan's hall, where a sumptuous banquet was held. Previous to this a private meeting was in session and about thirty-two received the lodge degree. Yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the delegates were given a drive around the boulevard.

At the banquet Mayor Hugo was present and gave a pleasing address. He said it was a novel experience for him to be among Good Templars and that in his daily routine of duties around the city hall he did not meet many. In his school days, he said, he used to hear a good deal of the Good Templars. The name of the society, he thinks, appeals strongly to the better nature of humanity. The name of the Ancient Templars used to almost stand for the sublime. About 600 years ago the devout Christian cast his eyes to the east and relied upon the assistance and protection of the soldier monks, between the sea and the holy city which was infested with Turks, so that the pilgrims passing to and fro were treated barbarously by these cruel people, until the brave, chivalrous order just named sprang up and defended the rights of the helpless. The soldier monks prospered and became very wealthy. Their grand masters sat next to kings and so they flourished for years until they incurred displeasure of priest and king and were burned at the stake in 1313. Their property was confiscated and the individuals of the original order became extinct, although their matchless deeds have shed a light around the world that will ever develop seeds of truth with all those it encounters. From the heart of the soldier monk characteristics, the Good Templars have risen. Today, the mayor said, people do not go to Jerusalem with the same spirit as of old, encountering the same difficulties; enduring the same crosses, but there are just as many innocent maidens and helpless women to be protected against intemperance by the Good Templars' society, as ever were besieged in a pilgrim journey by the Turks. The Good Templars take today the place of the soldier monks of old.

The people of Duluth, the mayor further said, are very loyal to the city and the visitors he thinks will find it so. He prophesies that in a short time we will have deep water navigation, that ocean steamers will make regular voyages to the Duluth harbor. "Jim Hill says so and that settles it." He spoke of our excellent schools, nurse water, etc., and of the praise the people here deserve for hewing a thriving city out of so much nothing. He spoke of the liquor traffic in the city and said that he did not advocate the complete abolition of intoxicating beverages, because such an action would leave a void behind for strong drink, which the people would acquire and satisfy some way. He spoke of the theory accepted by some, that the world is degenerating. The mayor does not agree with this. When he was young he affirms, a visitor at his father's house would be considered deeply insulted if the question at his first appearance "What will you have?" was put to him. This was considered mere hospitable courtesy.

In conclusion Mayor Hugo extended heartiest welcome to the delegates, "I want to get into the good wishes of a mother say to her 'This is the most beautiful child I have ever seen,' so if you wish to have a warm spot in Duluth, look for you say words of praise for our city."

R. C. Sloane here arose and said (but by the way the mayor spoke he had never been given the opportunity to join the Good Templars and so extended to him that privilege.

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THE PRODUCE MARKET.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders in order to secure best prices, goods for shipment to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.		
Creamery, extra	20 @	22
Creamery, choice	18 @	20
Dairies, fancy	17 @	17½
Dairy, fair	12 @	15
Packing stock	12 @	13
EGGS.		
Country, strictly fresh	11 @	11½
CHEESE.		
Twins, flat, full cream, new.	10½@	11
Full cream, Young America	12	
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @	14
Brick cheese, No. 1	11 @	12
Limberger, full cr'm, choice	13	
Primos	6 @	6½
MAPLE SUGAR.		
Vermont, per lb	12	
Ohio, per lb	11	
Maple syrup, per gal	1 10	
HONEY.		
Fancy white clover in jars..	16 @	17
Fancy white clover in jars.. strained, per lb	12½@	13
Golden rod	14 @	15
Dark honey	13 @	14
Buckwheat, dark	13 @	14
PEAS AND BEANS.		
Fancy navy, per bus	2 00 @	2 50
Medium, hand-picked, bus..	2 00 @	2 25
Brown beans, fancy, bus..	1 90 @	2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40	
FRUITS.		
Apples, new, bus boxes	1 75 @	1 90
Valencias	4 75 @	5 00
Seedlings, California oranges	3 75 @	4 00
California lemons	3 00 @	3 50
Mediterranean sweets	3 50 @	4 00
Messina lemons, per box	5 50 @	6 00
Bananas	2 00 @	3 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	40 @	50
Springs, per doz	3 00 @	3 50
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25 @	1 25
Strawberries, 16 quarts	1 50 @	2 75
Strawberries, 24 quarts	2 25 @	3 00
Apricots	1 40 @	1 50
Peaches	1 40 @	1 50
California Cherries	1 25	
California plums	1 50 @	1 50
Watermelons	30 @	35
LIVE POULTRY.		
Springs	15 @	16
Hens, per lb	9½@	9½
Old roosters	6 @	7
Turkeys	8 @	9
Ducks	9 @	10
Geese	8 @	10
NUTS.		
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50	
Filberts, per lb	13 @	14
Walnuts, per lb	12 @	13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb...	14	
Soft shell almonds, per lb..	17	
Brazils, per lb	8 @	9
Pecans, per lb	10 @	11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	5½@	6
POPCORN.		
Rice corn, shelled	3½@	4
Choice, per lb	3 @	3½
VEGETABLES.		
Hot house cucumbers	40 @	45
Potatoes, per bus	60 @	65
Lettuce, per bus	50 @	60
Beets, per doz	35 @	40
Onions, green, doz bunches..	12 @	15
Carrots	30 @	35
Rutabages	35 @	40
Oyster plant, per doz	25 @	30
Horse Radish, per lb	10	
Parsley, per doz	35 @	40
Cauliflower, per doz	1 25 @	1 50
Lettuce, per bus	75 @	85
Mint, per doz	30 @	50
Cabbage, new crates, per lb	2 @	2½
Parsnips, per bus	90 @	1 00
New potatoes, per bus	60 @	70
MEATS.		
Mutton	9½	
Lamb	10	
Veal, good	8½	
Veal, fancy	9½	
Beef, dressed	7 @	7½
Hogs	8	
BRAN AND SHORTS.		
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	15 00	@17 50
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	15 50	@17 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	16 00	@17 50
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	16 50	@17 00
GRAIN, HAY AND FEED.		
Oats, car lots, sacked	30 @	33
Corn, car lots, sacked	45 @	48
Hay, Minn. upland	14 00	@15 00
Hay, timothy	15 50	@20 00
Feed, No. 1	18 00	
Cracked corn	17 50	

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MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: The heavy horses moved well although retail was the only base upon which they were sold. Small and plain horses had no demand. Good large mules had some inquiry but few sales were consummated. The stock was large on all classes of horses, and owing to the dullness and the large representation of horses prices are $10 a head lower this week than last.

Drafters, choice	$120@140
Drafters, common to good	50@ 65
Mules	80@120
Western horses	15@ 25

GHOST STORY

The Mystery of An Old Mansion In a Boston Suburb.

The Call for Help That Came Over the Telegraph Wire.

Sometimes it happens that a newspaper reporter has an opportunity to go away on a brief trip solely for his own recreation and not for the profit of his paper. Such a reporter went to a suburb of Boston one quiet Sunday not long ago, to enjoy the day with a fortunate friend who doesn't have to work the other six days. This friend owns one of those fine old places one may see dominating the demesne in other regions of Massachusetts as well as in the environs of the capital city, and the manner of his living is enough to make any man want to throw off the shackles of toil and do nothing all his life long, except "just be a millionaire," as some poet or painter or other visionary has expressed it. This lucky man having money enough to make "fads" enjoyable, has several, one of which at one time was telegraphy, says the New York Sun.

"How are you doing in the telegraph business, now?" asked the reporter while on a tour of inspection and passing through a small office room. They had stopped at a telegrapher's table and instrument shoved over into a corner and showing rusty and dusty evidence of disuse.

"That doesn't look as if I were doing a rushing practice, does it?" said the friend, nodding toward the table.

"That's why I asked. I thought you were going to achieve distinction in that line," said the reporter seriously, "for you seemed to have the inborn faculty. I have had more or less acquaintance with Edison, and I used to do things every now and then very much as I have seen him to them."

"I thought myself that was my best hold," he laughed, "but since I have lived in this house, now three years, I have given it up. The man who occupied this house before me was a rich stockbroker and a crank. I may say that the house had remained unoccupied a long time before I took it, and I understand that he just beyond the main house a small office in which he placed an instrument and a private wire connected to his Boston office, and put in charge of it as operator a young woman about 25 years old. That was fifteen years ago.

"The girl was bright and interesting and of good family, but not especially pretty and she was an orphan. There were stories that the broker, a widower with grown children, wanted to marry her, but his family opposed so he was afraid to defy them. Like a great many men, he calculated the costs of such conflicts and hesitated for a long time before coming to a positive conclusion. When he finally got the courage, the poor private telegraph operator, briefly and firmly one day he met his family at their house in town, which he provided for them, and formally announced that on the 15th of the following month he would marry the young woman telegraph operator, then in his employ. Further, he would say that if they made no more trouble for him, he would give them their fair shares of his estate, but if they insisted on interfering in matters which only concerned him and the woman in question, he would transfer all his property to her while he lived and make it impossible for them to have any part of it.

"This was a crushing blow to their ambitions, and when the father left the house there were such threats of what they would do as would have called for police action had they been of a lower stratum of society. However, everything seemed to move along serenely, and the members of the family were so far reconciled to the inevitable that they came out to visit their father and incidently to meet the young woman who was to be his wife. The oldest son, a spendthrift and disreputable chap of 25, who had been the leader of the opposition, was now quite as anxious to obtain his father's good will, and even went so far as to call two or three times on his future stepmother.

"One morning about ten days before the wedding day, when the servant went to the young woman's room to call her for breakfast, she found her lying across the bed fully dressed. A hasty examination by the frightened maid revealed the fact that she was dead, and she at once notified the broker, who was starting for the train to town. It was noted that the young woman had been dead for several hours and the broker called the coroner, who, after an examination, decided that death had resulted from natural causes and gave his verdict accordingly. The body was then removed to an undertaker's in the city, where it was taken in charge by the next of kin. The private funeral, the expenses of which were paid by the broker, followed, and the incident was closed with only the merest mention in the newspapers, most of them contenting themselves with an eight or ten line notice, inasmuch as there were no sensational features apparent, and suicide and deaths are not unusual. One German paper had a few lines additional, but the notice was chiefly devoted to kindly remarks about the dead girl, as she had at one time been employed as governess in the editor's family. Of course, nobody outside of the family knew anything about the broker's proposed marriage to his operator.

"The broker continued to live in the house, but he gave up his business and all connection with worldly affairs, and after several years of a recluse's life, during all of which he provided liberally for his children in town, he died and was buried with considerable ceremony. Then the heirs, with tearful eyes, began looking up the papers in order to determine what their share of the supposed great property would be and how it had been disposed to each one of them. This was very soon settled, because the papers showed that he had converted all his property into money, which he had kept in his safe and sent to his children in monthly remittances of such amounts as he felt inclined. There remained in the safe little less than $200, with a note in the effect that all the balance, in United States currency, had been destroyed, and a pile of ashes in the safe bore silent testimony as to the manner of its destruction. Even the houses in which he and they had lived had been sold for cash, with the proviso that the purchasers were not to take possession until after his death. It was a clean-up of the most thorough kind.

"After I had been in possession of the premises long enough to get things in ship-shape I began setting up some poles to carry out an entirely new idea I had hit upon in telegraphy. Of course I knew about the little office, though I knew none of its history then, and I pressed it into service at once as part of my design. I fitted it up with the usual telegraphic paraphernalia, including an instrument, and this I connected with the instrument right here behind me. In this little room and the big one adjoining I passed nearly all my time.

"I suppose it was six or eight months after I had been living here before I got my wires running, and in that time I had discovered nothing out of the ordinary, nor had I ever been disturbed. On the first night, though, that I had the wires connecting my den here with the little office my troubles began. I was sitting that night, I remember quite well that it was a pleasant winter night, by my open wood fire in the big room out there, when I began to hear my instrument here ticking faintly. I listened a moment and went into the room, when to my consternation the sounds began to struggle, so to speak, and then, as if with a great effort, there were four short ticks, followed by a long one and a short one. The first time these came with great difficulty, apparently, and then they followed rapidly, as if there were need of haste and the ticking became what is known as a 'call.' That is, it was some one somewhere calling, and the call was composed of the letters H and N. The call and the ticking, which could scarcely be called intelligible, and which seemed to be run in with the call, lasted perhaps four or five minutes and then died away, as if the sender were gradually losing strength.

"What it all meant I could form no distinct idea further than something was the matter with my wire, or perhaps some one was having a joke at my expense by calling me from the little office. Taking my butler and a revolver, I went to the office, following the line of the wire, which was in perfect condition, as were all the instruments and everything in the office. It was tightly closed, too, and quite impossible of entrance as I had double strengthened doors and windows for the benefit of my experiments. Without saying anything to any of the people in the house, I went to bed, and on the next night I waited with much anxiety to hear what would happen. Exactly at the same hour, and with exactly the same features as on the night before, my instrument clicked off its mysterious call, and again almost told me the details of a struggle somewhere.

"Every night it was the same, and when I had visitors I cut the instrument out, so that by no chance should any person except myself learn of the skeleton I had in my den; for by this time it had become a skeleton no closet in the house could hold—and it wasn't mine, either. At the end of three months of this kind of thing I had by diligent and cautious inquiry learned enough of the history of the place to reach the conclusion that something mysterious and supernatural was affecting my instrument night after night and always at the same hour.

"Then I resolved to put a stop to it all by heroic measures, and I called in a force of men, and, without explanation whatever to them, I ordered the office to be torn down. I supervised the work closely, and when I found a bundle of papers tucked away in a cubbyhole up near the roof I was not greatly surprised. Indeed, if I had found a skeleton and an attic full of gibbering ghosts roosting on the rafters I would have taken it quite as a matter of course, for I had become so rattled that I would have accepted anything as right and regular. In the papers I found nearly all I have told you duly set forth, with a note to an attorney in Boston concerning other papers in connection with the death of the young lady. I went at once to see that attorney, carrying the note and the papers, and explained to him what I knew of the case.

"He was kind enough to take the papers to keep for me and to say that he would give me further explanations of the death of the last of the broker's children; two of whom had been killed in a railroad wreck; one, the oldest son, had been shot in a saloon row in the West, and the last one was dying with consumption or dissipation at a New York hospital. In due time death claimed the consumptive and at once demanded the explanation the attorney had promised me.

"Without further ceremony he handed me a written statement made to him by the broker, whose life-long friend he had been, and which the broker had requested him to give to any one who might occupy the house and circumstances should arise whereby the occupant would ask explanations. This statement, after some preliminary history of the broker and his family affairs and troubles, went on to say that on the night before the morning of the discovery of the dead body of the operator, at about 9 o'clock she was notified by the nightwatchman on the place that there was a 'call' over the wire in the little office. This was not unusual when the broker came home late or did not come at all, and the operator, putting on a light wrap, went to the office to attend to the office. At the door she told him she would call him at 10:30 to take her back to the house, as the broker would come back on the train that left the office time of the attack in the city on the midnight. As she did not call the watchman at the hour stated he waited for her a few minutes and went to the office to see what was the matter. The light was still burning, though the blinds were tightly closed, and there was no response to the knock.

"Going in he passed on behind the screen where the telegraph table stood and there he found the young lady with her head resting on the key of the instrument. Evidently she had fallen asleep in the busy afternoon at her sewing, for there were times when she worked long and became very tired. She did not answer when he spoke to her nor did she highly annoying sprinkler of the green answer to a second call, and he went over watering pot.

and touched her. Something in the touch frightened him and he started at once to the house for help. On the way he met the broker, who had come on the 10:30 and together they returned to the office. In a moment the broker discovered that the girl was dead, and in another that she had been killed, smothered to death at the table and left there as only the merest suspicion that she had died naturally. Without telling the watchman of his suspicion, and telling him that the girl must have died from heart failure, he quietly dismissed him as to what was best to be done under the circumstances, and it was decided that the watchman, an old family servant and trusted and worthy, should room and leave her lying across the bed as if she had just come in and fallen asleep. This was done and the maid had discovered the death in the morning.

"The old watchman never suspected any foul play, and the murderer had so skillfully done his work that the coroner found no cause for suspicion, inquiring enough the eminent respectability of all concerned and the absence of any cause for suspicion made the coroner less rigorous in his examination than he might otherwise have been.

"The broker was no keener in his detective sense than the others, but he had the instinct of a father where his children have, and he had picked up a peculiarly carven silver lead pencil on the table at which the dead girl had sat, which, if the watchman had known it, would have meant nothing more to him than the property of the operator. It was not, however, and the broker knew only too well that it could only have got on the table by falling from the vest pocket of his son during a struggle. What that struggle was, the result showed. As he saw it then, there was but one course for him to pursue. His affliance was with his son, his son was perhaps a murderer, his other children no doubt accessories, his heart was broken and his life wrecked, and to take any action to expose the murderer would only make matters worse. For that reason he had pursued what he thought was the best course, and perhaps it was. In any event his children never suspected that he knew, until the end came, and then his disposal, or destruction, of his fortune may have given them some slight hint that he had just cause for making no further provision for them. Certainly they never told their suspicions, and it is only fair to them to say that they did not ask any of many questions of their father's last act.

"That was the story, and from it I deduced the conclusion that the girl had made some effort at the time of the attack to call the office of the broker in town and give an alarm, or in some way convey the information of her deadly peril, and she had probably succeeded in sending a call in, but at the time the broker had left his office and was on his way home. How in later years, or why the spirit of the murdered operator should haunt the little office, and send out its cry for help, I am not able to explain. Perhaps there may be some electric current reaching from the immaterial world to the material, or there may be some law of electric physics which applies in this case. If there be, I do not know it, and I am sure I do not care to learn it under the tutelage of any ghost. This is why I have retired from the telegraph business, and why there is not even a sign of the site of the little office with its murder and its ghostly visitant. I have even removed every wire from the entire premises for fear that somewhere in the atmosphere of the place the spirit of that smothered girl may still be fluttering and reaching out its struggling fingers to touch the key and tell the story of her taking off."

"Well," remarked the reporter, "how does it happen that such a strange tale has not had more circulation? Surely things like that don't come to pass without people generally hearing of them some time in all the years that have intervened?"

"But, my dear fellow," replied the friend, "there haven't been any years to intervene. "The consumptive died five days ago, and if you will take the trouble to get a New York paper and look over the death lists on one of the days last week you will find the name of the person there, but I may say you will not recognize it. That is the part I don't tell. If what you tell reveals it, that is not of my doing."

The reporter arose from his chair.

"By the way," he said instinctively, "didn't I understand you to say that those dots and dashes made by the ghost, or whatever it was, stood for the letters H and N?"

"That is what I said."

"May I ask what the H and N stand for?"

"Oh," apologized the friend, "I quite forgot that. Those were the initials of her name. Hidda Nathalie. That is all I may tell you, except that she had adopted them as her "call."

SPEED OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

An ocean steamer of the first class, going at full speed, cannot be brought to a standstill in less than three minutes. In the meantime she will traverse a distance of about half a mile.

BIG RUMPUS

A Baby That Stirred Up the Whole New York Bowery.

Plunges From An Elevated Train and Hangs to a Cable.

For years after he puts off the kilts of a child and puts on the trousers of a man Joe McGrath will be known to Houston street as the "boy who fell off an elevated train," says the New York Sun.

Thanks to the persistent and oftimes irksome care of hundreds and thousands of mothers and aunts and big sisters, Joe is the first 3-year-old who ever fell out of the window of an elevated railroad car.

The things that happened to Joe after he fell form a magnificent and harmless adventure. Young men who want to "stand on the seat and see things" may hereafter quote the case of Joe. For was he not able to take care of himself when he found that a few friendly telegraph wires intervened to save him from the street? Did not the whole Bowery rally to his assistance? Was he not treated with the utmost consideration by the young persons from McGurk's, who were never known to distinguish themselves in public before except by committing suicide? Was he not carried a block in the arms of a policeman, and did not Tony, the bootblack, give him a stick of chocolate and the policeman a new copper cent?

A green watering pot was to blame for it. Joe's aunt had bought the watering pot so that Joe could water the graves of his father and his mother. Joe's mother died before he had learned to remember. His father, who was a workman on the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, died just a year ago yesterday. The graves of both are in Calvary cemetery. Joe lives with his father's sister, Miss McGrath, at 68 West Houston street. Nobody has to ask whether his aunt takes good care of him, because he looks as if he had been fattened for market and his buttoned boots are new and shiny and his face is most painfully clean.

Miss McGrath was to take Joe to the graveyard yesterday by way of Thirty-fourth street ferry. Another aunt, Mrs. Grahams, was to meet them at the Long Island City at quarter past 10 o'clock. They were rather late and Miss McGrath dragged Joe up the Houston street stairway at a rate so fast that both of them were out of breath.

As they scrambled into the door of the last car of an uptown train that came in just as they got to the gate where the tickets the guard reached out and swung Joe forward so that the gate could be shut. Joe bumped into his aunt and she dropped her green watering pot. The sprinkler dropped off the spout, as happened with green watering pots always fall off at critical moments, and Joe's aunt got down on the floor of the car to look for it. Joe wriggled out from among the legs of seats, which he calls the "10-cent seats." He clambered upon the slippery rattan cushion of one of them and looked out on the busy thoroughfare. The tumble and joy he found that the window was open. He hoped his aunt would not notice it. She was very much occupied with the

Joe rested both of his fat elbows—they were so fat that they made his black spotted shirt-waist sleeves look like sausage-covers—on the sill of the open window, dug his toes into the rattan as well as he could and proceeded to enjoy the sights. There are few places in New York where you may see such interesting happenings, even at the most peaceful times of day, as you may at Houston street and the Bowery. There are three different kinds of street cars, and elevated trains at the end of men standing around in front of saloons and busy bootblacks and the like. The train started. It started very easily. And Joe was not at all disturbed in his mind or in his physical equilibrium. There was another train very close behind and the engineer of Joe's train, after he had started, was stood with the throttle that ought to get out of the way faster. He yanked back his throttle, the train jumped and Joe slid out of the window.

Joe is a thoroughbred. When he felt himself going he did not yell. That would have scared his aunt. There was a chance that he might not fall so far but that he could get back without her knowing anything about it. Miss McGrath had not the slightest idea what had become of him. She looked up the car and down. She looked under the seats. She grew angry and called "Joseph!" which could have scared Joe a great deal if he had heard her; and then it came over her that she had let the child stand on the seat by the window. She screamed and thrust her head out of the window. She could see men running from all directions toward the east side of the Bowery. Her worst fears were confirmed. She grabbed the guard by the arm and ordered him to back the train.

Meanwhile more things were happening at Houston street and the Bowery than ever happened there before in the same space of time on that busy corner. When Joe fell out of the window his well-cushioned person dropped on the rattling iron runs along beside the track and guards the plank footpath. He balanced on that a moment and then fell outward from the footpath and struck one of the cables that are strung along the end of the ties to carry the elevated railroad's system of telegraph wires, then he fell across another cable that sagged a little below the one he had struck first. By this time he had recovered from his surprise sufficiently to realize that it would be worth while to hold on to something. His baby hands clutched the cable and he hung dangling from it. He swung there with the apparent calmness of a circus gentleman in spangles. He looked up. It was quite apparent that no help was coming from the ends of the ties; the train with his aunt on it was gone. He looked down. The paving stones were not only very far away, but they did not look inviting. So Joe held on. They say that the grip of a child is one of the indications of the descent of man from inarticulate tree-dwellers.

The train behind was in charge of a careful engineer, August Schmidt. He was leaning far out of his cab, watching the train ahead, so as not to hit it. As he watched the last car of the train ahead, he saw a small boy in a black and white shirt waist slide out of the window, bound off the guard rail at the side of the track, strike the wires and bang there. The engineer didn't believe that the boy could hold out more than a second or he would have run his train past the station and would have gone to the rescue himself. The idea flashed over him, but the fear that even if he made the attempt the child might be shaken from his hold by the jar of the train flashed after it and he did the next best thing. He grabbed his whistle rope and let our such a blast that people turned their heads who were as far away as Grand street. It was a long angry, appealing shriek, entirely different from the ordinary toot that warns a trackman to look out for himself.

Paganoni, the barber, was standing in front of his shop when Schmidt's whistle blew. He ran out on the sidewalk. He could see nothing out of the ordinary. Tony, the bootblack, joined him, and they hurled Italian inquiries at one another. The German baker dashed out of his shop upon them, and men ran out of the saloon on the corner and out of McGurk's and out of the dives in between. From an elevated train on the other track came a yell from many throats that was almost as startling as the whistle had been. The mystified crowd on the sidewalk looked over and saw that every window in every car framed a wildly excited face and sometimes a head and shoulders, and that every face was yelling and every hand was pointing at something on the northbound track. A wide drip pan hanging from the north-bound track kept the sidewalk folks from seeing what was wrong. They ran out to the street and then they saw Joe.

In another quarter of a minute—and all these things together had not consumed much over half a minute—forty pairs of arms were stretched up to the baby and forty mouths were shouting:

"Jump! kid! jump!"

The boy hung perfectly still. It was his intention to hang on until his Aunt Mary came to take him away or until he could not hang on any longer. The crowd in the street grew so fast that it blocked the street car lines. Then it scattered. Mike Shannon, the driver of a big two-horse Adams Express van, had been startled by the shriek of Schmidt's whistle just as he was coming out of Houston street. He looked up at Schmidt and saw the engineer leaning far out from his cab pointing excitedly ahead. Shannon looked ahead and saw small Joe hanging from the cable and the crowd gathering beneath. He grabbed his whip out of its socket and gave his horses a cut across the back that made them jump clear to the middle of the street and run. Shannon, gripping the reins as the driver of a fire engine does and leaning far forward, guided them diagonally across the Bowery toward the crowd. The top of his van, which was one of the kind that has a big black cover fifteen feet or more above the street, would, he knew, break the child's fall most effectively if he could only get under the boy in time. He shrieked like a crazy man as his horses ran and the crowd opened wide before him.

As Shannon was hauling back on the reins and calling to the team to stop, Joe's sturdy arms gave out. The wagon cover was not quite under him. The child turned half over as he fell and the side of his head struck the frame that supported the wagon cover, but not very hard. The men who had jumped out of the way of Shannon's wagon had leaped back again as soon as the horses had passed them, and Joe fell into a forest of arms. He settled into the grip of a man named Rothermel from Brooklyn. The barber and the bootblack, and the baker and Big Kate's Gus, who had come down from McGurk's with some others of his kind, and all the rest of the crowd fought with Rothermel for the possession of the baby. Everybody seemed to be afraid that some one else would drop him. Shannon from the seat of the express wagon spoke with a voice of authority:

"What that kid wants," he said, "is ice on his head."

"Come on to McGurk's," shouted a voice, "there's ice there."

The crowd hustled Rothermel and the child up the Bowery sidewalk. Men crowded out of the cigar stores and the other places, and clamoring to know what was the matter, joined the throng. The whole thing had passed so quickly that there were many who had been in the back of their stores and did not know that there had been any disturbance in the street. Mumbling foolish baby words—even those who were not close enough to the child to touch its kilts—the crowd shouldered into McGurk's. Club Face John, the bartender, came in from the sitting room behind the bar. He scowled at the crowd.

"Another of them dam suicides," he growled despondently. "You had a right to take her some place else."

"It ain't no rag this time," explained Big Kate's Gus, solilouly. "It's a kid what fell off the elevated and it wants some ice."

John looked mystified. One or two women appeared at the door behind him. There are ordinarily no young lady guests at McGurk's at that hour of the morning. Big Kate and Black Sadie and Little Kate were there on account of a group of sailor men who had come in at daylight and had shown no disposition to go home before daybreak. They had hovered around the door and looked scared. They thought it was a suicide, too.

"Ain't it awful!" said Big Kate.

"Who is it?" asked Black Sadie.

"Ain't it awful" echoed Little Kate.

Then they saw Joe set up on the bar and saw three or four men examining a bloody spot on the side of his head. They pushed through the crowd and shoved the men aside. Big Kate ran around the end of the bar, pushed John ahead of her, and dipped her handkerchief in the ice tank and ran to the other two women, who had got the child and were sitting on the dirty floor with Joe laid out across their knees. They held the cold handkerchief to his head and scowled at the men and smiled at the baby and told him he was a good, brave boy.

If truth must be told of Joe, he was not nearly as brave a boy now as he had been when he swung from the elevated cable. The pushing and the hauling of the men, and the wild desire most of them seemed to have to lay hands on him had scared him almost out of his senses. He wailed, now, unceasingly. Club Face John looked at the scene uneasily for a moment. He went behind the bar and picked a bottle of whisky off the shelf; he took it to the women and leaned over their shoulders to offer the mouth of the bottle at Joe's lips. The baby turned his lips away and squalled the louder. Black Sadie shifted his legs out of her lap and rose in her wrath. She slapped the bartender and pushed him away. She told him in language that Joe would not understand if he had been paying attention to it, that he was not a person of sense or discrimination. The crowd laughed. John went behind the bar and got his bottle of whisky. "Youse can all chase yourselves out of here," he said. "There

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THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth, July 4.—Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), July 4.—Showers fell during Tuesday or last night throughout the greater portion of the Northwest, being heavy (1.46 inches) at St. Paul. The 24-hour temperature changes have been unimportant. Barometric pressures are highest in the region north of Lake Superior and lowest over South Dakota. The winds over Western Lake Superior are light to fresh northeast and the weather threatening.

Maximum temperatures for past twenty-four hours:

Battleford	76	Miles City	84
Bismarck	78	Minnedosa	80
Calgary	60	Moorhead	88
Duluth	66	Prince Albert	66
Edmonton	64	Qu' Appelle	76
Havre	76	St. Paul	82
Helena	72	Swift Current	72
Huron	84	Williston	80
La Crosse	84	Winnipeg	74
Medicine Hat	70		

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Generally cloudy with possibly occasional showers tonight and Thursday; fresh northeast to westerly winds.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Upper lakes—Light, variable winds with occasional squalls; showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday.

New Mesaba Villages. On the Mesaba range a new village has been started about half way between Hibbing and Mountain Iron, to be called Sharon, after the Sharon Steel company, of Pennsylvania, whose mining location adjoins the town. There are some eight or nine known ore bodies near the new village, and its future is looked on as promising. It is somewhat surprising to note the activity of the mining towns, in view of present conditions as a mere casual and surface view regards them. A few days ago fifty feet frontage in Eveleth, not the best site in the town by any means, was sold for $4000, and there is reported to be quite a demand for property in the burned part of Virginia, for improvement or speculation. Another town will probably be started east of the new Sharon, and still another between Sharon and Hibbing. Explorations in the latter's section has shown plenty of mines to support a good village, and they are owned by companies of prominence and importance.

Fix Our Country Roads. If the county really proposes in sober earnest to work its prisoners on the roads, and will carry out its intentions what an opportunity there is for road improvement. Some able bodied labor combined with some level-headed supervision would give St. Louis county roads to be proud of. They need cut no more than now, either. It is hard enough to chop out a farm and a living in these forests without the hardship of bad roads, and our farmers should have the best. But it is enough to make a man sick to travel our country roads and see how they are bungled by repairs, how straight they lead to every hill and how carefully they avoid the level ground. For two months this spring there was not a country road leading into Duluth that was fairly passable and we are safe in the assertion that thousands of dollars were lost in these months as the direct result of their miserable and unnecessary condition. If St. Louis county has the labor to spare and can find the talent to direct it, lets employ it.

CHINA AND WAR.

It is impossible to predict whether or not the United States will become involved to any great extent in the war with the powers on the one hand and the Chinese government on the other. In the event that we are at war with the empire, it is a certainty that President McKinley will be compelled to call congress together in extra session. During his absence at Canton the president will be in hourly communication with Washington. If he finds it necessary to call congress together, he will return to Washington and issue a call, so that congress can be assembled within thirty days.

It is claimed a state of war does not now exist, though China's reported action of last week in the matter of passports for the legations indicates the contrary, and this government is making preparations for the conflict which may or may not come.

A large quantity of supplies for the army will be purchased at once. The ordnance office is in the field for $500,000 worth of projectiles. They are intended to replenish the supplies held in reserve, and while officers say the purchase has no special relation to the situation in China, the solicitation of bids for such a large quantity of material at this time is significant. Army quartermasters are buying large amounts of material. A hurry order is authorized to be placed by the quartermaster at San Francisco for $200,0000 worth of clothing and other supplies.

One of the plans of the war department is the establishment of communication with troops in Chinese territory where the telegraph system is destroyed. Signal corps men who left Manilla recently were hurriedly equipped with material used in establishing communication.

There has been some discussion of the use of torpedo boats in Chinese waters in the event of a protracted campaign, but naval officers are not likely to send those frail craft to the Asiatic station. The type of ship best adapted to naval work on the Asiatic station is the gunboat. Just as the need arises, the Helena, built especially for service in Chinese waters, is found to need two months at a dry dock.

The late Republican platform warmly commended President McKinley for his successful diplomacy in securing an "open door" in China. That read well last month, but now in the light of affairs the people will wonder what the value of that door will may be. The United States seems to be ready to assist in tearing down the building to which this door admitted, and may help in neatly piling up the debris in all the dooryards of Europe from St. Petersburg to Paris. Has the open door been merely an entrance to interminable and resultless warfare?

The Oregon Afloat Again. That tho pet battleship has been floated and is not seriously injured by contact with a pinnacle rock off the coast of China is a matter for congratulation. It was two years ago this morning that the American public heard of her crack performance off Santiago, following so close after her theatrical debut on the scene of conflict, and from that hour the Oregon has been the epitome of all that is noblest in the American navy. Who can forget that 15,000-mile run down the Pacific coast, through Magellan and up the South Atlantic, without a pause for breath, with the glorious signal floating at the moment of reaching the rendezvous, "We are ready for duty." Had this vessel met so ignoble an anti-climax as to be impaled on a spur of rock in the gulf of Pe Chi Li, in the land of pigtails every man of us would want to cut off one of those pigtails with his own knife.

GUNPOWDERY YOUNGSTER.

The purpose to deprive young America of some of his liberty on the very birthday of liberty has been steadily growing for some years. It is likely to continue to grow till the young man learns that license and liberty are not synonymous terms and that he has no rights that endanger those of others.

There is no demonstration of the year so useless, so dangerous and so costly as that of July 4. The costliness of Christmas is compensated for by the tender recollection of gifts given and kindnesses done; the Christmas festivities are voluntary and joyous. But with the Fourth there is nothing to show but sterets full of exploded paper sheets.

The Fourth, as it is now celebrated, is expensive and destructive. Statisticians print tables showing how meuh property is destroyed each year by Fourth of July fires. Somebody knows just how many eyes have been deprived of sight, how many faces have been disfigured for life and how many cripples have been made on that anniversary. These figures make no impression on the young mind, but they lead older people to doubt if there is much of a balance for good in the account of the Fourth of July.

As an argument for the present method of remembering the day, it is often said that without the cannon cracker and the toy pistol the Fourth would go. The youngster would cease to celebrate if he must content himself with mild picnics and milder listening to the reading of the Declaratton. Perhaps he would. Perhaps the Fourth, as a day distinguished by a capital F will not long survive the loss of its distinguishing feature. The burning of gunpowder seems almost a natural form of the expression of a principle of government that struck at the root of the government of the world at that day. But this is a practical age, and being so, the present form of celebration must prove that it is best, or it will go.

INDIA'S SCOURGE NOT OVER.

Imagine, if you can, if your mind can conceive the awfulness of it, 6,000,000 people on the relief roll of famine works. As many as a twelfth part of the inhabitants of these United States starving, and yet that is the fact in India today So far from overcoming in their struggle the government has been obliged, every day for two weeks, to add 20,000 names to the relief roll. The cholera is stampeding camp after camp, and famine works where, two weeks ago hundreds were busy, are now desolated. The condition of things beggars description, and the worst is yet to come when the monsoon breaks and the rain falls.

It is possible at this time, while the land is dry, for people to work and eat and sleep without shelter and with only a few rags by way of clothes. But when the wet season begins death will surely come to thousands of those who are unsheltered and improperly clothed, unless government or private philanthropy provides roofs and blankets and clothing

The government is employing scores of thousands from villages in the midst of a desert once fertile in building reservoirs, tanks that will avert famine in coming years. Had these been built before there would be no starvation now. At Viramgam, a typical famine works, in the center of a thickly populated Sahara, 7000 men and women are carrying sand to make a tank.

Imagine a stage fully twenty city blocks square swarming with a great multitude of black-faced people garbed in the colors of a rainbow, all intermingling, interchanging, ever moving, like the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope. As a background are thousands of tents of matting, like the shelter tents of soldiers. These are the only homes of the homeless 7000.

Their old homes are in the distant deserted villages. Oliver Goldsmith could find material for fifty deserted village poems in as many hours. The inspiration would certainly not be lacking. For the villages are places of tragic silence. The people, driven out by famine, took even the dogs with them to the relief camps. In these villages, homes, like souls, have departed. And only the mud houses, like so many decaying skeletons, remain.

Against this famine a few white men are struggling. The British government is appropriating pennies to pounds it spends against the Boer republics, but its civil servants, its soldiers and its misionaries are working bravely and nobly. Their self-denials, their sufferings, the heart-rending experiences through which they pass will never be known, but one thing may be set down as certain—that part of India will never again so suffer from famine as this year.

Surely no one can blame the board of health for requiring connections to be made with sewers throughout the city. These once made there need be no more tearing up of streets from time to time, for that purpose at least, and the nuisance of disturbed roadways will be materially lessened. The board has been lenient in this matter, doubtless for the reason that property owners have not felt they could bear any burdens above those absolutely necessary, but now the situation has been changed and there is no excuse for longer delay. Let us tie up these little ends and get into line like other cities. Duluth's not an overgrown village now, though many of us act as though we supposed so.

Again it is reported that electrical smelting of iron ore and direct reduction has been successfully accomplished. This time it is in Italy. The reports say that $150,000 have been expended in a plant that will make 4000 tons of product yearly. At this ratio of cost to product the world might as well be back to the days of Tubal Cain. And yet the problem of economical electric reduction of iron ore by the direct process is one that time is sure to solve. It is too pressing a question to remain long unanswered.

There are about 300,000 tons of shipping enrolled at the port of Duluth. In four years this port, has jumped from a position of absolute insignificance as a home for ships to the front place on the great lakes. Favorable registry laws are not alone responsible for this, the increase in business originating here has much to do with it. The frequency with which one meets, at all lake ports, vessels bearing the name Duluth as home port is very noticeable and is gratifying.

A late cartoon in the Minneapolis Tribune represented the G. O. P. elephant as a policeman dragging off to justice three felons, postal thieves from Cuba. The caption of the cartoon was "One way to tell a good watchman is by the felons he captures." But another way is by the success he has in getting punishment administered to his prisoners. So far the G. O. P. policeman does not seem to amount to much, judged by this standard of excellence.

Among the slipshod fiction that fills most of the July McClure is a sketch of Bryan written by Will Allen White, the man from Kansas, and the writer of Boyville Sketches. Mr. White treats Bryan as a child in innocence, a Don Quixote in conflict and an impossibility in real life. White seems to find fiction his most successful line, too.

When the Democratic committee men substituted Governor Thomas for Mayor Rose as temporary chairman at Kansas City they spoiled about four yards of oratory and interminable columns of type in every newspaper office in America, not to mention Mr. Rose's feelings.

This morning's News Tribune felicitated its readers on the probable arrival of the day with "warm, sunny skies." Elsewhere in the same paper was an editorial on the futility of prophesy. Was the latter a hedge?

It was two years ago today that we knew of the victory over Cervera's fleet. The little brown men haven't proved so easy to whip as the Spaniards, and the yellow men may prove still worse.

HARTMAN ON TOWNE.

Kansas City World:—Congressman Charles S. Hartman, a delegate to the Silver Republican convention from Montana, who is at the Coates, has this to say of the outlook: "The Silver Republican convention will nominate Bryan and Towne by acclamation and I think the Mr. Towne will be nominated for vice-president by the Democrats. He is the best man they can find for second place. There are between 300,000 and 400,000 Republican votes that Bryan will get if Towne is placed on the ticket.

"Towne has certain qualities that make him a fit candidate for vice president. With the exception of Bryan he is the best political stumper in the United States. Furthermore he has stumped more states in the United States than any other man in the country save Bryan. He is the unanimous choice of the Democrats of Minnesota, Michigan, Colorado and Nevada and I think that the Democrats of Connecticut of Massachusetts also favor him."

RANGES TIME TO COME.

Hibbing News:—Several of our range exchanges are fault-finding because Duluth captured all but one of the places on the Republican county ticket. The Duluth gentlemen are not to be blamed—they simply took advantage of us because we are blind to our own interests, and we evince no desire to remove the scale from our eyes. Had the delegations from the ranges organized and presented a solid front, they might have landed any of the plums wanted. If the ranges are satisfied with their foolishness before and up to the time of the convention, it certainly is foolish and silly for them to protest after the convention because they failed to get something they did not ask for. There is no apparent reason to believe that the ranges will never act in harmony and go in a body for what they want, and there is every reason to believe that the Duluth politicians will take advantage of us so long as we plunge about like a lot of frightened sheep. But it is wrong to censure the Duluth politicians—they know our failing and know how easy it is to stampede the ranges, and it may be accepted as a dead certainty that they will continue to work us just as long as we will meekly submit to it.

Confidence In the Plain People.

(Letter of a Pennsylvania Woman Sojourning in New Hampshire): I think we have a right to ask how long men like Maurice Thompson of the Independent have been cherishing in their hearts such sentiments as he gave voice to at the Boston university commencement exercises, while preaching to us from the Sermon on the Mount in the name of the Nazarene. It cannot be that they have become apostates so suddenly at the bidding of the administration. The change must have begun a long way back, and we have had a class of hypocrites for our teachers and guides, who have not dared to throw aside their sheep's dress until sure that their apostasy would receive nfficial sanction.

Nevertheless, I do not believe the masses—the plain people—are quite as simple as we imagine. This village is a Republican stronghold, yet the young clerk at the store tells me good Republicans everywhere around are against the administration and understand perfectly that the two parties have exchanged principles. A friend sends me a clipping from a Vineland, N. J., paper reporting that a straw vote taken among Republicans shows a majority who intend to vote for Bryan. I am anxiously waiting to read the Democratic platform. I feel a presentiment that it is going to be a ringing utterance—a cry of freedom, truth and justice that will touch every heart. How strange that we who raged so against this man Bryan should now be placing our hope for the country upon him!

The Rounder

During the past few weeks there has been engaged in business on the street corners a large, genial sort of a man with a face in need of a shave, who sold jewelry at phenomenally low prices, unless the quality of the goods is considered. His song went something like this: He would pick up a card covered with collar buttons, of some metal, lay over it a gold chain with a charm attached, add a pair of link cuff buttons, a stick pin or so and a few other odds and ends of flash jewelry, and then he would offer it for sale, accompanying all of his movements with a steady stream of talk.

"Now, there's the biggest bunch of jewelry you ever saw in your life for the price at which I am going to offer it. Every piece is warranted good, and the collection is worth many times the price of it. Seeing as it's a rainy night, I'll sell this to you for a dollar, dollar and a quarter, two and a half, five dollars—no, I'll sell it to you for 25 cents. Woh'll give me 25 cents for it? Why, that much junk would be worth that much money! Well, let's hear a bid on it. Anybody want it for 20 cents, 19, 18, 16—I'll let you have it for 15 cents, a dime and a half! Going at a dime and a half if I ruin myself tonight!"

Nine times out of ten some one jumps at the bunch at that price, and the money and the jewelry change hands.

"Shucks!" says the fakir, "I might just as well have landed you for a quarter as not."

* * * *

Not long ago a mother had occasion to spank her small son of two summers. The dreadful deed that the young desperado had perpetrated and that occasioned the whaling does not appear, but he got it, and while she was at it the mother made it a good one, and the 2-year-old departed bathed in tears and enveloped in howls. Half an hour later the mother missed the little fellow, and started out to look for him. The yard was empty and strangely still. She looked for him in the house, and she was just getting alarmed when she heard muffled sobs from a bedroom. Peeping in she saw her hopeful with a bottle of vaseline in his hand, making liberal applications of its cooling contents to the irritated location of the spanking.

HEATH AND CAMPAIGNS.

Whether or not Perry S. Heath resigns his office as assistant postmaster general to take charge of the literary bureau of the Republican national campaign committee this year, his history is highly interesting. He has been somewhat mixed up in the Cuban postal scandal, but up to the present no information has been secured implicating him in any way with the steals on that island. The story of Mr. Heath's life, as given out here, is substantially as follows:

Mr. Heath began in the newspaper profession at the printer's case, and at one time was principal proprietor of a large and influential journal. He graduated from the case long ago and found his way to Washington, where he soon became one of the leading correspondents. He remained in this field for fifteen years, and at the end of this period he was able to leave Washington with $100,000. He had set this figure as the object to be attained, because his wife's fortune amounted to that, and he wished to prove to her that he could equal it. He then purchased a controlling interest in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, which was not a profitable venture, although Mr. Heath retired without loss. During his residence in Washington he lived for a long time at the Ebbitt house, where he had rooms next to those occupied by Representative McKinley of Ohio. The families were warm friends. Later they met in Ohio, where Heath was proprietor of the Commercial Gazette and McKinley was governor.

Mr. Heath became manager of the McKinley literary bureau and continued in this position through the campaign, and at the end he was in a position to be rewarded. Personally and because of his wife Mr. Heath preferred a foreign mission. He was requested, however, to take the office of first assistant postmaster general, where he, as a politician and one well informed as to the political value of applicants for office, could best serve the interests of the administration. The fact that Mr. Heath has been regarded as the personal representative of the administration in the department had led to a considerable degree of unpleasantness there, and gradually he withdrew from all tasks which required interference with another department. Mr. Heath, however, is so much of a practical politician that he has never been able to entirely restrain himself when he has seen political "dead ones," and even Democrats of the most bitter kind, rewarded with places which, in his judgment, should have gone to equally capable Republicans who have earned something at the hands of the party. "I am sacrificing considerable money," he said one time to the writer, "to hold this position. I can make more in New York any time I want to go there, and I receive only $4800 here. If I cannot help my friends along, what inducement is there for me to remain here? Of course I intend to help my friends, and I always have and always will to the extent of my ability."

Mr. Heath was always a believer in the future of Muncie, Ind., and invested there to a large extent. The discovery of gas near Muncie largely increased the value of his holdings. Of recent years he has gone into the banking business. Foreseeing while here that Hawaii would ultimately be annexed to the United States, when the first United States flag was raised over the island he applied for a charter for the First National bank of Hawaii, and after five years, when the island was annexed, he organized the bank. In connection with others he recently reorganized the Seventh National bank of New York. Mr. Heath's fortune is estimated to have doubled in the last five years, and he is supposed to be worth at least $500,000.

Glad You Liked It.

Hibbing News:—The finest thing in the newspaper way that ever came out of Duluth is the Twentieth Century edition of The Evening Herald.

A little life may be sacrificed to an hour's delay. Cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea come suddenly. Only safe plan is to have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always on hand.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

ALLEGED JOKES.

Chicago Tribune: Miss Wellon stood in front of the mirror, looking at the reflection of her once golden hair, now thickly streaked with silver.

"I am tired of the double standard," she said.

And she proceeded to make arrangements to place it on an exclusive gold basis.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Her last cook was a girl named Gunn."

"Of course she promptly discharged her?"

"No, she waited a week. Then the girl got a load at a Sunday picnic and was fired."

Washington Star: "A perfect gentleman never forgets himself," said the man with a good memory for phrases.

"Then," remarked Senator Sorghum, "I may assume to rank in that distinguished class. Whenever there was anything passing around, no matter what the clamor from constituents and place hunters might be, I never neglected to remember myself."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did that rich young goldbug propose to you last night?"

"Not exactly, mamma. But he asked for an option for thirty days."

Brooklyn Life: Tommy (caught in the act)—I—I must say gran'ma, that these preserves is jest like the ones mother useter make.

Philadelphia North American: "What a heathenish lot these Chinese Boxers are."

"Oh, I don't know, there's that St. Louis mob."

Chicago Record: "Pa, who was the pre-historic man?"

"He was a joyous being who didn't have to buy three or four pairs of children's shoes every Saturday night."

STORMS IN WISCONSIN.

Much Damage Is Done In Milwaukee and Vicinity.

Milwaukee, July 4.—A terrific rain and wind storm visited Milwaukee and the surrounding country last evening, doing considerable damage. It lasted half an hour, and was very sudden in its coming after an unusually hot day. The yacht Nellye, with Theodore Henderer, Robert Church, Hugh Adams and Roy Fetz, was caught in the storm and capsized two miles out in the lake. The occupants were rescued by a tug and the life-saving crew in an exhausted condition. Telephone and telegraph wires were for a time seriously interrupted, and the wires in connection with the fire department were badly crippled. Boyd W. Pullman was thought to be fatally hurt by a falling sign. Outside the city fences were blown down and trees uprooted. There were two prostrations from heat today, neither of which it is thought will prove fatal.

Specials to the Sentinel from the northwestern part of the state show heavy rains. At Peewaukee the worst storm ever known is reported. Several buildings were unrooted and immense damage was sustained by the fruit crop. Three Milwaukee fishermen are reported to have been drowned. Their names have not been learned. At Beaver Dam the incompleted buildings of the Malleable Iron shops and St. Peter's church were demolished and the electric wire rendered useless. Waukesha, Horicon, Columbus, Cambria and Abbotsford also report a heavy storm.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Ravaging Nearly All Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

London, July 4.—A dispatch to the Press from Bombay, dated Tuesday, says that in all except three districts the cholera is raging in the Bombay presidency. The cases reported for the week ended June 26 numbered 20,689, and the deaths 12,333.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

PAVILION!

The Home of Polite Amusement.

Tonight—

"All the Comforts of Home"

Grand display of Fireworks tonight. Pavilion always heated in cool weather. Always cool in warm weather.

IN MICHIGAN.

Forces Are Reduced In Negaunee Mines---Fatal Horse Epidemic.

Negaunee—The Cambria and Lillie iron mines, controlled by the Republic Steel and Iron company, have cut forces in half, and the Cleveland Cliffs company has surrendered the lease of the Volunteer mine, throwing several hundred miners out of work. Prospects are for further suspensions in mining and reductions in forces at iron properties of the Marquette district.

Calumet—For some time past there has been a malady among the horses in the copper country that has appeared to be highly contagious and often times fatal. Especially has this been true in Calumet, and a number of valuable horses have died from the disease. Dr. G. R. Stewart at Calumet has had several cases of the kind, and though successful with a number, says that when treatment begins after a certain stage there is absolutely no remedy that will be of any avail. He terms the disease influenza and says that it is closely allied to pleuro-pneumonia.

Houghton—On June 30 the Wolverine Mining company closed the fiscal year with the largest production in its history. Two hundred and thirty-eight tons and 1300 pounds of copper were produced in the month just closed.

The Atlantic mine exceeded the record of the month previous by producing during the month of June 298 tons and 1780 pounds of copper.

Marquette—The new Northern state normal school was formally dedicated yesterday.

Ivy poisoning, poison wounds and all other accidental injuries may be quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is also a certain cure for piles and skin diseases. Take no other. Max Wirth.

EXTRA COPIES

—OF—

Twentieth Century Edition

THE EVENING HERALD

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Duluth Van Co.,

NOTE THE NUMBER 212 West Superior St.

FROM GASOLINE

Six Killed Outright and Many More Hurt, Some Fatally.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 4.—By the explosion of several tank cars containing gasoline today seven men lost their lives and thirty-five were seriously injured.

A yard engine on the Ohio River railroad struck an open switch near the railroad shops and crashed into a large train of gasoline. One of the tanks immediately took fire. A cannon ball was fired through the remaining tanks to let the oil escape. Instantly after the shot had hit the tank, it exploded. When the smoke cleared away a most most horrible sight met the gaze of those present. Dead and injured were scattered here and there in the railroad yards.

The dead are: J. B. Hamilton, superintendent; Bradley Reeves, engineer; Edward Shannon, telegrapher; Carr, yardmaster; Lallme, master mechanic; Bradford, conductor.

The seriously injured number thirty-five, some of whom will probably die.

THE DAKOTAS.

Fargo After a New Charter ---Suicide Near Valley City.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo—Fargo officials will make an effort to get a new charter. The city operated under a special charter from its incorporation till 1887, and then a change was made. The conditions now necessitate another, and the officials of the leading cities will be asked to select comittees and co-operate in the efforts to secure the passage of a new charter law. If the smaller towns do not care to go into the deal, Fargo and Grand Forks will probably unite and formulate a measure that will cover the needs of the two towns.

The militia boys of the state are interested in the orders soon to be issued by the state officials for the formation of the Third battalion. Capt. Berg, of Grand Forks, will be the major of the new Third. Maj. White will command the First and Maj. Fraine, the Second. Both served with the same rank in the Philippine war. White's battalion will be composed of old veterans—Valley City, Jamestown, Bismarck and Dickinson. Fraine will have two veteran and two "rookie" companies in Grafton, Devils Lake, Langdon and Grand Forks. Berg will be in the same boat with Fargo, Wahpeton, Hillsboro and Ellendale.

Valley City—Julius Quarters, aged 60, an old settler of Barnes county, committed suicide at his farm east of this city. Despondency over crop failure is assigned as the cause.

Jamestown—Several Carrington citizens have been arrested charged with maintaining public nuisances or blind pigs. It seems that Sheriff McKechnie, of Foster county, is believed to be in sympathy with the liquor violators, and the Prohibitionists of the town decided to take not only the piggers, but also the sheriff by surprise. He was aroused about midnight and the search warrants placed in his hands. He could not do otherwise than act and the raid was very successful. An abundance of liquor was secured as evidence. W. L. Taylor, William Parker, Earl Taylor, Omer Swank, Charles Verner and James Patton were arrested. The Prohibitionists are jubilant over their success.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—S. H. Wright a local attorney, formerly state's attorney for Brule county, has been arrested on complaint of Miss Jeannette R. Morrow, superintendent of schools of Brule county, on the charge of embezzling $900 which she had placed in his hands to settle outstanding indebtedness against her father, who was formerly United States commissioner at Chamberlain and Wright's law partner.

PRAYERS ANSWERED.

After lying helplessly on her back for forty-seven years Mrs. Josephine Hasam, the authoress-poetess, residing at No. 1302 St. Mary street, without premonition or thought, attempted to walk and succeeded, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A year ago, on Ascension Thursday, a lamp was lighted in St. Alphonsus' church, and it was agreed by the congregation to say novenas for Mrs. Hasam's recovery. Mrs. Hasam was, as usual on Sunday, lifted from her bed to a small vehical and wheeled to St. Alphonsus's church. After the services she returned, and for the first time in years felt an impulse to walk. She found little trouble in getting about the room, and was made so happy by the discovery of her returned power that she became hysterical. After she recovered her composer she tried to walk again and again, and then summoned her children and grandchildren, who trooped in one by one, if anything more surprised than the invalid.

The news soon spread through the neighborhood and to the church, and people poured in to congratulate the family. Mrs. Hasam and her children seemed convinced that the recovery was a direct response to the prayers said, and the devout ones of St. Alphansus', without exception, expressed a conviction that it was due to supernatural interposition.

Mrs. Hasam is 67 years of age, but is wonderfully preserved and does not appear a day over 45. Her maiden name was Ormsby. In 1852 she was married to Thomas Hasam, a pioneer lumber dealer, who died in 1885. During her youth Mrs. Hasam contributed to the leading magazines of the day, and was considered an adept in the use of good English and a poetess with a future.

Her invalidism was caused by a pelvic trouble, at the age of 20, which grew out of the operation attendant on parturition.

For years thereafter specialists throughout the country were consulted. They operated on Mrs. Hasam, but without avail. The last operation was performed by a local physician fifteen years ago, since which no medical practitioner has been called into the case. During that period the invalid had no medical attention of any kind. She was paralyzed in the region of the hips, and could not stand on her feet, even when held in that position by willing arms, without suffering excruciating pain.

"Yes, I can walk; I have walked about the rooms today, the first time in forty-seven years," said Mrs. Hasam joyfully to a reporter. "I hope it is a final and complete recovery, but I don't know. I may not be able to walk tomorrow.

"Of course, I firmly believe it is through a supernatural power this boon has been granted me. For a year my friends have been saying novenas for me. My recovery, I feel sure, is an answer to our prayers. I cannot believe otherwise. I hope it will be a lasting one."

DEATH FOR ELOPING.

A strange race of people, with manners and customs stranger still, lives near the coast of San Blas, Colombia, South America. To the few traders who visit the spot for cocoanuts and vegetable ivory they are known as the San Blas Indians. Of their origin and history but little can be discovered, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Although inclined to be friendly, they look with most jealous eyes upon any effort to cultivate a closer acquaintance than the necessities of trade require. No matter how many vessels may lie at anchor in the harbor, or how much trading may have been carried on during the day, every white man, at sundown, must go on board his ship, or at least leave the territory of the tribe until the following morning.

The maidens of this particular tribe are quite attractive, and many a jack tar has risked his life in the effort to win or capture a dusky bride. Love, as in other lands, occasionally overcomes all obstacles, but if the unfortunate girl is caught, or returns to her people, the punishment is death.

The young mate of an English bark, lying in the harbor, became enamored of a girl, whose home was near the beach. The mate's attentions were persistent, and his love was secretly returned.

One night, just before the ship was to sail, the Indian maiden secreted her sailor boy in the thickest until after dark, when they stole a canoe and started to paddle out to the vessel. But an awful tropical storm arose, which caused the eloping couple to lose their bearings and only with difficulty did they manage to keep afloat. When morning dawned, they were washed ashore almost exausted.

The captain of the bark, anticipating trouble, sent a boat's crew ashore with a rescue party. A demand was made for the prisoner, whereupon the mate was released, but the girl was held for the death sentence.

Finding arguments useless the desperate youth, with a few sailors at his back, made a rush to rescue his sweetheart, and had almost accomplished it when he was struck down by a spear, thrust from the hands of the girl's father.

MENELIK'S SMOKE.

Emperor Menelik has entirely forbidden tobacco, which has raised so great a clamor as to give pause even to an absolute ruler, says the London Daily Mail. It is whispered that the reason for the prohibition rises from the fact that one day, seeing some Englishmen with their pipes and general air of well-being, he decided to try tobacco for himself. He borrowed a pipe and some very strong tobacco—it must have been Italian—and began. Since then even the odor of the weed recalls those moments of terrible suffering. Hence the prohibition!

IT LOOKS BRIGHTER

Lumbermen Find Outlook Considerably Better Than a Few Weeks Ago.

IS AFTER STUFF, TOO

Southwest Inquiring For Stuff In This Market---Rains Will Help Some.

The announcement that sales of lumber made to Eastern buyers by manufacturers here is a pleasing one to the lumbermen at Duluth and at all places where the Eastern market is depended on to take the output. The men who have been firm all along and have predicted that the East would have to come to it and buy lumber at the prices demanded see in this the confirmation of their judgment. No very great movement is expected for some time, however, and it is not anticipated that buying will become general for a few weeks.

One of the lumbermen who has been particularly firm and who has insisted that if the head of the lakes manufacturers would stand firm they would get their price, said yesterday that the situation is better for the manufacturers now than it has been. The Southwest is beginning to inquire for lumber in this market and is paying good prices for what it is taking. One mill has already sold half of its output of Norway pine to Southwestern points, and will sell the balance there, and the prices are just as good as they could get down the lakes, in fact even better. The only difference is that the stuff has to be shipped in car lots instead of in vessels, but the firm finds that the higher price it can get more than makes up the cost of handling. For instance, it has been getting nearly $1 a thousand more than it got down the lakes for the same lumber, while the additional cost of handling does not run much over 25 cents. This same man said that in a few days there have been inquiries for about 100 cars of white pine from the Southwest, and that he has no doubt that the demand from that section will become general.

The Southwest, which means the territory below Minneapolis, will undoubtedly have a large shortage of lumber. The mills at Minneapolis are all closed, and those on the Mississippi below there are not running. The shortage in logs is general throughout the white pine district. The Iowa mills, those at Davenport and Dubuque, get most of their lumber from the Upper Mississippi. A short time ago they made very large purchases of timber up there and have been logging heavily. These logs are hung up. The reduction in the cut will be very large and the supply of lumber will have to come from somewhere else. This is where the Duluth market will come in, if the manufacturers here can be persuaded to enter that field. They will not be anxious to do so, of course, for it means more trouble and more risk. Their sales will be more scattered and the danger of losses will be greater, but it would probably be considered better than to cut prices.

A few days ago The Herald said that the claim that the flooding of the Cloquet and St. Louis rivers had brought down 40,000,000 feet of logs was not believed by lumbermen, and that the amount was probably not more than half that. It is learned now that the amount hardly reached 20,000,000.

The rains of this week will help matters considerably, but there has not been enough. The ground is very dry and a great deal of the rain soaks in instead of running off into the streams, as it would if the ground were well supplied with moisture. The Cloquet river will be benefited more than others, for the reason that the dams there are better and more water can be stored. The freshet was enough to bring down about 10,000,000 feet, according to some estimates. The Nemadji river will have to have a great deal more rain before it will be benefited much. The dams on that stream are much smaller and the storage capacity is very small.

Wagner Begins a Suit.

William A. Wagner, of Duluth, better known as "Al" Wagner, has begun suit in the United States court in St. Paul against Joseph Posch, of St. Paul, to recover $10,000 for an infringement of a patent on a beer faucet. Mr. Wagner is the inventor, and the faucet, which is being manufactured in Cleveland, is yielding him quite a revenue from royalties. He claims that Posch has been making them without permission and selling them for $4 when the authorized manufacturers' price is $7.50.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The American civil engineers in England were shown over Windsor castle yesterday afternoon. After tea, the queen drove in the grounds and, at her special request, the American visitors were presented to her at her carriage by Sir Douglass Fox, the president of the British organization.

M. B. Penkert, of Rock Island, Ill., chairman of the national committee of the United Christian party, announces that the committee has chosen Francis E. Clark, president of the Christian Endeavor Society of the United States, as candidate for president, and Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, for vice president.

Count Von Zeppelin's airship trial, which occurred at Friedrichshafen, Germany, took place with the wind at a velocity of 25 feet per second. At the height of 1260 feet the airship traveled $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles in $17\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. The apparatus for ascending and steering answered admirably until a rope became twisted in the gear and necessitated ending the trip.

The Chancellor cigar is 10 cents' worth of satisfaction; the Corona 5 cents' worth.

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of neglecting your blood. When impurities manifest themselves in eruptions or when disordered conditions of stomach, kidneys, liver or bowels appear, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will make pure, live blood, and put you in good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Keep the System Toned up in Summer Time!

Blatz Malt=Vivine

(a non-intoxicating malt extract) is recommended by the medical profession as a most ***exhilarating and strengthening tonic.***

—ALL DRUGGISTS—

Prepared by Blatz Brewing Co. Milwaukee.

RELIEF FUND.

The Statement of Treasurer Shows More Than $3000 Collected For Virginia.

The report of Hansen E. Smith of the Virginia Relief committee shows nearly all of the subscriptions to the fund paid at the present time. The amount outstanding is $263.50. The money is being expended under the direction of the committee and N. J. Miller is the man who is looking after it for the committee. At first the expenditures were for relief in the way of supplies but now the money is being put into building material which is greatly needed for the town is badly crowded. The work of building is progressing well and the town is again taking on the appearance of a city. The report is as follows:

Subscriptions previously published	$3,275 36	
Subscriptions have been received since list was published, as follows:		
Retail Grocers' association, by Bert Holcomb, secretary	69 50	
Clark L. Ring, trustee for Merrill & Ring Lumber company	50 00	
Dewey Camp Royal Neighbors, by Viletta L. Rankin, receiver	5 00	
James Dingwall	5 00	
Bishop McGolrick, for a friend	5 00	
Henry S. Mahon, for a friend	5 00	
Walter Ayres	5 00	
L. R. Bondy	1 00	
Subscriptions paid	$3,148 36	
Subscriptions unpaid	263 50	
Total subscriptions	$3,411 86	$3,411 86

In addition, O'Leary & Bowser, of New Duluth, sent in $28 worth of shoes, which were forwarded with the first car and were greatly needed. A box of mackintoshes was received from the Gately Supply company, and three boxes of millinery goods from Mme. Beuglet. Besides this, there were numerous other goods sent in by various parties, all of which were duly appreciated. It would take too much space to enumerate in detail all the parties who sent in goods.

Among those who did active work in securing subscriptions was A. R. Macfarlane. His name was omitted from the last published list. The other working members of the committee were David T. Adams, chairman; Hansen Smith, treasurer; Nicholas J. Miller, secretary; George H. Crosby, William C. Sherwood, Ward Ames, William Buchanan, Bishop McGolrick, Byron G. Segog and A. Lofgren.

OLD NEPTUNE'S ONLY CIRCUS.

Educated Sea Lions and Seals at the Forepaugh-Sells Circus.

Highly trained wild and domestic quadrupeds are justly regarded as essential attractions to tented exhibitions, and the great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Bros.' menageries, circuses and hippodromes, which are to make their united appearance at Duluth on Monday, July 9, are not only notably strong in this arenic department, but the training genius at their command has enlisted the amphibious services of educated sea lions and seals in amazing and amusing the public, and this, too, for the first and only time in show annals. To Capt. Woodward belongs the credit of having, with inexhaustible skill, patience and kindness, brought these strange, timid and terrestrially most clumsy Arctic amphibia to a perfection of novel performances, apparently impossible to creatures with nothing but clumsy, slippery flippers to supply the place of hands and feet. The result proved a continuous and lucrative triumph in New York city, and has been generally exploited by the press as in every way a most original and interesting success. Capt. Woodward's singular and sagacious pupils will be found incredibly proficient as soldiers, musicians, ball players, mimics, instrumental and banded soloists and ocean singers, and their huge leader, "Leo," the only marine clown, is a damp prodigy as a unique fun-maker. It is the kind of show to surprise and entertain everybody and to immensely tickle the children.

Fables of the Rail---IV.

One night an Editor was riding in the Day Coach for Obvious reasons, and he was trying to Write a Leader for the next Issue of his paper. The light was Thin and the Editor Strained his eyes so Badly that he had to Turn over his Plant to the Lamp doctor and quit Knocking for a living. But he was able thereafter to see his finish.

Moral—This would not have happened if he had ridden on a North-Western Line train, because they are the most brilliantly illuminated trains in the World.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 9; Chicago, 8.

At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Buffalo, 2.

At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 4; Kansas City, 2.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Indianapolis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 1.

At Chicago—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 3.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 10; New York, 8.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Chicago	65	39	26	.600
Milwaukee	64	37	27	.578
Indianapolis	59	33	26	.559
Cleveland	61	32	29	.523
Minneapolis	65	31	34	.477
Kansas City	68	32	36	.471
Detroit	62	26	36	.419
Buffalo	64	24	40	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	55	35	20	.636
Philadelphia	57	32	25	.561
Pittsburg	60	32	28	.533
Cincinnati	58	29	29	.500
Chicago	59	29	30	.432
Boston	56	27	29	.482
St. Louis	54	24	30	.444
New York	55	19	36	.315

TO MAKE THE LEVY

County Commissioners and County Auditor Have a Busy Month Ahead.

THE TAX ASSESSMENT

To Fix That Next Monday---Board of Equalization a Week Later.

The members of the board of county commissioners and the county auditor have a busy month ahead of them, after they get through celebrating the Fourth and the circus get away from town. The first work will be at the meeting of the county board next Monday, when, in addition to the routine business, the law requires that the levy for taxes for county purposes shall be made. After that, one week later, the county board and the county auditor will form the board of equalization, and that will be a busy session also.

The July meeting is one of two that the law requires each year, and it is required in order that the levy may be made at that time. County Auditor Halden's force is engaged in getting up a statement of expenses of the county for the last half of 1899 and the first half of 1900, which is to be used in enabling the board to get at the amount of the levy that will be necessary.

As The Herald has stated before, it will not be necessary to make much of a levy. If the amount of money on hand could be apportioned from the general fund, in which most of it is located, into the funds, there would be no necessity of making any levy at all. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the board can do this or not. Some claim that when money is once put into a fund it cannot be removed therefrom except for the legitimate purposes for which the fund is levied. For instance, it would be impossible to take money out of the general fund, where there is a surplus, and use it for road purposes, though there is an overdraft in the road fund.

On the other hand, it is claimed that the general fund has much more money than there is any use for. It is not the purpose of taxation to accumulate funds beyond the needs of government, and therefore it is urged that it will be proper to remove the surplus from the general fund and apply it to the other funds. In such a case, there will be no need for any levy, for there is ample funds in the general fund for all county purposes. This question will have to be settled before the board can make much progress, and it will be submitted to County Attorney Phelps.

If he holds that the general fund cannot be drawn upon for other than general purposes, then the board will need make no levy for general purposes, but it will have to make small levies in other funds. County Auditor Halden, is in favor of a levy of only half a mill, if any at all is necessary, divide equally between the road and poor funds.

Just like finding it—

PAVILION!

Valentine Stock Company

got 'em talking—can't keep 'em away.

Big display of Fireworks Tonight.

Go where the crowds go.

THE OMAHA CHANGES.

William Bennett Takes Charge of the Superior Division.

William Bennett, assistant superintendent of the newly created Wisconsin division of the Omaha road, has arrived at Superior and will be located there permanently. He is in charge of the Itasca headquarters of the Omaha system. Itasca is, however, no longer headquarters for the northern division for that division is no more. It has been consolidated with the eastern division, and the headquarters are now at St. Paul. Walter C. Winter is now superintendent of the new division. This will not, as has been reported, make any considerable difference with the Itasca office. It will take away a few clerks, including Chief Clerk F. H. Scanlan and Chief Train Dispatcher Feeley. So far as the amount of business actually handled is concerned there will be no difference, but the orders for the division will not now emanate from Itasca. On account of the changes in Minnesota, T. W. Kennedy, formerly of Superior, is made an assistant superintendent, with headquarters at St. James, Minn.

To Test the Pipe.

Superior people have for a long time been having a great time over the intake pipe through which the water supply of that city is drawn. Does it leak, or does it not, is the question. Thursday afternoon the council of that city is going to make a personal investigation, and invites all the people of the city to be on hand. The company will at that time make a test of the intake pipe for the benefit of the council especially. It is claimed that the pipe is practically tight—that it does not leak any more than a new one would. The council wished to see for itself whether this is true. When a test was made last week it was estimated that the amount of water that came through after the valves had been closed on the point would all come through a three-quarters of an inch pipe under a no greater pressure.

Want to feel good in Hot Weather

Eat... Grape-Nuts

there's a reason.

NO CONTRACTS.

People Must Buy Coal Outright Again This Year---Price Now Low.

Instead of going down, as the price of coal usually does, during the summer months, it may be expected to go up. The price to retailers has already been advanced 25 cents per ton, and it is expected that an advance to the consumer will follow. Coal men say that prices will not get any lower this summer than they are now, and that people will make no mistake in getting their winter's stock of coal in now. The price, however, is not much less than it was last winter. During the winter nut coal was $7.25 and egg and stove coal were $7. Now all three are selling at $6.50, and this is the price that coal men say will be the best people will get this summer. Cargo pea coal is now $5.75.

An increase in the price of coal at this time of the year is unprecedented, and it indicates higher prices before winter. Coal men who are close to the sources of the raise say that the country's prosperity is the cause of the raise. He says that factories are operating to the extent of their capacity and buying more coal than they have for years at this season. There is also a strong foreign demand, it is said. The fact that furnaces all over the country are closing does not seem to affect the advance.

In laying in a stock of coal now the people of Duluth will have to reckon with the rule adopted by the local coal companies last fall, which is still in effect. This is to the effect that the only way to lay in a stock of coal and take advantage of the present prices is to pay down on the counter the full price of all the coal one wants, and have it delivered. The old system of making contracts under which the purchaser paid for the coal as he got it at such prices as the contract called for has been done away with. This would make it somewhat difficult for people with limited storage capacity to get in a supply large enough to last all summer and all winter.

Fireworks at the Pavilion.

This is gala day on the hill and tonight there will be fireworks galore. Manager Kusell has laid in a big stock of excitements and intends to give his patrons a regular old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration to which all are invited. In the theater the Valentine Stock company will present for the first time during this engagement the great success "The Crust of Society," in which they have made an unquestionable hit. The play will be repeated Thursday, Friday and Saturday matinee, the all too brief engagement closing Saturday night with "All the Comforts of Home."

Manager Kusell would like very much to be able to keep the Valentine Stock company here for a longer period as their success this week shows what the public wants. Unfortunately for Mr. Kusell the Valentine company has contracted to play Winnipeg and then return to the Twin Cities, but it goes without saying that should Mr. Kusell be able to induce this company to come back to Duluth he and they will reap a rich harvest, and the public be correspondingly pleased.

A Pleasing Entertainment.

A large audience was present at the Fourth of July entertainment given last evening at Catholic Association hall. The program was a pleasing one and the numbers were entirely satisfactory to the audience if the applause was any indication. There were songs by Miss Decker, of Denver; Mrs. James McAuliffe and Miss Farrell. J. R. McKinnon gave a recitation and Miss Lynn gave a piano solo. A farce, "Per Telephone," was given, with Miss Kennedy, Miss McNulty, Miss Stringer, H. Allan and Harry Carroll in the cast.

The Library Report.

During the month of June the public library had a large increase in its circulation over the same month last year, the increase reaching 2000 books. The report of the month shows the following:

Total circulation	6299
Average daily	242
Greatest number any day	458
Least number any day	167
Books in circulation	1592
Cards issued	165
Books repaired	283
Notices sent	83
New books added	246

Closing Its Mines.

The Republic Iron and Steel company, like the other iron corporations of the country, is curtailing in view of the depressed condition of the market. It has in part closed the Cambria and Lillie mines which it operates at Negaunee, Mich., and also the Victoria mine at Virginia. The Franklin mine, another of its properties at Virginia, has had its force reduced. It is not known whether the Franklin will continue to operate, but the Victoria will not be opened again this year.

DEAL IS CLOSED.

Transfer of St. Paul & Duluth Is Completed.

New York, July 4.—Henry W. Cannon, Daniel S. Lamont and Charles S. Day, the committee of the syndicate which conducted the purchase and the transfer of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad to the Northern Pacific announce that the work of the syndicate is closed. The proceeds of the sale of the St. Paul & Duluth to the Northern Pacific have been deposited, less expenses, with the Manhattan Trust company of New York. Each holder of common stock was permitted to subscribe pro-rata to the underwriting syndicate. Only one assessment was called and that has been returned with interest. Holders of the syndicate's certificates will receive as their share of the proceeds of the sale the installment paid upon said certificate in each case, and a sum equal to 31 per cent of the full amount subscribed.

LOSSES IN AFRICA.

Return of British Casualties During the Boer War.

London, July 4.—The war office yesterday issued a return of the British casualties in South Africa since the beginning of the war. The loss, exclusive of the sick and wounded have been 29,706, of which the killed in action were 254 officers and 21,403 non-commissioned officers and men, died of wounds, 70 officers and 615 non-commissioned officers and men; missing and prisoners, 65 officers and 2,624 non-commissioned officers and men; died of disease, 133 officers and 4204 non-commissioned officers and men; invalided home, 844 officers and 18,433 non-commissioned officers and men.

INVENTOR DICKENSON DEAD.

New York, July 4.—Charles Wesley Dickinson, inventor of the gometric lathe, which has made successful counterfeiting of bank notes impossible, is dead at his home in Belleville, N. J., aged 77 years.

Sale of Odds and Ends..

OUR immense spring trade has left us with a great and varied stock of Odds and Ends (from one to five yards in length) in all sorts of Drapery Goods, including Drapery Silks, China Silks, Satin Damasks, Brocatelles, French Lampas and Tapestries; Silkolines and Art Denims in great variety. Also an assorted stock of Drapery Fringe, slightly damaged, will be sold at less than cost. Undoubtedly this is a rare chance to beautify your homes with Furniture, Coverings, Fancy Pillows, Screens or any Fancy Work at merely nominal expense. Space limits us to only a few items in the long list.

Lot of Ends of 45c, 50c and 60c China Silks, for—per yard	30c
Lot of Ends of 75c, 85c and $1.00 China Silks for—per yard	50c
Silkolines, the 20c kind, for—per yard	10c
$2.00, $2.25, $2.50 Tapestries for—per yard	$1.25
Japanese and Scotch Crepe at—per yard	One-Half Price
Short lengths of Silk Damask at less than cost.	
Lot of Filled Screens and Screen Frames, running in price from	$1.00 to $7.50

"Beats All" Down Sofa Pillows, 18 inch for 27c; 20 inch for 34c; 22 inch for 40c; 24 inch for 50c; 26 inch for 60c.

Art Velours, worth $1.25, yard	70c
"Screen" for Chambers, Dining Room and Bath Room Windows, yard	5c
Sateens, best quality, yard	18c
Figured Silk Velours, cost $2.85, now, yard	$1.75

New Goods Just In....

A large shipment of Portieres and Door Drapes, in all the new styles and colorings, has just been delivered to us. They will interest you—ask to see them.

Smith, Farwell & Steele Co.,

Furniture, Carpets and Drapes. 226-228 W. Superior St.

IN IRON AND STEEL

Conditions of General Collapse Continue In the Iron Trade.

STEEL MEN TO MEET

New York Conference Expected to Result In Ending Demoralization.

Cleveland, July 4.—The Iron Trade Review says: Steadily falling prices, shrinking demand and the practical abrogation of all price agreements but two have marked the iron trade of the past week. Whether any agreement, save possibly that on rails, can stand the pressure of existing conditions, is a question. A meeting of leading steel manufacturers at New York on Thursday is expected to result in action that may rapidly bring the trade to a business basis. It is recognized that formal revision of prices do not meet the case and large and powerful producers whose plans are only partly occupied are now likely to follow the promptings of their necessities rather than continue agreements that are such only in name.

Merchant producers of Bessemer pig iron, through their executive committee, put themselves in line with events by deciding to name no more prices except on business offered, and it is probable the $20 Pittsburg price would be cut $2 or $3—in fact, whatever price will meet conditions existing when buyers are ready, is likely to be made.

eMantime, with only four valley furnaces now shipping iron, the only thing ahead of the trade appears to be a general shut down of furnaces in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. It is expected that within the next three months the rate of production will be less than half what it is today, a number of furnaces being already out to remain idle through the summer and early fall. Furnaces in other parts of the country are closing down in view of the accenting of unfavorable conditions in the past week, it being estimated that twenty-five or thirty are now idle that were active on June 1. The process is still going on and there is evident need that it shall go further, particularly with so large a proportion of finishing mills idle. On June 30, all the puddling furnaces and bar iron, tin plate and sheet mills governed by the Amalgamated association scale closed down. There is no agreement on any scale as yet and negotiations will not be resumed in any case until next week. Conditions have changed so rapidly since the wage convention of the workmen, that a basis that might have even seemed reasonable at that time would be unjust under the present business and the outlook.

While the mill shut-downs affect the Bessemer and forge iron, the producers of foundry iron report practically no new business and a greater disposition to hold up shipments on contracts. In Cincinnati, Chicago and Cleveland, the decision of the foundrymen to discontinue with July 1 the payment of the advance of 10 cents made on May 1 to continue sixty days, has resulted in no strikes as yet save in Cleveland; but with old contracts for castings expiring July 1, and few new ones made, the consumption of foundry iron through the summer will be light compared with last year's.

$4.30 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Return Via Eastern Minnesota Ry.

Account Meeting Sangerfest Society. Eastern Minnesota will sell round trip tickets at one fare for 11:15 p. m. train, July 5th, and 1:30 p. m. train, July 6th, good returning to and including July 9th. Ticket office, No. 432 West Superior street, and Union depot.

TORNADO IN IOWA.

Much Damage Done In the Northwestern Section.

Sioux City, Iowa, July 4.—A small tornado struck Orange City yesterday. It took the roof off the city hall, three blocks west it moved H. R. Hinsburger's house six feet off its foundation and almost wrecked A. W. Lehr's and P. J. Deckruff's houses. The roof was taken off the residence of C. Hosper. John Laukemet's house was damaged. No casualties. South of Sheldon at William Oldenkamp's place three of their children were injured. At William Sultz's place, southwest of town, and Steufelt's, southeast of town, outbuildings were demolished and considerable damage done to stock. Crops will suffer severely by the damage done by the storm.

The advantage of smoking Chancellor cigars lies in the fact that you can always get them, and they are always right.

STEEL COMBINE

Success of the Crucible Steel Company Combine Is Now Assured.

New York, July 4.—The Herald says the Crucible Steel company, of America, is progressing rapidly towards its formation. On Monday the directors of the Benjamin Atha and Illingsworth company, of Harison, N. J., which was the last of the important companies to hold out, met in Newark and decided to grant the promoters an option on their crucible and open hearth plant and cast their fortunes with the other concerns.

The new company will have an authorized capital of $50,000,000 divided equally into common and 7 per cent cumulative preferred shares, and its organization is looked for within thirty days. Its organization will be on the same lines as the American Sheet Steel company.

The new company will control 90 per cent of the output of crucible steel made in the United States, and will combine thirteen companies.

HEARST'S PAPER.

The New Chicago Afternoon American and Its Forthcoming Debut.

Chicago, Ill., July 4.—W. R. Hearst will superintend the publication of his afternoon paper, Hearst's Chicago American, from apartments on the top floor of the American building. The remainder of the building at No. 214 Madison street will be devoted to the publishing and editorial departments of the paper. Mr. Hearst proposes to personally guide his new venture for several months after its start this week, and to that end he will eat and sleep within hearing of the presses. It is his intention to see the first copy of each edition of the paper that issues from the presses.

The single task of looking over each of the issues will be a gigantic one. When occasion demands, the first edition of the American will be printed at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and the last regular evening extra will be shot off the folders at 9:30 o'clock at night, or later. Between these extremes there are apt to be all sorts of editions, extra, extra-extra, morning extra, late morning extra, noon extra, afternoon extra, 3 o'clock, 5 o'clock sporting extra, evening extra, and night extra, besides several other kinds of extras, of which Chicagoans have never heard. In New York at one time Mr. Hearst's Evening Journal ran so many extras that even the originating powers of its staff gave out, and in place of names, numbers had to be employed to distiguish the editions. If report has it truly, the extras one day numbered more than fifty.

"I thing the Democrats have a splendid chance of winning in the coming campaign," says he. "I believe we will carry the state of New York. It is naturally a Democratic state, and with the party united and enthusiastic I think New York will go Democratic. I believe that Kentucky and Maryland will also go Democratic. Bryan may lose the few electoral votes he got in the Coast states but they cannot change the result. If he carries New York, Kentucky and Maryland, he will be elected.

"I do not believe it is necessary for a New York man to be nominated for the vice presidency by the Democrats in order to carry the state, and I know of no movement among the Democrats of the state to bring the nomination to New York. Personally, I favor no one for the nomination, and I think the New York Democrats will be satisfied with any strong candidate.

The 5-storied American building on Madison street with its glaring, white front, and "Hearst's Chicago American," spelled out in gilt letters six feet high, attracts considerable attention. The location was not altogether a matter of choice. If he had not been in a hurry he would have rented the property of the board of education at the Northwest corner of State and Monroe streets and erected a skyscraper. But is was just 4 p. m. on May 20 that Mr. Hearst made up his mind to publish a newspaper in Chicago in time to report the Democratic national convention. Everything about the plant has been put there since that time. The most important importations are three Hoe presses. Their combined capacity is 500,000 newspapers a day, and all of them print in four of five colors. Mr. Hearst's agents say that within seven minutes after the forms have been lowered to the stereotypers they can have the newspaper on the street.

It is said that the editorial force will number eighty-five, and that it will be divided into three shifts of eight hours each. James Swinnerton, Homer Davenport, and F. Opper, cartoonists, will be attached to the American.

PORTO RICAN BUDGET.

Estimated Receipts and Expenditures For Ensuing Year.

San Juan, P. R., July 4.—The insular budget for 1900-1901 is published. The estimated receipts based on last year are said to be $2,014,608, and the expenditures $1,984,645. The salaries of the governor's office amount to $10,040; the secretary's, $425870, with $7000 incidentals; insular police, 550 men, $203,850; attorney general, $415,560; judiciary, United States district, supreme and five municipal officers, $167,900; contingent expenses, $194,420; board of prison control, $103,284; commission expenses, $194,420; board of prison control, $103,284; commission to compile and revise the laws, $23,000; treasurer's office, $35,740; collectors of internal revenue, $37,000; internal revenue agents and tax examiners, $23,800; auditor's office, $27,640; printing office, $22,616; interior office, $20,400; public works, salaries, $331,574; roads, $112,700; public buildings, $32,200, including $10,500 for a mansion and incidentals; totalling $479,974; board of charity, $4,104,664; board of health, $11,104; education, unitemized, $400,000; salaries of the members of the legislature, not including executives, $101,500; office of the commissioner of claims, $2900. The above passed the council June 28 unanimously, unread, subject to the ratification of the legislature.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Liberty Cap.

This popular 5-cent cigar is now made by Claveaux & Co. and is better than ever. Sold by all dealers.

Fourth of July Excursions.

One fare for round trip on Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, July 3 and 4. Return limits, July 5, inclusive.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

Camp Meeting at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

LOW RATES VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

On July 5 to 16, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell low rate excursion tickets to Mountain Lake Park, Md., account above occasion.

Tickets will be good for return until July 20, 1900.

For further information, call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES TO CINCINNATI, O., JULY 10, 11 AND 12, VIA WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

For further particulars, call and see us at 430 West Superior street.

W. M. STEPHENSON, General Manager.

35,000 SOUVENIR OF DULUTH.

"Last of the Great Scouts"

By Helen Cody Wetmore, of Duluth. Illustrated by Frederic Remington and E. W. Deming.

Duluth Press Publishing Co., Publishers.

BICYCLE BRAKE!

Simple in construction, perfect in action, insures safety, can be attached to any bicycle, combined with lock and coasters.

Chas. Sansam, Sole agent for Duluth, West Duluth and the Superiors. Confectioner and newsdealer, 503 East Fourth street, Duluth. Write for circulars.

WITH BOOM AND SIZZ

First Day of the Democratic Convention Opens With Patriotic Uproar.

HALL IS GORGEOUS

Interior a Brilliant Spectacle of Color Arranged In Artistic Devices.

Kansas City, July 4.—It is the Fourth of July and the opening day of the national convention. After all the heat and turmoil of preparation, the day is here, all roads lead to the convention hall, where, at 12 o'clock, Chairman Jones of the national committee, calls the convention to order.

Throughout the night there has been no sleep, for the sky has been lucid and the sound deafening from rockets and cannon and every conceivable device for demonstration, and with the daylight the shock has increased into one long continued roar, in which the patriotism of the day and the enthusiasm of the party are blended. The eat is still intense, and the brisk breeze does not relieve the oppressiveness of the day.

Early in the day the crowds began to turn toward Convention hall, and all the approaches to the vast edifice were filled with an eager and excited throng, surging toward the many entrances and seeking to gain early admission to the building. With them came bands, marching clubs and drum corps, and to the confusion of their crash and hurrah was added the constant crack, boom, sizz of bombs and crackers as the convention enthusiasts and the small boy vied with each other in celebrating the day.

The surrounding streets presented the appearance of a state fair under full headway, with scores of tents and improvised restaurants, giving evidence that a good share of this sweltering mass which has descended upon the town is living upon sandwiches and lemonade.

A huge tent, large enough to accommodate a two-ring circus, spreads its white wings opposite the main entrance to the building, and dispenses foaming beverages to the weary and thirsty wayfarer, while next door a huge sheet poster announces that the "long horned champion steer of Kansas" can be seen inside.

Further away there are evidences of the desolation left by the great fire which swept away the Convention hall just three months ago today, here the tall spire of a church with the chancel a mass of ruins, and there the debris of a school house, only the dignified facade remaining. The convention hall itself, at first glance, looks crude and imperfect, but this is only in its external ornamentation of cornice and column. The substantial elements of the structure are complete, ready to house the delegates and the legion of onlookers in one of the most perfect convention halls ever offered to the gathering of a great party.

Squads of policemen were early on the grounds keeping back the crowds and maintaining quiet. There was little disorder, however, for the crowds were good-natured and their patriotism was tempered with discretion. It was noticeable that a very considerable portion of the gathering throngs were made up of women, who profited by the warm day to put on their gayest raiment, thus adding another element of color and beauty to the blaze of bunting everywhere apparent.

Inside the convention hall the officials were early on hand to make final preparation. The sergeant-at-arms gave a closing drill to the 300 ushers under his direction, showing that they performed their duties with precision. The door-keepers, messengers and pages were likewise drilled in their several duties, and all was made ready for the rush soon to occur.

The interior of the building presented a gorgeous spectacle of color, alike a tribute to the patriotic sentiment of the day and to the party about to assemble in convention. The display of flags, bunting and shields is quite effective, but here and there is too great a spread and tangle of steel to be subdued by patriotic devices. The great steel roof, supported by massive girders, is partly obscured by flags looped into rosettes. The same scheme of flag rosettes makes a rim of color for the gallery, forty feet above, sweeping entirely around the hall. Lower down, the front of another gallery is flaming with the coats of arms of forty-six states and territories, with here and there long streamers caught up into bows and rosettes, while just back of the platform is a box bearing a red, white and blue inscription of the "New York High School Boys."

But the eye leaves these details of color and rests on the ten magnificent American flags, each thirty-seven feet long, which are canopied from the top of the building to the sides, two of these monster emblems flanking the chairman's platform like the wings of a stage. In the center of these what an opportunity is afforded for a coup d'oeil in this scheme of color, with the portrait of the party's idol and coming nominee; but, strangely, it is not here, and Chief Decorator Baker explains that the national committee has forbidden the hanging of portraits of any living men.

The auditorium is shaped like a great bowl, with the presiding officer almost in the center, while the seats rise tier on tier on every side, back to the remotest corner of the building. In the hollow of this bowl, the real business is to be done, for here the delegates and alternates are seated and the platform is located. The area for delegates is paved with stone, so there will be no sound of shuffling feet. The seats are arranged in a great oval, the side toward the platform. The folding chairs for the delegates and alternates make a little lake of yellow in the bottom of this bowl, marked here and there by the tall standards indicating the various state delegations.

Raised about two feet above this arc, the platform juts out into the lake of yellow like some cape in the sea. The platform is flanked on either side by the rows of press seats, stretching back 200 feet in either direction.

The platform itself presents evidence of elegance, even gorgeousness, and is far more elaborate than the counterpart at Philadelphia. Beneath the chairman's feet stretches a rich Turkish rug of crimson hue, while a great leathern seat is ready to accommodate the man who holds the gavel. Instead of a table before him, the gavel is to fall upon a strange wooden pedestal, similar to those used in supporting a catafalque. The secretary of the convention has another raised platform, with a huge chair of leathern elegance, while the lesser officials, clerks and stenographers have the usual spread of pine before them. Altogether the arrangements are admirable in their detail and combine to give the most perfect machinery for the transaction of the business of the convention.

At 10:30 o'clock, the streets surrounding Convention hall was densely packed and every minute added hundreds more to the eager, surging mass. Lines of cables had to be thrown around the building, ten feet from the wall, to keep back the throng, and within this area policemen maintained a clear space, while the tide of humanity pressed up to the cables and threatened to take the building by storm.

The doors were not opened until late, as door-keepers were being drilled, and there was no relief for the waiting multitude. Inside the building, officials were shouting orders to their armies of attendants, pages and messengers were being sent to their stations, and the last details of preparation was being executed.

At 10:45, several of the doors were opened, and the great sweep of seats began to be dotted with groups of spectators. Soon, the aisles leading from the public entrances became moving currents of men and women, hurrying to the points of vantage. Gradually the huge circle took on motion, animation, color and the hum of many voices echoed through the hall. An unusual number of ladies was in the assemblage. Their bright summer dresses and hats vying with the splendor of the decorations. It was evidently a free and easy gathering, for a large proportion of the men divested themselves of their coats, and sat in shirt sleeves, mopping their shining faces and wielding palm leaf fans.

The state delegations were slow in putting in an appearance, and at 11 o'clock the North Dakota contingent was the only one within the area reserved for delegates. From that time on, however, they began coming, singly and in pairs, and occasionally in full delegations. But there was little opportunity heralding their arrival, as they were emptied through tunnels into delegates area, giving the crowd little chance to recognize the well-known faces. The leaders, however, were not among the early arrivals and the spectators looked in vain for the conspicuous figures of the party. Shortly after 11 o'clock, the Third Missouri band, of Kansas City, forty-five pieces, broke out with a lively and inspiring air, which brought a cheer from the crowd, but it remained for the strains of "Dixie" to call forth the first real demonstration of convention hosts, cheer after cheer ringing through the building as the well known strains came to a close.

Among the early arrivals who appeared on the platform were Senator-elect Joe Blackburn, Governor Beckham and former Governor McCreary of Kentucky. They were given a cordial reception. They remained on the platform only a few minutes, afterwards taking their seats among the delegates.

At 11:10 the band threw inspiration and patriotic fervor into the assembled hosts by playing the "Star Spangled Banner." As the strains of the patriotic air rang through the great hall, hundreds of the auditors rose and remained standing throughout the inspiring air's rendition. Even the national banners, which everywhere were arranged in gorgeous festoons over the steel frame work of the building seemed to flutter gaily in response to the music.

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, from Washington, faultlessly attired, entered the hall and was accorded a cordial reception of applause.

When the Hawaiian delegation entered the building, at 11:30, headed by Prince David, a member of the royal family of the Hawaiian islands, the members were greeted with applause. Closely following them came Senator Daniels of Virginia, making his way slowly through the crowds on crutches. As the crowds recognized him they broke into cheers and applause.

Governor Benton McMillan, who would not permit his name to be used as a candidate for vice president, and Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, who is slated for permanent chairman, entered the hall together, the governor appearing particularly cool in the sweltering heat in a white linen suit and a Panama hat. As usual, Mr. Richardson was attired in sombre black.

As the hour of noon approached, the time at which the convention was to be called to order, people poured into the hall in living streams. With confusion comparatively slight, the immense concourse was seated. Before the hour of noon was reached nearly every delegate was seated and the 11,000 seats in the hall were filled.

THE 'PHONE IS BUSY.

Long Distance Instrument at Bryan's Home Worked Hard.

Lincoln, Neb., July 4.—The long distance telephone between Kansas City and Lincoln is being overworked. Until late last night, Mr. Bryan has been in constant communication over the long distance. From Kansas City and all over the country, came calls proffering advice and news. The Lincoln contingent has dwindled down to Mr. Bryan himself it is true and—at that distance he is able to dominate the proceedings, he is doing so gracefully and without sign of friction.

Mr. Bryan will spend the entire day at his home. He summoned the telegraphers who are to furnish him details from the convention from the wires run into his house to be on hand an hour before the convention meets, prepared for work. Mr. Bryan has extended no special invitations to friends to discuss with him the proceedings as they come over the wires, but he notified the newspaper men they were welcome to join him and share in the news at their pleasure. If Mr. Bryan goes to Kansas City as asked by the national committee, he will start probably in time tomorrow to make his address the same day. Mr. Bryan has not even said he will go, but the belief is that he will return almost immediately, ahead of the crowd which is coming to Lincoln when the convention is over.

With his nomination a foregone conclusion, local speculation as to his plan of campaign is almost as keen as that over the wording of the platform or his running mate. That he will remain at home much more than he did four years ago is regarded as certain, but that it will be an exclusively front porch campaign is doubted.

There will be fireworks at the Bryan home this evening and Mr. Bryan will assist in exploding them, providing there is no night session of the convention.

FOR THE FOURTH.

Lincoln, Neb., July 4.—Mr. Bryan has given out the following as the political sentiment for the Fourth of July:

"The campaign of 1896 brought out the greatest discussion of an economic subject this country has seen for a generation. The campaign of 1900 will involve not only economic questions but political questions reaching down to the fundamental principles of government. In 1896, we were discussing the wrongs of men. This year, we shall not only discuss the wrongs but the rights of men."

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, July 4.—Morning game:

		R	H	E
Detroit	1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	6	5
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	3	2

Batteries: Miller and McAllister; Amole and Speer.

Minneapolis, July 4.—Morning game: Minneapolis, 5; Chicago, 6.

Kansas City, July 4.—Morning game:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	1	4	1
Milwaukee	2	9	0

Cleveland, July 4.—Morning game:

	R.	H.	E
Cleveland	5	8	1
Indianapolis	2	7	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—The Pittsburgs defeated Boston in the morning game, hitting Willis hard for five innings. Cuppy then relieved him and prevented the locals from scoring during the remainder of the game. Attendance, 12,000.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 x	8	10	2
Boston	3 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	6	9	4

St. Louis, July 4.—First game: Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis 5.

Chicago, July 4.—Morning game: Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 4.

Cincinnati, July 4.—Hahn and Mercier pitched well until the eighth, when Mercier let down and Cincinnati clinched the victory. Crawford's error was responsible for the visitors only run. Score, morning game:

		R	H	E
Cincinnati	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 6 x	8	9	2
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	6	2

VAN WYCK WON HERE

Van Wyck Made New York's Representative on Platform Committee.

DECLARE FOR KELLAR

New York Charities Commissioner Put Forth For Vice President.

Kansas City, July 4.—The New York delegation furnished a sensation yesterday afternoon when, after a storm session of three hours they put forth a candidate for vice president, in the person of John Kellar, commissioner, of charities of the state of New York.

This was done ater David B. Hill, of New York, had been defeated as a candidate for the New York representative of the committee on platform by August Van Wyck, and having been offered New York's endorsement for vice president and declined it. There are those in the New York delegation who believe that the delegation leaders are playing the same game that was played by the Republicans in Philadelphia when they endorsed Woodruff for vice president and that the name of Kellar is presented for the purpose of keeping the delegates from voting for any other New Yorker until they can vote either for Towne or Sulzer. Mr. Sulzer withdrew in favor of Kellar and in fact seconded the nomination which lends some color to the surmise.

Senator Murphy presided and when nominations were called for, Judge Lynn, of Rochester, arose and nominated as New York's representative on the platform Augustus Van Wyck, of Kings. He spoke briefly of Mr. Van Wick's standing in the party and his ability.

Mayor Maguire of Syracuse moved to substitute the name of David B. Hill and then the contest was begun. McGuire said that Mr. Hill had always been consistent and that his fight for any principle had always been in the open, and that he had always took a defeat loyally. It had been generally understood that Senator Hill was to be the committeeman and he for one had not heard a complaint from anybody against him.

Senator Maccaren in seconding Mr. Van Wyck said that his splendid run in New York state for governor in 1898 against a very popular candidate entitled him to consideration.

Frederick R. Schraub then spoke in favor of Hill, and was followed by Senator T. G. Grady, who said: "Is Senator Hill the only man in New York who can draw a platform? We have been told pretty well," he went on, "what the platform is to be and the New York state convention agreed to stand by it. There is little use of eloquence and they do not want eloquence. They want a man they can trust. Another proposition presented by Mr. Hill in the committee would not receive the same consideration it would if presented by a man like Judge Van Wyck. It is not eloquence or experience in platform-making that they want, but confidence. The committee would not be as susceptible to Mr. Hill as they would be to Mr. Van Wyck on any proposition of conservatism. Mr. Hill can have no complaint. He was at the head of the party as long as he chose to remain. The suggestion that he is insulted because we do not put him off the committee is ridiculous. He is at the head of the delegates at large and is consulted on all questions."

All through the controversy the ex-governor sat quietly, then he arose slowly, and facing Richard Croker, who sat in the rear of the room, said slowly and distinctly:

"There have been said some things that have seemed to be reflections upon my attitude in 1896. It should be remembered in passing such criticisms that I have always been consistently Democratic. No man has a right to question my Democracy."

At this Mr. Croker rose, saying in what was evidently intended to be a pacific tone: "I don't think anybody intended to criticise your Democracy, but it is believed as you were so strongly against the silver plank that a new man would be more acceptable." And then Mr. Croker aroused Mr. Hill by adding: "And there is no reason why you should think that the position is reserved for you."

"No, I have no such idea," answered Hill, shaking his finger across at him, "but I want you to remember that what I did and what I said in the convention in 1896 was done for the Democracy of New York state, and when I went home I stood for the ticket as you did."

"Oh, no, you did not," exclaimed Croker. "You were not heard of much during the campaign."

"Equally as much as you are when critical time arise in the party's history in the state you are living in," retorted Hill.

"You're sore," replied Croker sententiously.

"I accuse you," exclaimed Hill, "of trying to make me a vice presidential candidate against my will. I tell you now that I will not have it. You cannot humiliate me on one proposition and feed me sop on another."

He sat down, and a vote was then taken, resulting: For Van Wyck, 36; for Hill, 28; absent or not voting, 8. Senator Hill upon the announcement of the vote immediately left the room.

FANEUIL HALL.

A Ringing Call Against Prevailing Pessimisms of the Day.

Boston, July 4.—Stephen O'Meara, editor of the Boston Journal, spoke at the Fourth of July exercises at Faneuil hall today. He said in part:

"I shall speak of a public peril which is subtle, elusive and almost new. It comes from that strange and perverse spirit which leads men so to paint the past that against the pure white background of their false ideals, the present looms black and its shadows fall upon the future. It is that spirit which finds naught but decay in our laws and institutions, selfishness in public men, degeneracy in the people. It suspects the honor and decries of merit of elected leaders, contempt is the reward it gives for their finished work, derision is the aid it offers when, through doubt and discouragement, groping as men must grope yet pushing on, they save the country from new dangers or guide it to greater ends.

"But the critic is wrong and the boss is wrong. The belief which they teach in this amazing partnership, which seems to them to justify alike the fears of the critic and the cynicism of the boss, is a vicious ly false belief. The present can bear, without shame or apprehension, a scrutiny which covers as well the past of any period, the past even of the founders of the republic."

In conclusion he said: "I believe that the patriotism of the fathers is matched in the patriotism of the sons. I believe that our country, its government, its people and its public servants are wiser and stronger than ever before.

"I know that this is not the mood and these are not the words that are looked for in Faneuil hall on Independence day. I know that the easy fashion is to glorify the fathers and chide the sons. But I believe that no man in history can better bear the truth than the men whose deeds we hear commemorate. I believe that the present has a better right to justice than the past to glorification, and when the issue comes, as it has, between the dead past, with its finished work a thousand fold rewarded, and the living present, laboring under heavy burdens and wounded by slander, I stand with the present and its unborn child, the fateful future."

NEWSPAPER MEN ARRIVE.

Great Eastern Newspaper League Representatives In the City.

The special car Ralph King, loaded to the guards with representatives of the Great Eastern Newspaper league, arrived in Duluth this morning via the Great Northern railway from Minneapolis, and will remain here until and including Saturday. The papers more prominently represented in the league are the New York Sun, Philadelphia Times, Baltimore Herald and Boston Journal. The trip is being made in the interest of Western and Northwestern industrial and commercial expansion.

This tour was conceived for the purpose of gathering facts and figures concerning the condition of the West; to acquaint those of the East with the wonderful possibilities of that vast section; to truthfully portray the advantages and opportunities for capital seeking investment, and to convey to the home-seeker definite and reliable information which will prove of incalculable value to him. The party, as already announced, will remain in Duluth the rest of the week, and will gather historical and statistical information regarding the city. A meeting of citizens will be called later when the scope and purpose of the league will be set forth by General Manager C. F. King and members of the staff.

THE MANUFACTURING CENSUS.

Work of Gathering Statistics of Industries Is Under Way.

The work of taking the census statistics of the manufacturing institutions is now in progress. James Thompson has charge of the work in this county. The work of this division is fully as important, and will create quite as much interest, as that dealing with population and mortality. By it the growth of the industries of the country will be tabulated in such a way that comparison with previous decades will be possible.

The report of these special agents will show, among other things, the following:

Character of the organization, date of commencement of operation, character of business or kinds of goods manufactured, capital invested, number of proprietors, firm members or officers and the amount of their salaries, number of employes and amount of their wages, quantity and cost of materials used in manufacturing, amount of miscellaneous expenses, quantity and value of products, time in operation during census year, character and quantity of power used, character and number of machines used.

The special agents will work from eight to ten hours a day until the statistics are gathered and tabulated. They will receive $4 a day, but they are limited to thirty days for covering their territory.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist. Top floor, New Jersey.
Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup St.
Richardson Printing Co. wants work.
Dr. Morgan, osteopathist, 6-7 Mesaba block.

Kelly's hat hospital for sick hats.

The Florence Crittenton Purity Circle will meet with Mrs. Frechett, 2028 West Second street, Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Another packed house enjoyed a fine vaudeville program at the Parlor theater last evening. The many specialty features this week have proved strong drawing cards. The same bill tonight and balance of the week.

PERSONALS.

Henry D. Gee, of the grain firm of W. C. Mitchell & Co., will remove to Minneapolis, to have charge of the branch of the firm there. Mr. Gee has been on the board here for several years.

Miss Florence Lautenschlager and Miss Meta Lautenschlager have returned from a trip down the lakes.

Lieut. A. T. Abbott, of Faribault, commander of the Shattuck school corps of cadets, is in the city, visiting his son, Howard T. Abbott.

Mrs. Larkin and daughter, Miss Ethel, and Mrs. Stambaugh, of Cleveland, are guests of Col. and Mrs. T. M. Pugh. The Misses Eddy, of Fargo, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pugh, have returned.

Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Cummings, of Warwick, N. Y., are at the Spalding.

Mr. and Mrs. Conway McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hibbard, H. Patterson and Mrs. B. F. Patterson, all of Minneapolis, went out on the steamer Dixon today for the north shore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Waters, of St. Paul, are at the Spalding.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tuttle, of Minneapolis, are in the city.

J. S. Atchison and family, of Cass Lake, were guests at the St. Louis last evening.

Walter Butler came up from St. Paul last evening.

Joseph Cardle, of Cass Lake, is in the city.

E. C. Garlick, of Virginia, was at the St. Louis last evening.

S. E. Shearer, of Sidney, Ohio, is at the St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hull, of St. Paul, are at the St. Louis today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J Wilson, of St. Paul, are in the city today.

J. D. DeWolfe, advance press agent of the Forepaugh-Sells show, was here today.

F. Banstin, of Two Harbors, is in the city.

HOBOKEN FIRE HORROR.

The Bodies of Several More Victims Are Found.

New York, July 4.—Early today, in the search for victims of the North German Lloyd fire, four more bodies were found. One of them was identified as that of a longshoreman named Henry Kunz.

ROAD RACE.

Chicago's Great Bicycle Event Run Over a Fourteen-Mile Course.

Chicago, July 4.—With a clear, fast track between them and their goal, 200 starters in the fourteenth annual Pullman road race got under way today at 10:04 a. m., unofficial time.

For an hour the cyclists stood by their mounts in the sweltering sun and it was generally predicted that before the race was ended many would be overcome by the heat. One man fell off his wheel before the race began, but was gotten into shape in time to start. The mercury at the street level showed over 90 degrees.

The Pullman course laid out for today's race is fourteen miles in length, nearly two miles less than the course followed in 1893. Of the starters today scarcely any have made records. There were only two limit men. Compared with former races little interest was shown today.

The road race was won by J. Winslow, who crossed the line at 10:49; Will B. Watt, second; L. H. Whiamar, third. William Blum was the time winner, finishing in 37 minutes 29 1-5 seconds.

David City, Neb., April 1, 1900.
Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:
Gentlemen:—I must say in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package, but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it. Yours truly,
LILLIE SOCHOR.

A HORROR AT TACOMA

A Car Filled With Excursionists Falls Sixty Feet Into a Gulch.

CRUSHED TO A JELLY

Victims Buried Under the Wreck Are Mangled Beyond Recognition.

Tacoma, Wash., July 4.—The most appalling accident ever known in the history of Tacoma occurred this morning, when the 8:30 Edison car, loaded with excursionists coming to see the parade, was dashed down sixty feet over the bridge at the gulch where the track runs from Delin street, burying the passengers, among whom were many women and children, under the wreck of the car.

The car turned completely over and mangled the unfortunate victims into unrecognizable shapes as the debris crashed down the steep side of the gulch.

Where the car went off there is a sharp curve at the foot of the steep grade. Just how the accident occurred will never be known, but as the car struck the curve, instead of following the rails, it whirled completely over and pitched from the bridge, striking on its top, the heavy trucks and body of the car crushing the frail upper works to splinters and smashing down upon the mass of men, women and children with which the car was loaded.

In the gulch a confused mass of wrecked car, bridge timbers and killed and mangled people made the heart of the beholder sick.

Telephone messages for doctors brought quick response. Policemen and civilians were sent in haste and every physician in the city was notified.

As the bodies of the victims were brought up out of the gulch, some of them mangled out of all recognizable shape, heart-rending scenes were everywhere seen as mothers found the dead and mangled bodies of their children. Everywhere scattered about on the ground at the edge of the gulch were bodies of men, women and children, some of them alive and some just gasping their last breath.

Mangled remains of the victims were brought up from the gulch in blankets and gunny sacks, and those not killed were borne to the waiting cars to carry them to their homes or to the hospitals. The fire department as well as the police patrol was early on the ground to assist in the work of rescue.

Twenty-five dead bodies were counted around on the ground or on the bridge, where they lay covered with blankets. More than as many more were carried away in carriages, ambulances and the patrol wagon, and in the cars, which the railway company sent to the scene to carry away the wounded.

By a correct count, thirty-five men, women and children were killed in the accident and eighteen were injured. Of these latter fully one-half will die. The combined count of dead and injured equals exactly one-half the number of passengers in the car when it left the bridge, that is to say fifty-two—there being 104 on board.

The gulch is over 120 feet deep, but where the car first struck the steep bank was about fifty or sixty feet down the side of the gulch. Here the car first crashed into the bank and smashed along down the side of the gulch, grinding the victims under the wreck.

Following are the names of the dead, as far as it was possible to ascertain up to 1 o'clock: Three children of Mrs. Lyman Lee, of Medford, Ore.; Carl Mosser, aged 7 and Herman Mosser, aged 4, both children of Mrs. Herman Mosser, of South Tacoma; William Nelsen, of Spanaway Lake; Mrs. Emma Fleming, Mrs. George Fleming, three daughters and a son of Mrs. George Fleming, Robert Steele, John Nelsen, Mr. McMullan, Miss Kellogg, George Benston, Louis Dinger, daughter of Fred Suitor, 10 years old.

At 1 o'clock, nineteen bodies had been taken to one undertaking establishment—four boys, one girl, fourteen men; while five bodies—one boy, three women and one man, the conductor of the unfortunate car, had been taken to another. Wagons with bodies are constantly arriving.

SMOKED WITH MRS. AGUINALDO.

An American Captain Quartered in Aguinaldo's Home.

Imagine a square-built, soldierly Michigander, smoking a big Manilla cigar with the mother of Aguinaldo, ensconsed at ease in the family residence of the Filipino chieftain and listening the while to the erratic music of a Filipino band.

Such a scene was presented recently at Cavite Viejo, the native town of the Aguinaldos, and one figure stuck impudently into it—very independent, very masculine, no doubt every American, when compared with its distinguished companion, was Capt. Charles W. Foster, of the Sixth United States artillery.

Capt. Foster, who is a Dowagic boy by birth, was a member of the class of '76 at the National Military academy. The captain is at present in command of a battery which is distributed near Manilla, and that is how it was that he became the involuntary, not to mention uninvited, guest—or host—in the house of Aguinaldo.

Being acknowledged rebel property, the government lost little time in confiscating the building when the town fell into the hands of the Americans. "While I was at Cavite Viejo last Saturday," writes Capt. Foster, says a Kalamazoo, Mich., correspondent of the Detroit Journal, "the commanding officer of our troops took possession of this, the principal house in the village, for his headquarters. Aggie's mother was living there, and she was indignant, saying that she would appeal to Gen. Otis. But when she was told that it was by order of the division commander she submitted with good grace, requesting that good care be taken of the place and the privilege of having the servants remain in the back part to look after things.

"I slept in the best room in the house," continues the captain, "on my return to Cavite Viejo Saturday night. That evening Aggie's mother and her niece came to visit us and I had an hour or so's chat in Spanish with them.

"We sat there and smoked and the old lady seemed to enjoy her cigar as much as I did mine.

"Cavite Viejo being the home of Aguinaldo the people there and in the vicinity are intensely loyal to him. They were indignant that our troops should occupy the house and a conspiracy to attack the place and drive us out was discovered; but proper precautions prevented it.

"The house is interesting for a good many reasons besides being the former home of Emilio Aguinaldo. It is an ideal residence of the better class of natives—large and roomy. All of the rooms are beautifully frescoed, but perhaps the finest work is that of the large room in the front of the house. On the ceiling is painted a picture of the ocean; in the background three great lifts of mountains. The sun appears in a blotch of splendor in a dip between two of these peaks. In the foreground is a set of these peaks. In the foreground is a set of steps leading up from the water. On the topmost stairs rests a native girl, clad in the graceful national costume and bearing a Filipino flag capped by a bow and arrows. In the dust at her feet the Spanish flag lies limp, its staff broken. Pieces of a broken chain symbolize the harshness of Spanish tyranny, rent and powerless. Against the far wall of the room is an altar between figures of the Virgin Mary and Jesus, in half life size.

"Another interesting spot in the neighborhood is the old church. There in a conspicuous place rests a slab, commemorating the death of the father of Aguinaldo, the governor of the town.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

SILVER MEN CONVENE

(Continued from page 1.)

stalwart defense by us of the principles thus announced by our fathers. For us, as former members of the Republican party, an especial, though now melancholy, interest attaches to the Declaration of Independence for the reason that when the first national convention of that party assembled in the historic city of Philadelphia forty-four years ago last month, the inevitable associations of the place and the noble sentiments of the party caused the adoption of a platform of which the following is the first clause of the very first resolution:

"Resolved, that the maintenance of the Philadelphia promulgation of independence as embodied in the federal constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions."

A few days ago, another convention of the Republican party met in the city of Philadelphia, the date being selected as near as possible to the anniversary of the law of 1896, but mark this startling and most significant fact: In all the numerous resolutions so successfully framed by this convention of 1900, there appears not one word, not one resolution, not one single line of the reference to the Declaration of Independence.

All men who see the danger must unite to avert the danger. If we had not left the Republican party in 1896, we should be compelled, as patriots, to leave in 1900 and forever.

The party of Lincoln in the preamble to its first platform, adopted in June, 1856, declared its purpose to be to restore "the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson." The principles of Washington and Jefferson may be thus briefly summarized:

"Abroad, no entangling alliances; at home, equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

The present leadership of the Republican party has revolutionized the foreign policy of the government and whether, as we have abundance of evidence for believing, there is a virtual alliance between the United States and Great Britain at this moment or not, certain it is that in the words of Washington "We have left our own to stand upon foreign ground," and that such an alliance must certainly be the issue of the present diplomacy of the administration if persisted in.

In other domestic concerns, the Republican party, by a careful system of special privileges to the few, has built up the power of certain cruel and selfish influences until they are predominant in industry and politics and have virtually destroyed the democratic element in our social life and in the government. By law, the great speculative banks have been empowered to usurp the sovereign function of issuing currency and to establish a gigantic money trust. Through failure to enact appropriate legislation and to enforce existing statutes and by tariffs dedicated by special interests, vast monopolies in production and transportation, have been able to erect and maintain a despotism over the industry of the country. Bimetallism, an ancient honorable faith of the Republican party, has been openly repudiated by its degenerate modern leadership after a course of such brazen hypocrisy as has awakened the amazement of mankind. Protection declared in Abraham Lincoln's platform of 1860 to be a policy incidentally to be observed in the raising of necessary revenue by tariff duties, has been made an end in itself and distorted into an engine of oppression and robbery of the many for the benefit of the few as represented by the monopolies and trust combinations.

And recently, as the culmination of a long process of abandonment, we have seen the Republican party turn away finally from its most fundamental faith and sever the last remaining link that bound it to a glorious past. It has repudiated the declaration of independence. It has proclaimed the pre-eminence of congress above the constitution. From the championship of freedom, striving always and everywhere to amplify its guarantees and to broaden its definition, it has descended to become the advocate of the right of conquest and to pettifog in the forum of the reason and sympathy of mankind to show how narrow and circumscribed and accidental a thing is liberty. The rights of unfortunate nations who so prize liberty that they are willing to die for it, are declared to rest no longer in original justice but on the permission of the Republican administration. The platform adopted last month at Philadelphia declares that the "blessings of liberty are to be conferred upon all the rescued people" by the Republican party.

It was the belief of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln, it was the ancient faith of the American people, that God gives liberty to all races of men and that no self-vaunted benevolent despotism can either confer it or take it away. What God has decreed to be the inheritance of all men, McKinley shall not be permitted to destroy. I appeal from the last platform of the Republican party to the Declaration of Independence; from the impious presumption of a perverse president to the eternal justice of the Almighty Father "Whose judgments are true and righteous altogether."

Senator Teller then delivered an address, of which the following is the substance:

Mr. Teller reviewed the war with Spain and its results, concluding with a reference to the Philippines, "That there appeared to be no way to protect the people of these islands, to maintain the peace of the world and our own honor, except to exercise sovereign power of the islands, until the people could form a government of their own. I believe that public sentiment and the interests of the inhabitants of the Philippines demand that of us."

The Porto Rican legislation received considerable attention.

"If Porto Rico is a part of the United States," said the speaker, "the duty on goods going into Porto Rico is an illegal tax, and it is equally illegal if Porto Rico is a foreign land, for it is, in effect an import duty, which congress has forbidden by the constitution."

He had never doubted that it was our duty to accord to the Philippines the right of self-government in their domestic affairs.

Referring to Cuba Mr. Teller said:

"No mention is made of the fact that congress was compelled to pass a law to send back to Cuba for trial the appointees of the administration who have been stealing Cuban funds and fled to the United States for protection from punishment therefor. The results in Cuba do not justify and laudation of the appointees or of the method of their selection, for a more disgraceful chapter in American history has not been written than this of the administration of postal affairs in Cuba under Republican officials.

Mr. Teller referred to the refusal of congress to adopt a resolution of sympathy with the Boers and closed as follows:

"With such a record, it is not strange that thousands of men who have been members of the Republican party find it inconsistent with their sense of duty to continue in its support, and turn to some other organization to find a better expression of their views.

"In the nature of things it is not to be expected that a party can be found that on all subjects will be in accord with former Republicans who can no longer support that party; but in the Democratic party, with its liberal ideas expressed in the platform of 1896, and to be again repeated, together with their disapproval of imperialism and trusts, we may, I believe, fully discharge our duty as American citizens by the support of that party. I feel assured that with Mr. Bryan's nomination and election will come a better condition of administration, in all departments of the government—a better hope for the masses; better opportunities for struggling labor, and liberty to our own people, and all that are within our jurisdiction in the islands of the sea."

Grave questions are presented to the American people for their consideration and determination in the coming campaign. Questions of foreign and domestic policies growing out of, or incident to the last Spanish war, have especially attracted the attention of the people during the last two years and will continue to do so, but great as these questions are they must not, and will not, be allowed to obscure the great and still unsettled question, "What shall be the financial system of the republic?"

He criticised the gold standard legislation of the last session of congress and said:

Gold and silver constitute the world's money, whether we have the gold standard or the bimetallic standard, or the silver standard. These two metals have always been and always will be sought after and used as mediums of exchange.

Reference was made to the increase of taxes and of national appropriations.

The Republicans boast, said the speaker, that they have reduced the war debt $40,000,000; they fail to mention the fact that they have increased the national bonded debt $200,000,000 before they attempted to reduce it.

Speaking on trusts, he said that labor is at their mercy. When it becomes necessary to sustain their prices, he continued, that they have fixed, they close their factories, reduce their output and turn their laborers into the streets to secure employment elsewhere if they can, and if not able to do that, to starve.

FUN FOR SUMMER.

How to Make the Most of the Piazza.

During the summer months the piazza is very likely to become the family sitting room, and it should be made as comfortable and attractive as possible. Even chance guests are entertained there, in place of being taken into the house, and there is a freedom and an absence of conventionality that makes a summer call an unusually pleasant affair. And with the advent of summer weather those who have roomy, shady piazzas are sure to take advantage of them for the many little entertainments that are given through the hot season, and the informality which naturally attends all out-of-door festivities contributes in no small degree to their success, says the Boston Herald.

Of course there must be plenty of hammocks and hammock chairs for the piazza, and for the lawn, under the big shade trees. One of the prettiest hammocks for the piazza is of closely-woven canvas in gay colors, with a valance hanging down each side.

Besides hammocks, it is desirable to have as many comfortable piazza rocking-chairs as possible, especially if the family is large and each one given over to luxury. Allow a chair for each member of the family, and about two extra ones for guests, as a fair allowance, if the piazza is large enough to accommodate them with crowding.

Do not be led into the mistake of painting these chairs red. They are cooler and prettier-looking in their own soft yellow color, and then there is no danger of soiling the pretty summer gowns, as there is when the hot summer sun softens the red paint, and permits it to stain dainty lawn and muslin gowns.

Have plenty of cushions for the hammock, the settee, and the piazza floor, when anyone wishes to sit on the steps. Cover them with dark denim or Madras, and see that they are frequently laundered. There is no need that these cushions for the floor shall be of down; they may be filled with excelsior, cork, shavings or moss—any of the inexpensive fillings. They are just as good for the purpose, and one doesn't feel extravagant as one is sure to do when an expensive down pillow is serving the purpose of a floor cushion.

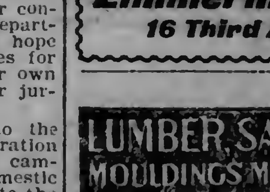
"Did you ever try at playing "shadow pantomime" at a piazza party? If not, you have some good fun before you. Select some large central window as the point where the pantomime is to be shown, and choose half a dozen or more clever persons for the actors. Chairs for the accommodation of the guests are grouped about the window, which has a light colored shade, closely drawn as the screen upon which the pictures are to be thrown from the inside. Each guest is provided with a pencil and paper, and as the pictures are thrown upon the screen they must write the name or names of the posers. Sometimes this is a "poser" for the onlookers, as the dress and make up will effectually disguise one's most intimate friend. Until one tries it, he has no idea how deceptive profile lines of face and figure are. Familiar pictures, in which there are not too many figures, may be chosen for representation, and posters also make most effective shadows. The subjects may be "grave or gay," serious or mirthful. The cuts in the leading illustrated papers, especially those from the drawing of Remington, Christy, Gibson and Peter Newell are most excellent for an entertainment of this kind. It requires very little work to carry out this plan of fun making, and the amusement is all out of proportion to the labor expended. After each picture is shown a little time must be allowed for the guests to decide upon the impersonation, and to write the names against the corresponding number on his card.

When all the pictures have been shown the cards are signed, and then collected by some one appointed for the purpose, then redistributed, no person receiving his own card. The correct list is then read aloud, each guest checking them off on the list which he holds. The one whose card is the most nearly correct receives a prize. It will be surprising to see how many wrong guesses are made.

After the bestowal of the prize and the return of the actors to the company, refreshments are served. These will be quite simple and suited to the season. Iced fruits, sandwiches, delicate cake and cool drinks. Everything should be as informal as possible. Usually the hostess has plenty of little tables which are brought out on the piazza, and the guests gather in groups about these and take their impromptu feast. The fun of it all is the absence of formality, such as is attendant on indoor entertainments. In the piazza entertainment one feels the freedom of "all out of doors," and all the gypsy blood in one's veins comes rioting to the surface and the merry-making is gay and informal, suited to the time and the hour.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAIR and Complexion Specialist —Switches, 50c to $25.00. Ideal Tonic and Skin Food never fails. Manicuring, Chiropody and Electrolysist.
MME. BOYD, DULUTH and SUPERIOR.


EYES TESTED FREE and Glasses Fitted.
GEIST & ERD, Opticians, 121 West Superior Street.

Kodaks and Cameras Amateur Supplies.
Zimmerman Bros., 16 Third Avenue W.

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, MAPLE FLOORING, HARDWOOD, SCREENS.
SCOTT-GRAFF LUMBER CO.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
Sold in Duluth at
The Ideal Beer Hall.

Your Basement Is Full!

Possibly of odds and Ends that a For Sale Miscellaneous Want Ad. would clear out. Here's a hint.

NO RELIEF TO PEKIN

The Admirals Decide It Hopeless to Start a Relief Force.

STORY OF MASSACRE

Chinese Reports Assert That No Foreigners Remain Alive In Pekin.

London, July 4, 12:45 p. m.—A dispatch from Taku dated Saturday, June 30, and Che Foo, Tuesday, July 3, says that the British and Russian admirals, at a council of war held on June 30, decided that it was impossible to attempt to relieve Pekin without greatly increased forces. They also concluded that it would be impossible to hold Tien Tsin, but in the event of this not proving feasible, they will endeavor to retain possession of Taku. One hundred and forty thousand imperial troops are stationed between Pekin and Tien Tsin, while the total of the allied forces which can be concentrated at the present is barely 20,000. It is reported that Gen. Nieh-Si-Chang is advancing for an attack on Tien Tsin with 90,000 troops.

Another report has been received at Taku to the effect that the German guards rescued the body of Baron Von Ketteler, the late German minister to China, after he was murdered by the Chinese.

London, July 4, 12:52 p. m.—"Not a single foreigner is now alive in Pekin." This is the latest Chinese report which has reached Shanghai. Earlier reports from the same sources describe the condition of the British legation as something awful. It is said that the rooms of the legation were filled with sick and wounded, the killed lying unburied in heaps. It is believed that many members and officials of the Tsung Li Yamen perished when the German guard, maddened by the murder of Baron Von Kettler, the German minister, set fire to the building.

That the foreigners at the Chinese capital have been abandoned to their horrible fate seems no longer open to doubt in the light of the news received by the Associated Press from Taku this morning, announcing the decision of the admirals regarding the hopelessness of further attempts to relieve Pekin under the circumstances.

The same message seems to foreshadow the evacuation of Tien Tsin by the international forces, pending the arrival of a fully equipped army, and while the arrival of a comparatively small garrison at Tien Tsin at a point under the protection of naval guns would relieve much of the anxiety, it is felt here that a retreat of the trops is liable to set aflame the provinces at present quiescent.

Advices from Shanghai today say that there is continued fighting at Tien Tsin, while the German consul at Che Foo telegraphs to Berlin confirming the report of the renewal of hostilities. He says the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin is again surrounded, and is being bombarded, and that the women and children are to be removed. He adds that the Chinese troops have again advanced against the railroad, and that the bridges have been destroyed, but that communication by water with Taku is maintained.

The consul confirms the report that the mission buildings at Moukden have been burned and that many native Christians have been killed.

FIGHTING ABOUT TAKU.

Party Under Keyes Captures New City and Fort.

London, July 4, 10:25 a. m.—A dispatch from Taku dated Friday, June 29, and Shanghai, July 3, says a reconnoitering party under Lieut. Commander Keyes, of the torpedo boat Fame, captured and destroyed the new city and the port twelve miles from Taku, on June 28. There was little of no opposition. Two blue jackets were injured by an explosion and many Chinese were killed. The river is practically clear from Taku to Tien Tsin, with the exception of a few sunken tow boats and lighters.

In the second attack on the east arsenal, on June 27, the Russians were obliged to retire for reinforcements. A force of British, one company of Germans and thirty Americans then engaged the enemy, who, with four guns, made a determined resistance until the whole allied force supported the artillery. The allies advanced and stormed the west end of the arsenal. Fifty Chinese were killed and the remainder retired. Lack of cavalry prevented the capture of the whole force.

As soon as the allies had occupied the arsenal 1500 imperial troops made a flank attack from the city. The British and Russians soon drove them back. The British casualties number five killed and twenty-one wounded. The Americans had only one wounded, the Germans two killed and five wounded, while the Russians had seventeen killed and wounded.

VICEROYS MEAN WELL.

Yang Tse Kiang Viceroys Determined to Keep Peace.

Shanghai, July 4.—All the viceroys of the Yang Tse Kiang region have determined to keep the peace. The governor of the province of Che Kiang alone is showing anti-foreign tendencies. Shanghai is safe. The protecting force is increasing in strength daily, but uneasiness is felt at Hang Chen, capital of the province of Che Kiang.

With the view of emphasizing his agreement with the Europeans, Viceroy Lin has stopped mounting guns on the Yang Tse Kiang forts. He has also stopped other anti-foreign war preparations, and has refused to assist Li Ping Hing with troops for the north. He accused the latter of being the cause of the Germans taking Shan Tung. Consequently Li Ping Hing has left Nankin with only 200 soldiers.

NO NEWS.

Paris, July 4.—No news is reported at the foreign office this morning of the rumored assassination of the French minister or the members of the legation at Pekin.

CHINESE ARMY.

London, July 4.—The Times St. Petersburg correspondent says that on June 30 the general statistician of the Russian army estimated the Chinese army to number 1,200,000 men. He also estimated that 900,000 Mauser rifles have been imported within the last three years.

SUSPICIOUS MOVE.

Shan Tung Governor Has a Force at Tsinan.

Berlin, July 4.—The German consul at Che Foo, telegraphing Tuesday, July 3, after reiterating that Gen. Tung Fu Li Sian and Prince Tuan have seized the entire power at Pekin under the motto "Extermination of the Foreigners," adds:

"The governor of Shan Tung is at Tsinan, with 8000 troops, ostensibly for the purpose of resisting a German attack. About 13,000 of these troops are on the frontier of Chile."

This concentration is regarded with much suspicion.

Another Chee Foo dispatch, dated today, says that all missionaries from Chinning are on the way to Tsinan.

SHELLED THE LEGATION.

Shanghai, July 4.—Another message from Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs, dated Pekin, Monday, June 25, reiterates that the situation was then desperate and that the Chinese troops were shelling the British legation, where all the members of the diplomatic body had congregated.

PUBLIC IS SATISFIED.

Why the Circus of Today Continues as It Has Been.

Col. Lewis Sells, general manager of the combined Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' circuses, which is scheduled for an early exploitation in this city, was asked the other day why it was that no radical innovations had been introduced into the circus business. His reply contains very much reason and not a little philosophy. "It is not well," said he, "to change what the public is eminently satisfied with. A circus is a circus—not a balloon ascension. When the public goes to a circus it is disappointed if it is given something else, no matter how good that something else might be. Old men go to the show to renew their youth, young ones to witness what proved a source of delight even during the days of ancient Rome, or Olympus and England, when the old time rural sports were in vogue—athletic skill, feats of strength and tests of speed. You cannot surfeit this insatiable interest. It is as much a part of humanity as life itself. That is why the circus lives, why innovations are frowned upon and meet with rebuff and failure.

"All the big American circuses have tried to supply something absolutely new, something away and apart from the ordinary. It matters not how much money is invested, how artistic and praiseworthy these features are, they are not liked; they are considered as excrescences, and fail in their purpose. A few years ago Barnum and Bailey put on, at great expense, the spectacle 'Columbus.' At the same time the Sells Brothers presented a very costly affair called 'The Queen of Sheba,' in which hundreds of people appeared. Both of these innovations failed in their purpose. They were not circuses, were not cordially received, and hence abandoned after a single season. The public plainly disclosed the fact that it was just circus, and nothing else, which was desired.

"The elevated stages are a novelty which have won favor for the reason that acts which properly belong in the ring can be more agreeably presented there. But I am of the opinion that the word 'stage' is resented by the public. 'Arena platform' would be more to the point, since platform sounds circusy, and suggesting the lyceum, is not histrionic.

"The late W. C. Coup, when manager of the Barnum circus twenty odd years ago, was an insatiable hunter after novelty. This energy and enterprise on his part caused him to loose sight of the main point—that it is plain circus that is wanted. He made a costly error in consequence. As a circus, the Barnum show was an enormous success, but Coup was not satisfied. He well nigh abandoned the old idea and brought out, in 1874, what he called 'Barnum's Hippodrome and Congress of Nations.' While a splendid and novel entertainment in itself, it was not circus. There was no clown, no tumbling or aerial exercises. It disappointed on this account, and the season was a great financial disappointment and led to Mr. Coup's leaving the Barnum show. Mr. Barnum had too wise a head not to see what was wanted.

"The circus manager is cognizant of this condition, this flagrant truth. It is his purpose to procure the very best in a given line, and he who is able to present the old article in the most attractive way succeeds best. The wise and experienced showman, knowing the desires of his patrons, even though they may not know themselves, often expressing a yearning for something wild and new, is not so foolhardy as to lend an ear to the tempter.

"The circus proper was never so good, never so well presented, and never so popular as now. Each year new acts are presented more startling than heretofore, so that the circus grows incomparably better as it grows older. We have genuine circus acts this year that were not even dreamed of years ago, or even last year. The man and the boy, in fact, all grades of humanity, are as eagerly attracted by the sawdust ring, the acrobats and the clowns, the donkeys and the monkeys, as they ever were."

TEDDY ON THE ROAD.

He Makes Speeches at Several Towns In Kansas.

Kingman, Kas., July 4.—Governor Roosevelt began work early today, making brief addresses at Anthony, Harper and Kingman. At each stop, he was given a generous welcome and close attention during his remarks, which were freely interspersed with applause. Many of his auditors availed themselves of the opportunity to grasp the governor's hand. At Anthony, Col. Roosevelt referred feelingly to the fact that Grant Prentiss, one of his troopers, who was killed in Cuba, is buried there.

"He represented what I was glad to have represented in my regiment," said he, "a man who was a decent, clean man and yet a good fighter. That is what I like to see. He had been a school teacher and an excellent one. I always feel a little inclined to preach on these cardinal points of doctrine, to be worth anything, whether in military or civil life, a man must have two qualities: he has got to be a good man and a courageous man."

At Harper and Kingman, the governor again made the point of "the people's expansion" into and over the territory now constituting the state of Kansas. This portion of his speech was everywhere followed by cheers.

MANY INJURED.

Webster, Mass., July 4.—An electric car on the Webster & Dudley street railway and a car on the Worcester & Webster road, came together on a down grade at East Webster today. Nearly a score of persons were injured, three of whom, it is feared, may die.

SUPPLY IS SHORT

Fire Crackers Were at a Heavy Premium Long Before Noon.

NONE LEFT IN TOWN

Stocks Completely Exhausted and the Scramble Was a Lively One.

Duluth never got through a Fourth of July with as few fire crackers as she has this year. There is a shortage on these red-covered explosives, and while some people whose nerves are lightly strung will find cause for pleasure in this, it is hard on the boys who are the consumers. This includes the small boys and the large boys who set off the fire crackers that the small ones may get the benefit of the fun.

Fire crackers were at a premium this morning, and even yesterday afternoon, before half the people had completed their Fourth of July purchases, the supply was exhausted. Telegrams sent hurriedly to St. Paul and Minneapolis failed to bring any comfort for the dealers who saw chances to sell any quantity of fire crackers if they had them to sell, so the town had to get along on the scant supply on hand.

The cause of this was that the demand exceeded the expectations, and no new stocks were brought in this year. The dealers, wholesale and retail, depended on the stocks left over from last year to last them through, and they did not begin to do it.

This morning up-town dealers who were acquainted with the situation might have been seen slipping around the smaller dealers on back streets and in the West End, trying to buy up their crackers, and when they saw a chance to unload all of their stock in a lump at a small profit most of them jumped at it. So the dealers who thought of this scheme helped out their down-town stocks not a little, and when the small peanut stand man who had sold out heard of the shortage they spent the rest of the day hiring small boys to kick them, paying for the work in candy and peanuts.

At noon today there was hardly a fire cracker left on sale anywhere, and that is the more remarkable when the weather conditions, which were hardly suitable to the firing of crackers, were considered. There never was such a shortage in the history of Duluth, and it will probably not happen again. Those who had a few crackers left today were able to sell them at about double the regular prices.

The supply of fireworks for nocturnal use was larger, but not so large that there will be any surplus left. There was no shortage, but the supply was none too large, even for a rainy Fourth.

That was not the worst part of the day. From the manner in which the sky cleared yesterday afternoon, after a long rain, it was hoped that today would be fine, but it was Fourth of July, and therefore it was expecting too much to hope for good weather. The day opened with the skies overcast with deep gray clouds, and at a very early hour, long before the sun was due, it began to rain slowly and steadily, with all the appearance of being good for all day. It was good for all day, so its looks did not deceive. During the early forenoon there was a cessation of the rain, but about 10:30 o'clock it began again, and plans for all sorts of outings were blasted.

If the day had been fine there would have been a great outpouring of people. Plans for basket picnics in every direction had been made, and the street car service, though amplified for the occasion, would have been taxed. The cars ran very light, however, for few attempted to carry out their plans. A scattering few appeared with lunch baskets and flimsy summer gowns, but later they might have been seen coming back, much discouraged.

HENLEY RACES DULL.

Little Interest Displayed In England's Great Rowing Meet.

Henley, July 4.—The great English rowing meeting of the year opened today with lack of interest, and little of the excitement usually associated with the regatta. The houseboats numbered less than a dozen, compared with the usual hundred or more. The town is mourning the scarcity of visitors. Withdrawals have reduced the starters in the various races to 40. The few foreign entries were further reduced by the withdrawal of the Berliner from the Steward's challenge cup, while Eton decided not to contest in the grand challenge cup race. There were thirteen preliminary heats today. For the Diamond challenge sculls, H. T. Blackstaff defeated Prevael, a Frenchman.

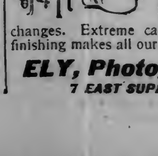
FOURTH IN CHICAGO.

Heat Is Terrible But Chicagoans Manage to Celebrate.

Chicago, July 4.—The terrible heat caused the streets to be practically deserted today, and those who did celebrate the day went to suburban parks and pleasure resorts, leaving the city a comparatively quiet place for the Fourth of July. At the University of Chicago, 1500 students attended a flag raising and took the oath of allegiance. In Humboldt park, local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the United Confederate Veterans held a reunion of the "Blue and the Gray." Gen. Joseph Wheeler was the chief speaker and central figure of the occasion.

The Pullman road race and the Columbia Yacht club regatta called out fair crowds, and at both the Philadelphia and Chicago ball games, the fans were out in force.

TAKING THE BABY...



The best time for the baby's picture is - today! Bring the little tot in and see how well we can handle it. You'll be astonished at our ability in getting the little one into a good humor and getting a plate before it changes. Extreme care in posing and finishing makes all our work popular.

ELY, Photographer.
7 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

MOVE BY KRUGER.

Reported to Have Moved Transport Station to Nelspruit.

London, July 4.—According to a dispatch from Cape Town, President Kruger is reported to have moved to Nelspruit, the transport station for Lydenburg.

SEVEN KILLED.

Explosion In Philadelphia Kills Seven Children and Injures Over Twenty.

Philadelphia, July 4.—Seven children were killed by an explosion of fireworks in the heart of the Italian quarter in this city today. Three are so badly burned that they will probably die, and about twenty others are seriously injured.

The explosion was caused by a colored boy firing a shot from a revolver into a mass of fireworks owned by a sidewalk merchant. The boy was among those killed.

After the explosion, the police searched the neighborhood and confiscated over a ton of dynamite crackers and other dangerous explosives.

Game Called Off.

A few enthusiastic baseball fans journeyed out to Oneota park this morning to see the game between Duluth and Superior. A desolate and empty grandstand and a very soggy diamond was about all there was to see. The landscape in the immediate vicinity was calculated to create about as much enthusiasm as the down town celebration of the Fourth of July.

The morning game was postponed on account of the weather, and a telephone message from West Superior at noon indicated that similar action would be taken with regard to the afternoon game.

THE DAY AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 4.—The birthday of the republic was celebrated in the capital today with the usual accompaniment of crackers, cannon and oratory under a burning sky. The various associations abandoned their customary exercises at the foot of the Washington monument and read the Declaration of Independence in the cooler recesses of churches and theaters. All the government offices were closed, except the state, war and navy buildings where a few officials and telegraph operators waited whatever tidings came from the scenes of disorder and bloodshed in China.

Keep your eye on Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company. We never sleep. We are the originators, others come after. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.

Brick store room in Union Block, First avenue west and Fourth street. Low rent. Good location for drug store or similar business.

CHAS. P. CRAIG & CO.,
Herald Building.

BARGAINS.

$2200 Buys 9-room dwelling and lot 50x150 feet Jefferson street.

$1500 Buys 8-room dwelling and lot 50x140 feet, Lester Park—$200 cash; balance $20 per month.

$1200 Buys dwelling and lot 50x140 ft, Lester Park—$200 cash; balance $15 per month.

WEST DULUTH BARGAINS.

$800 Buys 10-room house on Fifty-first avenue—$150 cash; balance $12.50 per month.

$900 Buys 7-room house on Fifty-second avenue—$200 cash; balance $15 per month.

$800 Buys 7-room house on Sixtieth avenue—$150 cash; balance $10 per month.

$750 Buys 6-room house near Presbyterian church—$150 cash; balance $12 per month.

$575 Buys 5-room cottage on Sixty-fifth avenue—$100 cash; balance $7 per month.

$3700 Buys 35-room hotel, or will exchange for residence.

We also have a large list of other properties for sale on easy terms. Why not buy a home and save rent?

Smith, Lauermann & Co.,
Duluth and West Duluth.
Duluth Office—411 Torrey Bldg.
West Duluth Office—Cor. Ramsey St. and Central Ave.

Real Estate and Loans

Stocks bought and sold; also deal in Commercial Paper. Rental Agency for resident and non-resident property-owners.

Thos. P. Brown,
No. 704 Torrey Building.

CLAIRVOYANT.

J. LEO SMYTHE, HIGH PSYCHIST and clairvoyant medium. Sitting in all affairs of life. Do not go to cheap, pretending mediums. Why not go to the best. It costs no more and satisfaction guaranteed. J. Leo Smythe is known and endorsed by the most prominent people. Come and see him. You will never regret it. 208 West Second street.

Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.

Steam Carpet Cleaning and Rug Weaving. Carpets laid and refitted. Carpets renovated on floor when desired. Rugs made from old carpets. Duluth and Superior Steam Carpet and Rug Weaving Works, 1522 West Michigan street.

PERSONAL.

"WOMAN'S BLESSING," PRIVATE prescription; positive cure for suppressed or irregular menstruation; never fails; box free. G. M. Howe, M. D., Drawer W, Chicago, Ill.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, scalp treatment, manicuring and massage. Mrs. Sherman, 404 New Jersey bldg.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED — GOOD, LIGHT, OPEN buggy, with rubber tire; must be in good repair. D 76, Herald.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

$50 PER MONTH DURING THE CAMPAIGN and permanent position after. Man or lady. Ziegler company, 322 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO WORK ON dairy. Good milker. Voss Bros., Thirty-second avenue east.

WANTED — GOOD SOLICITOR AND salesman. Good salary. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OFFICIAL political book "Great Political Issues and Leaders of the Campaign of 1900." Burning political questions by Roosevelt, Bryan, Beveridge, Hanna, Cochrane, Lodge, Towne and many others. Acknowledged by political authorities as the argument settler of the campaign of 1900. Everybody wants it. Prospectus now ready, free to workers. Books immediately after Democratic convention. Freight paid, 50 per cent to 60 per cent commission, premiums; 900 pages illustrated. Price, $1.50. Send seven 2-cent stamps to pay postage, returned with first order. Write quick. W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—WOMEN AGENTS TO SELL the "Household Family Scales." Every woman needs them. Retail price $2. Write for terms to agents. Novelty Advertising company, P. O. Box 53, Duluth, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED — ONE GOOD salesman in city, two to canvass country towns. Household goods sold on easy payments. Salary and commission. Gately Supply company, 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SEWING BY A SEAMstress in families by the day. A 95, Herald.

GIRL WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN confectionery store. A 97, Herald.

GIRL WOULD LIKE A GOOD PLACE in small family. Central location. A 96, Herald.

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER or office man, eight years' experience in bank and insurance office. Best of references. T 83, Herald.

WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO TAKE care of gentlemen's furnished rooms. Call or address 309 East First street.

WANTED—A PLACE THAT A WOMAN can stay at home going out to do chamber work or any other kind of work that will only take the hours before dinner and supper. Mrs. I. Maloney, General Delivery.

HOTELS.

WHEN IN MINNEAPOLIS STOP AT the new Golden West hotel, opposite the Milwaukee station. American or European plan. Everything new and modern.

HOUSE-MOVING.

H. SAXTON, 1008 WEST SUPERIOR ST

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved in or outside the city by D. Mackenzie, 1525 East South street.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

HERBAQUEEN FRECKLE WATER.

FRECKLES AND SUNBURN TAKEN away with Herbaqueen's freckle water, leaving the skin white and soft. Absolutely free from all injurious properties. 319 First avenue east.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

DRESS MAKING.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING. WORK guaranteed. Latest styles in millinery. Mrs. Bennett, 105 West Fourth street.

INSTRUCTION.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION, CALISthenics and abdominal breathing. Frederick Hoffman, 416 Burrows building.

HAIR GROWER.

HERBAQUEEN'S POWERFUL HAIR grower. 319 First avenue East.

ASSAYER.

E. ANGERMEIR, NO. 319 FIRST AVE. E.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

Barbers' Supply Co.

Specialty made of grinding Barbers' and Horse Clippers, Razors, Shears and Knives—Lawn Mowers ground and repaired—Surgical Instruments repaired.

M. ROSENFELD, Prop.
Room 16 Phoenix Blk., Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—704 EAST Second street. Call mornings.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at No. 320 Twenty-seventh avenue west.

WANTED — DISHWASHER. MEIERS' hotel, Thirty-eighth avenue west.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at No. 116 East Third street. No children.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at room No. 3, Lonsdale building.

WANTED—GIRL, AT ONCE, FOR GENeral housework. 226 Fifth avenue east.

WANTED—COMPETENT DOMESTIC, family of three. Mrs. R. S. Powell, 2011 East Superior street.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. 315 EAST Second street.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK AT PHILlips hotel, West Duluth. Must be experienced.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT ONCE. Call mornings, No. 1306 East Second street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 314 East Second street.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Assisted to positions without charge. Call for application blank. Remington typewriters for sale or rent. WYCKOFF, SEAMENS & BENEDICT, 323 West Superior street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, CENtrally located. 206 Lyceum.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE, ASHTABUla terrace. R. T. Lewis, 303 Lonsdale.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL houses. Reasonable rents. A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SITting room and bedroom. Modern flat. Reasonable. No. 11 Osborne block.

FOR RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, MODERN. 1327 Jefferson street.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRING TO spend the summer in Duluth wish board with private family. Location and surroundings must be first class. Address S 91, Herald.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SADDLE pony. Baker, Minnesota avenue, Park Point.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO ROLL TOP desks, two office chairs, six dining chairs, used ten days. Duluth Van Co., 212 West Superior street.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES—I CAN sell better animals for less money than any one in the Northwest, for I have an experienced and trustworthy agent in California, who carefully inspects each and every one before shipment. I get no poor stock, consequently do not have to get rid of any. Write me what you want. F. N. Lang, South Superior, Wis.

CARLOAD OF FRESH MILCH COWS just received for sale or exchange for fat cattle. 929 Fourth avenue east.

FOR SALE—FRESH MILCH COW, gives twenty-five quarts per day. Inquire at G. Kraus, 1106 East Sixth street.

FOR SALE — AUTOMOBILE CHEAP for cash. East End pharmacy.

FOR SALE—A CARLOAD OF FRESH milch cows, just arrived. Fine Jerseys among them. S. Kaner, 1122 East Fourth street.

J. HAMMEL & CO., THE OLD RELIable sale stable, have moved to their new location in the Union rink, corner Third avenue east and First street; will also handle full line of carriages, wagons, etc.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL MODERN house at Lester Park. For particulars call at 5319 Oneida street, 2 to 5 p. m., Lester Park.

Horses and Mules.

Barrett & Zimmerman's Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul have on their Midway Horse Market, 600 head of Horses, consisting of Drafters, Expressers, Farm Mares, General Purpose Horses, Family Drivers and Roadsters. Also 200 head of Mules. Come and buy at Midsummer prices. Private sales daily; part time given if desired.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A SPECIALTY. M. HENRICKSEN, expert watchmaker, 334 W. Sup St.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

DR. F. H. BURNETT, TOP FLOOR BURrows bld'g. Best work. Moderate prices.

MEDICAL.

WEAK MEN, YOUNG AND OLD, SUFfering from seminal weakness, premature old age, loss of manhood, vigor and vitality, heart and kidney trouble, etc., should apply at once to Dr. LaCroix for a free sample of his wonderful remedy Aphrodisica, the best specific genetic tonic and restorer for men known to medical science. It restores quickly and permanent vital energies. Over 200,000 sufferers of seminal weakness have been cured by this old and tried remedy within the last ten years. Write today for free sample and convince yourself of its wonderful curative powers. LaCroix Clinic, 139 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MEN NERVE BEANS restore weak parts, make men strong, vigorous, robust; married men, men intending to marry, should take a box; astonishing results; night losses stopped; power restored; $1 at Boyce's, Lyceum and other druggists; mailed by Nerve Bean Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

VIRTUAMA French treatment, both sexes, guaranteed to cure IMPOTENCY, gives vitality and vigor to all ages, restoring the feebles, ambitions aspirations of youth and health, $2 or 3 for $5. Refuse cheap substitutes. Sent on receipt of price and guaranteed by THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, Elgin, Ill. Retail and wholesale by **S. F. Boyce and Max Wirth, Duluth**; Nygren's, West Duluth; Lignell & Sodergren, West Superior; Merrill's Pharmacy, Superior; Two Harbors Drug Co.; Two Harbors; N. J. Benson, Tower; A. S. James, Ely; H. A. Sodergren, Virginia, Dowling Pharmacy, Eveleth; City Drug Store, Hibbing; Bayfield Pharmacy; Owen Frost Co., Washburne; A. H. Miles, Iron River, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STENOGRAPHY OR TYPEWRITING AT 313 Lyceum building. 'Phone 637. Prompt service.

PALMIST.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant, 704 East Second.

LOST.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING ON SUperior street, between Twenty-first avenue and Twenty-second avenue between Superior and First street east, plain gold ring. Leave at 2104 East Superior street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM AUGUST Person, town of Industrial, a black horse with a white spot on head and nose, aged 8 years. Finder return to Bakery, corner Superior street and Garfield avenue.

LOST — DIAMOND EARRING, BEtween Lester Park and First avenue east, June 27. Liberal reward for return to Herald office, or C. O. Baldwin, First National Bank building.

LOST—FROM BARN IN EAST END, A brown black mare, sometime last night or early this morning. Finder will please leave mare with L. S. Loeb & Co., corner Fourth avenue west and Michigan street.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

MAGINNIS & SON,
Forest Reserve,
Soldiers' Additional,
Pine and Iron Lands
Bought and Sold.
407-8-9 PALLADIO BUINDING.

MIDWIFE.

MRS. BANKS, 808 ST. CROIX AVENUE. Private hospital. 'Phone 976.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$500 ON GOOD SECURITY; principal and interest paid in installments. Address Z 10, Herald office.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. Chas. Smith, No. 2 First avenue west.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, FURNIture, horses and all kinds of personal property. 316 Palladio building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds, watches, etc. The Standard Jewelry & Loan Co., 324 W. Sup. street. Established 1893.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

APPLICATION FOR MORTGAGE LOANS wanted. J. Q. A. Crosby, 210 Palladio.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings each month, 8:00. Next meeting July 16, 1900. Work, Second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE, NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting July 9, 1900. Work, Second degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 23, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting Sept. 12, 1900. Work, Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 8:00 p. m. Next conclave July 3, 1900. Work. Lyonel Ayres, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Tuesday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder; John C. Walker, financier; residence 830 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks' hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; P. H. Levy, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, first and third Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. H. P. Curren, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; B. F. Neff, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F.—Meets Tuesday evening, July 3, 8 p. m. Work, installation of officers; in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Eastern Star, No. 86. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., at Hunter's hall. All visitors cordially invited to attend meetings. E. O. Olund, chief ranger.

STEAMSHIP TIME TABLES.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.
EXCLUSIVELY PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS
NORTH WEST AND NORTH LAND

Leave Duluth Tuesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. for Sault Ste Marie, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and all points East. Arrive Duluth Mondays and Fridays, 9 p. m. Last sailing from Duluth, September 28th. J. G. MOONEY, Nor. Pass. Agent, 432 West Superior St. Telephone 101.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RY. CO.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv	12:38 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar..... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar..... Hibbing Lv	12:25 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON, General Passenger Agent.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p. m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar..... Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

EASTERN RAILWAY OF MINNESOTA.

Leave Duluth.		Arrive Duluth
†1 30 pm	ST. PAUL ... AND MINNEAPOLIS ...	†1 20 pm
*12 15 pm		*7 00 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

*7 55 am	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points. Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 43 pm
†3 05 pm		†12 50 am

Sleeper for 8:15 p. m. Train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m. J. G. MOONEY, Nor. Pass. Agent.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Leave Duluth.	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8:35 am	St. Paul, Mpls.	**3:05 pm
*4:30 pm	...Twilight Limited...	*9:59 pm
*5 10 pm	Chicago Milwaukee,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Appleton,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Oshkosh, Fond du Lac	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	.....FAST MAIL.....	*10 30 am

Pullman Sleepers. Free Chair Cars. Dining Car

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Union Depot. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

Lv. †9 00 am	TRAINS FOR ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	Ar. *6 45 am
" *3 55 pm		" †5 00 pm
" *11 15 pm		" *7 00 pm

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave	**Ex. Saturday. *Ex. Sunday.	Arrive
**7 00 p m	BOSTON LIMITED EXPRESS	*8 [illegible]
*8 15 a m		*7 [illegible]

Bargain Counter No. 1.

500 Shirt Waists, assorted styles and colors—former price $1.25—

Choice—

49c

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

NE MO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

PANTON & WHITE

THE BIG GLASS BLOCK STORE

DULUTH, MINN.

Bargain Counter No. 5.

Nearly 1000 pairs of fine hand turned and Welt Shoes or Oxfords, in tan or black—odd sizes—every pair worth from $2.50 to $5—your choice

49 Cents.

Among the lot are some sizes, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3, with low heels—just the kind the Misses want for dress or outing.

AN EMBARASSMENT OF RICHES

In our store. Good values and attractive merchandise so abound that it is not "what to announce?" but "how to do justice to all!"

Hosiery and Underw'r

For Thursday Patrons.

Ladies' 40-gauge fast black and tan Cotton Hose, full seamless, best 25c quality. Thursday at ---- **8c**

Ladies' imported 60-gauge black and tan Maco Cotton Hose, double sole, high spliced heel—Thursday ---- **25c**

Children's fine 1x1 rib lisle thread Hose, beautiful full seamless, merchandise 5 to 9½ inches—any size—Thursday—at ---- **12½c**

Ladies' fine Summer Bodies, square neck, no sleeves, lace trimmed around neck and arms, taped—we have them pink, light blue and white—Thursday ---- **15c**

Ladies' Union Suits—the only absolutely reliable Suits in Duluth—i. e—as to fit, size, shape and service, square neck, no sleeves, knee length, pure white, bleached in the yarn before knitting, value 35c—Thursday ---- **25c**

Ladies' fine Swiss Vests, silk plate on lisle thread, Richelieu center rib, square neck, no sleeves, silk taped neck and arms—any color, $1 quality at ---- **79c**

MILLINERY GOSSIP.

A few, a very few more of our Hats are still to be had at exactly half price. This refers to all our stock of Trimmed Hats.

A Great Clearance of Sailors—To effect a clearing of all our Sailor Hats we name the following prices on all our elegant Split Sat in Braid Sailors.

Former price $1.50, Clearance price ---- **98c**

Former price $1.75, Clearance price ---- **$1.15**

Former price $2.25, Clearance price ---- **$1.50**

Former price $3.25, Clearance price ---- **$2.25**

Former price $4.25, Clearance price ---- **$3.00**

Remember that all our Trimmed Hats are being sold at exactly HALF PRICE.

Woodworth's Triple Extracts.

This celebrated perfume is sold by first class dealers only at 50c a ounce. We do better Thursday—

33c

Colored Dress Goods.

Great clearance sale of all fancy and novelty dress fabrics, worth up to 75c—divided in 3 lots at, a yard—

25c, 15c, 7½c

$1.00 Homespuns, $1.00 Bannockburn Tweeds, $1.25 Scotch Tweeds, 50 and 56 inches wide, reduced to, a yard ---- **59c**

Wash Goods Dept.

Apron Checked Ginghams, best quality, in solid and broken checks, 7c grade Thursday at, a yard ---- **5c**

Skirting prints and German Indigo blue prints, 6c and 7c qualities, Thursday ---- **4½c**

Fine Dimities, Cannele Cloths, Crinkle Cloths, 15c and 18c goods, now ---- **9½c**

Irish Dimities—20 pieces fine imported Irish Dimities, regular price 25c, sale price, a yard, ---- **12½c**

Big Clearing Sale of Jackets, Capes, Suits, Dress Skirts and Waists

Your choice of any jacket in our store at half price.

Women's $ 6.00 jackets now---**$3.00**
Women's $ 7.50 jackets now---**$3.75**
Women's $12.50 jackets now---**$6.25**
Women's $14.98 jackets now---**$7.49**

Women's tailored suits all marked down very low.

Women's suits worth up to $40.00, now ---- **$24.50**

Women's suits worth up to $25.00, now ---- **$14.98**

Women's suits worth up to $17.50, now ---- **$9.98**

All Jackets on sale at half price

Engraved Monogram Stationery.

Engraved initials stamped on your visiting paper and envelopes is a mark of refinement and costs very little.

1 quire of paper with envelopes, stamped with your initial or initials, in any color, for ---- **50c**

5-quire lots with envelopes, for ---- **$2.00**

1 quire and envelopes, stamped in gold ---- **60c**

5 quires and envelopes, stamped in gold ---- **$2.25**

Your choice of any of the four designs shown above.

Velvet Grip Supporters.

This most celebrated line of elastics can be had here at the following prices.

Babies' size ---- **12½c**
Misses' size ---- **15c**
Young Ladies' size ---- **18c**
Ladies' size ---- **20c**

We also keep all other popular numbers.

Silk Department.

50c Wash Silk 22½c—
Kai Kai Wash Silks in plaids and stripes, 50c values reduced to ---- **22½c**

$1.50 Foulards 75c—
Our entire stock of high priced Foulard Silks that have sold up to $1.50, now ---- **75c**

$1.50 Black Silks 98c—
$1.50 Black Radimeres, $1.50 Gros Grain, $1.39 Satin Duchesse, now ---- **98c**

Blk. Dress Goods

New arrivals of Black Cheviots, Black Storm Serges, sponged and ready for wear, values that others ask 50c for, now ---- **79c**

Black Crepons, Herringbone Cheviots, Pierola Cloths, Soliel Brocades, worth up to $1.25, now ---- **69c**

50-inch Black Dress Fabrics reduced, includes Cheviots, Serges, Henriettas, Pierola Cloths, etc., regular $1.50 and $1.75 goods, now ---- **92½c**

Rainy Day Skirts.

We are selling the best $6.00 Rainy Day Skirt at ---- **$4.98**

In dark, medium and light gray, made with the new inverted pleat in back.

See our $10 quality Rainy Day Skirt on sale at ---- **$7.50**

See our $12 Black Rainy Day Skirts on sale at ---- **$9.98**

Children's Jackets—All marked away down. Come and see for yourself.

Wash Skirts in Duck, Grass Linen and Denim, all well made, worth $1.50, on sale at ---- **89c**

Waists.

100 dozen Fancy Colored Percale Waists, 65c kind, on sale at ---- **25c**

200 dozen Colored Waists in pretty patterns, all new styles, 75c and 85c kind, on sale at ---- **35c**

Glove Dept.

Ladies' Washable Chamois Gloves, other dealers ask 75c, our price ---- **59c**

Silk Taffeta Gloves (for summer) in black and colors, regular value 35c, our price ---- **25c**

Silk Mitts, white, Ladies' and Misses', all sizes, only—a pair ---- **25c**

Black Silk Mitts—
13c, 15c, 20c and 25c

Black Silk Mitts—double palms ---- **35c**

Parasols.

White Silk, all styles and all prices, from
95c to $5.75

Large assortment of fancy Parasols at ---- **$1.98**

Umbrellas.

All styles, all colors, all sizes and all prices, from—
49c to $12.50

Shoe Dept.

Your choice for ---- 75c

All sizes, in women's stylish looking Dongola Kid and Tan Oxfords, $1.25 values.

Fancy Bow Slippers (chocolate) patent leather or kid, neat, soft and flexible goods, at ---- **$1.15**

Children's hand turn and extension sole tan or black kid shoes, in several styles, sizes 5 to 11, at ---- **$1.25**

Boys', youths' and little gent's Calf Shoes, nearly all sizes, $1.50 to $2.50 values, all going at ---- **75c**

98c

A great variety of misses' fine kid lace or button shoes, in tan or black, cloth or kid tops, newest designs, all sizes, regular $1.25 and $1.50, your choice—

98c

BOWERY'S HOT TIME

Kept the Police Busy Chasing the Exuberant Fighters All Night.

HIS STORY DOUBTED

William Sense Found With Cut Neck---Lays It to a Woman.

A large and husky woodsman picked up early this morning by the police in an unconscious condition and with an ugly gash in his neck, claims that a premiere danseuse eccentrique, who does bewildering stunts at the Parlor theater and deals out soothing drinks and kind words between acts, assaulted him in the shadows of a dark hallway last night. His name is Walter Sense. He claims that as he was passing out of the vaudeville house the woman jumped at him and struck him twice in the neck with a knife. He was found in front of the Montreal house on the Bowery about 2 oclock by Officer William Terry.

At first it was thought that he was very seriously slashed, and the police suspected a gang of Bowery rounders, but later were led to believe that Sense cut his own throat. His story about the vaudeville dancer is regarded as exceedingly strange and somewhat wierd. In the first place, he says that he had no social doings with the woman that did the cutting. He did have a few words with another, because the frail thing tried to make him pay champagne prices for a bottle of beer. He is very positive, however, that this one did not do the cutting.

When taken to the station he was unconscious, but later recovered sufficiently to have a session of delirium tremens. The cut was not deep, and this morning the man is apparently in good condition, his wound having been dressed by a physician during the night.

The Bowery celebrated the dawning of the Fourth in a wild fashion last night. It was one long fight, and the officers on duty say that they would no sooner get one fight broken up than another started.

Along toward morning John Howard started out on a general survival of the fittest. With a large collection of untamed vocabulary he started out to make every person in sight chew terra firma. At Fifth avenue west he stopped in a group of a dozen or more, whose presence was missing after he had made his stand known.

Then he proceeded up the Bowery till he came to the shooting gallery. Three or four were standing in the doorway. "You'se fellows ain't the guy what I am. Just watch me give it to Red Headed Jake in de solar plexus."

With this he made an uncertain swing at James McGrath, who ducked, and the others cut the ground on the bias in their efforts to get away. Howard's fist went smashing through a window, and the rattle of falling glass caused an officer to hurry to the scene.

"Fear me not, merry man!" yelled the would-be desperado, as the policeman approached. "I'm de cranklest bloke what ever lived, but I won't harm yez. Take me at my word."

Instead the policeman took him by the arm, and at headquarters he couldn't go to sleep till he had imparted the information that he was "the greatest what ever happint." In police court this morning he entered a plea of not guilty and the hearing was set for tomorrow afternoon, as was also that of James McGrath, whom Howard tried to assault.

John Lee was arrested last night for trying to pass counterfeit money. He walked into Ole Olson's saloon at the corner of First avenue east and Superior street and offered a bad dollar in payment for some liquid refreshment. His case will come up tomorrow.

Jennie Sherman, charged with leading such a fast life as to endanger the morals of that stretch of territory bounded on the west by Lake avenue, on the east by Lake Superior, on the south by the canal and the north by the fire limits, was sentenced to go to the county jail for ten days or pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Frank Daniels and Frank Clarence each got ten days for drunkenness, and G. K. Moran was sentenced to celebrate his Fourth in West Superior.

Time Changes on "The Milwaukee."

Effective July 1, the morning train on Iowa & Minnesota division for Northfield, Faribault, Owatonna, Austin and through will leave Minneapolis 8:05 a. m. and St. Paul 8:15 a. m. This is twenty-five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The afternoon train for same points will leave Minneapolis 4:35 p. m. and St. Paul 4:35 p. m. This is five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The evening train on Hastings & Dakota division for Glencoe, Millbank, Aberdeen, Graceville, Wahpeton and Fargo will leave St. Paul 7:35 p. m. and Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. This is about thirty-five minutes later than heretofore.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy known for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

The BIG DULUTH

Closed All Day

to allow our army of employees to properly celebrate the day. Tomorrow we will continue our Great Manufacturers' Closing Out Sale of Clothing for Men and Boys.

NEW LIST OF BARGAINS—

Lot and building on West First street between First and Third avenues west at a great bargain. There is no better property in the city to buy for a big advance.

Handsome lot on West Second street, near Fourth avenue west. Very cheap.

Double corner in Endion, very choice and very cheap; street improvements, sewer and water.

In Lakeside and West Duluth, we have some choice deals in both these suburbs.

Double house in the East End, nice location, all city improvements made, modern; can sell for less than cost of building.

105 East fourth street..... **$4000**
50-foot front, 9-room house—modern, hot water heat—house alone worth this; will take mortgage back at 5 per cent.

1909 West Superior street.. **$6500**
2-story brick building, rents for $65 per month. This is a snap. Will net over 8 per cent.

ACRES—We have real bargains in acres—A good time to buy.

STRYKER, MANLEY & BUCK,
Money to Loan—Lowest Rates.

West Duluth

The Fourth of July celebration was a grand success, despite the untoward weather conditions. The parade was one of the largest and finest ever seen in the city, and in the turnout of secret societies and floats certainly surpassed any ever given. It was over a mile long, with a dense formation. It was led by Dr. Confer as marshal of the day, attended by a staff of aides consisting of a member from each of the secret societies in line. Every secret society lodge in West Duluth was in line, as well as many from down-town. Some of the West Duluth lodges had as many as 200 members in line. The uniform ranks of the K. of P. and the Catholic Order of Foresters also took part, both having large turnouts. The Red Men were out in force.

Nearly every business house in West Duluth was represented by a float, many of them being very ornately decorated. A feature of this part of the parade was the Lesure mill patriotic float, drawn by twelve white horses, driven by Uncle Sam and bearing Columbus and the states and dependencies.

The Culver and Gorman G. A. R. posts and the veterans of the Spanish war were prominent features.

Music was furnished by the Minnesota K. of P. band.

Owing to the rain the patriotic exercises following the parade were conducted in Juveland's canvas pavilion opposite the fire hall.

What a man! Chas. A. Towne—His name will never down.

You can read all about his Vice Presidential Boom in the Kansas City Star. At **Bennett's News Stand** where it is received daily at 5c a copy.

HOPE TO GET IT NOW.

It is hoped that the resolution passed by the council Monday "exonerating" the fire commissioners will result in speedily bringing the fire engine to West Duluth. In this connection it is hoped, also, that the fire commissioners now feel easy in their consciences by virtue of the exonoration they demanded and received and that in the fulness of their content and satisfaction they will forgive West Duluth for being on earth, forget the past and be willing to begin a new page in the account.

In the event of their proving to be still recalcitrants and withholding the engine, the question of what could be done by West Duluth has been discussed. It has been suggested that a replevin suit be brought for the machine, but that has been rejected. The Dynamite club, at a special session yesterday, passed a resolution declaring that if the commissioners do not send the engine now they are real mean old things.

STORES WELL DECORATED.

The business men of West Duluth decorated their store buildings handsomely for the Fourth. A feature of the decoration was the trees placed along the edges of the sidewalk, making Central avenue a veritable bower of green. Many of the effects were decidedly original and necessitated a considerable outlay besides the artistic ingenuity necessary and the time consumed in preparing the designs.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

Edward Brown, is at home from Louisville, Ky., where he is taking a course in dentistry.

The St. Louis mill, which shut down because of a shortage of logs, is expected to start sawing again Monday. The recent rains have greatly improved the situation and the lumbermen are encouraged to hope that from now on they will be able to get logs.

F. C. Smith has returned from Ann Arbor, Mich., where he went for treatment for rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, of Forty-ninth avenue and Wadena street, have lost two little girls from diphtheria in the past three days, Emma May, aged 6, dying Sunday night, and Hilma, aged 4, on Monday night. Interment was at Oneota cemetery.

BLEW HIS FINGERS OFF.

Duluth proper was completely outclassed by West Duluth when it came to celebrating the "Fourth." Out in the Eighth ward enterprising citizens put up a patriotic program that would have been a credit to almost any city, while down town the celebration was confined almost entirely to the Bowery, where one man blew off a couple of fingers with a cannon cracker, and an orator, with a voice as harmonious as the rattle of a milk wagon at 4 a. m., was advertised to read the Declaration of Independence. He got mixed on his lines and recited Gray's "Elegy in a Country Graveyard" instead. When he came to an end with a driving finish a passe maiden led the thunderous applause, which can only be compared with the booming of the surf on a rock-bound coast. Don't know what that sounds like, but it must have been something like that.

John Nagle was the man that furnished the principal excitement. Two of his fingers were very badly damaged by the premature explosion of a cannon cracker, and he was taken to St. Mary's hospital.

Turns on the light of reason; removes intellectual or moral cloudiness and black spots from one's character. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Why is Electric Light Best?

Because it is Healthy, Clean, Pure and Brilliant.

HEALTHY! It has no odor. Professor Thompson states one cubic foot of gas consumes as much oxygen as four adults.

CLEAN! It causes no discolorations of furnishings and decorations in homes.

SAFE! As electric bell work, no danger of suffocation.

CHEAP! By using a little care in turning off lights when not in use it is cheaper than any other illuminant.

Commercial Light and Power Co. OFFICES—215 W. Sup. St.

I WANT TO SEE those people who want the very best DENTAL WORK at a very moderate price.

Rooms 5 and 6 PHOENIX BLOCK. Telephone 755, Call 4.

D. H. DAY, Dentist.

SECTION TWO--

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900

STATUE OF LAFAYETTE

Presented to French Republic By Youth of the United States.

Eloquent Address By Archbishop Ireland, Orator of the Day.

Paris, July 4.—The presentation of the Lafayette monument to the republic of France in behalf of the youth of the United States took place today. The presentation speech was made by Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner general for the United States to the Paris exposition. Gen. Horace Porter, United States ambassador, presided at the ceremony of unveiling the statue and delivered an address in both English and French. A speech was also delivered by Robert J. Thompson, author of the monument work, and Sculptor Paul W. Bartlett explained his conception for the equestrian figure of Lafayette. The orator of the day was Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, who said:

Today a nation speaks her gratitude to a nation; America proclaims her remembrance of youthful favors conferred upon her by France. France, America salutes thee; America thanks thee. Great is her obligation; not unequal to it is her gratitude. We speak to France in the name of America, under commission from her chief magistrate, William McKinley; from her senate and house of representatives, from her youths who throng her schools, and from the tens of millions of her people who rejoice in the rich inheritance won in years past by the allied armies of France and America. We are hidden by America to give in the hearing of the world testimony of her gratitude to France.

Once weak and poor, in sore need of sympathy and succor, today the peer of the mightiest, self-sufficing, asking for naught, save the respect and friendship to which her merits may entitle her, the republic of the United States of America holds in loving remembrance the nation from which in the days of her dire necessity there came to her powerful and chivalrous support.

Noble men and noble nations forgive injuries; they never forget favors.

On the Fourth day of July, in the year 1776, the American colonies of Great Britain made proclamation of their freedom and independence. A nation was born—born in the name of the rights of manhood and citizenship, in the name of civil and political liberty. But soon fleets and armies were speeding across the sea to make America's proclamation null and void. Although large numbers of the people of Great Britain were not enemies of America, and although the civil and political rights, in defense of which the colonists had risen in rebellion, were substantially such as the English people had imperiously demanded and won for themselves, yet king and parliament had resolved that liberty would not reign in America. War burst forth. Was the new-born nation to be allowed to live, or was liberty at whose command she had sprung into being, to be driven from earth before the anxious gaze of humanity. Such was the awful issue that was thrown into the scales of destiny.

Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Monmouth tell us of the skill of America's commanders and of the valor of her soldiers. All that brave hearts and stout arms could do, Washington and his volunteers were sure to do. But yet, could America hope for ultimate triumph? She had only a limited population from which to recruit her defenders; she was without money to purchase food and clothing, arms and ammunition; she owned no navy; and the nation with which she was confronted was one whose exchequer was exhaustless, whose soldiers and seamen were legion, whose ships ploughed every ocean of the earth. There was before America the peril of crushing defeat on the battlefield; there

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

was before her the peril of the gloom of despair, darkening the skies above her, benumbing the souls of her people and rendering them powerless to turn to best advantage even the meagre resources at their disposal.

There is a land which is above all other lands the land of chivalry, of noble impulse and generous sacrifice, the land of devotion to ideals. At the call of a high-born principle her sons, with souls attuned by nature to the harmonies of the true and beautiful, leap instinctively into the arena, resolved at any cost to render such principle a reality in the life-current of humanity. The pages of its history are glistening with the names of heroes and martyrs, of knightly soldiers and saintly missionaries. It is of France I speak.

At the close of the last century France was, more than ever, ready to hearken to an appeal made in the name of human rights. The spirit of liberty was hovering over the land, never again to depart from it, even if for a time baffled in its aspirations by the excesses of friends or the oppression of foes.

To France America turned and spoke her hopes and fears; her messengers pleaded her cause in Paris; quick and generous was the response which France gave to the appeal.

Gilbert du Motier, Marquise de Lafayette! Oh, that words of mine could express the full burning love which our revolutionary sires did bear to this illustrious son of old Auvergne! Oh, that I could pronounce his name with the reverence with which my countrymen across the sea wish me to pronounce it before the people of France.

In America two names are the idols of our national worship, the burden of fireside tale, the inspiration of the poet's song, the theme of the orator's discourse: The name of him who was the father of his country—George Washington; and the name of him who was the true and trusty friend of Washington, Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette.

Strange were it if America did not cherish the name of Lafayette. He loved America. "From the moment that I heard the name of America," said he, "I loved her; from the moment I learned of her struggles for liberty, I was inflamed with the desire of shedding my blood for her." He understood, above most men of his time, the full significance of America's contest. "Never," said he, "had so noble a purpose offered itself to the judgment of men; it was the last struggle for liberty, and its defeat would have left freedom without a home and without hopes." His devotion to America was as unselfish as it was intense. "I offer myself," he wrote, "to serve the United States with all possible zeal, without pension or allowance."

Wealth and rank, the favor of the court and king, high distinction in the service of his own country, the endearments of wife and child—all that ambition could covet or opportunity promise, the youth of nineteen summers put resolutely aside to cast his lot with a far-off people battling against fearful odds—and that at a moment when their fortunes were at their lowest ebb, and hope had well nigh abandoned their standards.

When the agent of America in France sadly confessed that he was even unable to furnish a ship to carry him and other volunteers Lafayette said, "I will buy a ship and take your men with me."

Given a command in the army of independence, Lafayette was at all times the "preux chevalier, sans peur et sans re-

GEN. HORACE PORTER.

proche." The highest traditions of French chivalry were revived; a Roland, a Bayard, a Dugesclin lived again in the camps and on the battlefields of America.

First was he ever to attack, last in retreat. When his charger fell he fought on foot; with blood streaming from his wounds, he still faced the foe; when his soldiers qualled before overwhelming masses of the enemy, he compelled them by his own unfaltering courage to hold their ground and turned defeat into victory. "The Marquis," says an official report, "is determined to be in the way of danger."

Fearless when fearlessness availed, he was slow and self-controlled when haste was fatal. "This nobleman," wrote Washington, "unites to all the military fire of youth an uncommon maturity of judgment." Washington knew men well, and trusted only where trust was justified. To Lafayette he confided most important and perilous enterprises—tasks which were always fulfilled with consummate ability. One is lost in amazement at the thought that this youth bordering on his twentieth year, should display so much prudence and skill as characterized certain operations of the war which had fallen to his lot.

So helpless was his position at Barren Hill, so certain seemed his defeat, that Gen. Howe, before he marched against him, invited friends to meet at dinner a captive Marquis; when the hour for dinner arrived, Lafayette and his men were far from danger, and the too confident general was alone with his anger and disappointment.

The critical campaign of Virginia was conducted entirely under the leadership of Lafayette. The opposing forces outnumbered 4 to 1, those under the American general; they had the advantage of abundant supplies and of a perfect equipment; they were commanded by experienced and distinguished men, Gen. Phillips first, and afterwards, Lord Cornwallis. "The boy cannot escape me," said Cornwalls. But the "boy" did escape him, and furthermore, foiled him in all his plans; he so fatigued and harassed the British forces, that they finally withdrew to the coast, there to await fresh developments of the campaign.

Left in possession of Virginia, Lafayette was soon able to perform a most important service in what was to be the closing scene of the revolutionary war. He held Cornwallis fast in Yorktown, pending the arrival of Washington and Rochambeau. It was now the turn of the "boy" to say, "The general cannot escape me."

By the magnanimity of soul, and by his grace of manner, not less than by his military prowess, he won all hearts and became the idol of the American army. He proved himself, to the inmost fiber of his soul, an American, as proud of America as the produest of her patriots, the champion before all contestants of her honor and her fair name. More chterfully even than his American companions in arms, he bore the terrible hardships of the war; again

and again he pledged his personal fortune to buy food and clothing for his men, who knew him by the familiar appellation of "The Marquis," "The Soldier's Friend." In camp and in battle his influence was boundless; a word of cheer from his lips roused the drooping spirits of his soldiers, a word of command sent them headlong against the enemy. A visitor to the American camp, the Marquis de Chastellus, could not help remarking that "Lafayette was never spoken of without manifest tokens of attachment and affection."

Like all true soldiers, he loved glory; yet at the mere hint that the general good suggested other plans, he quickly relinquished the opportunity to gain it. More than once when brilliant achievements were within reach he yielded for the sake of harmony, his recognized right to precedence of command. And no episode of the whole war is so radiant with the grandeur of soul, so redolent of sweetness of heart as that of Lafayette before Yorktown, awaiting the coming of Washington, that the honor of victory might belong to his beloved commander-in-chief. DeGrasse and St. Simon were already in the Chesapeake; Lafayette by right of rank was in command, no order had been issued limiting his discretion to act; the ordinary rules of military operations counselled the attack; De Grasse and St. Simon, anxious to return to their task in the West Indies, urged it; success seemed assured, and to Lafayette would belong the prestige of the victory. But Lafayette, deaf alike to the dictates of personal ambition and to the entreaties of friends and allies, waited for Washington.

Signal as were Lafayette's services in the field, they were the least part of his contribution to the cause of American independence; his enduring and inestimable work for us he performed as "the link binding together the two countries," France and America. His enlistment in the American army, disapproved though it was at the time by the French court for reasons of foreign policy, was in itself a significant token of the deep sympathy with which men of thought and influence in France regarded the revolutionary war. Such a token comforted and cheered the sore pressed patriots, making them more than ever conscious of the justness and nobleness of their cause, and giving them hopes that France had other and more substantial favors in store for them. When their hopes were realized and the ships of the Count d'Estaing were sailing in American waters, Lafayette's tactful mediation was of inestimable value in maintaining the harmonious co-operation of the two armies. At a later period of the war, it was Lafayette's powerful influence at the French court, and his tireless persistency in putting before it the needs of America that brought to her shores the second expedition under De Ternay and Rochambeau, without whose coming Yorktown would not have been possible. During his visit to France in the critical year of the war, 1779, he made appeal upon appeal to the French court, urging argument upon argument, now in the name of France's own honor and glory, now in the name of America's destitution and her dependency upon her ally, insisting, too, with all delicacy, that the forces of France should go to America as auxiliaries of the American troops, and should be under the command of Washington. Success crowned his efforts. No difficulty could withstand his enthusiasm. "It was well," said de Maurepas, "that Lafayette did not ask to be allowed to strip Versailles of its furniture for his dear Americans, for stripped it would have been."

As long as the starry banner shall float, so long shall the name of Lafayette be loved and honored beyond the sea—so long also shall the country that gave him birth, whose spirit of chivalry he personified, be loved and honored in the United States of America.

But much as Lefayette deserves and receives our love and honor in return for his personal services in the cause of America, his chief title to the gratitude of our people is that his heroic figure ever looms up before their entranced fancy as the symbol of the magnanimity which France as a nation displayed toward our country in her laborious struggle for life and liberty.

The value of the aid given to us by France in our war for independence is estimable; the joy which the memory of it awakes in our souls is that which comes to us through the consciousness of our national life itself.

France first stood sponsor for our nationhood. We entered into the great family of nations leaning on her arm, radiant with the reflection of her historic splendor, and strong in the protection of her ardor, and strong in the protection of her martle stature. When Franklin stood in the Palace of Versailles, the acknowledged envoy of America, and Gerard de Rayneval as the minister of France saluted the congress of America at Philadelphia, the young republic thrilled with new life and leaped at once into a full sense of security and a true conscientiousness of her dignity. The envoys of Great Britain bearing to the Americans the grants of all the rights and privileges which before the Declaration of Independence had been denied, were not even accorded a hearing. Congress declared that our independence was now assured, and proclaimed the existence of a new people. Washington received the news at Valley Forge, where cruel hardships had almost worn out his heroic patience, and cold and hunger had reduced his men to despair—he called upon his army to thank Almighty God—with new life he buckled on his sword again and marched with resistless ardor to victory which at last he felt was within his reach. A new sun illuminated the heavens, dispelling the gloom and shedding upon the land the rich joys of life and light and hope.

France poured into our empty treasury, in loans and gifts, vast sums of money without which it would not have been possible for us to keep our army in the field. At the very outset of the war she placed a million livres at our disposal for the purchase of military supplies, and obtained for us for the same purpose another million from Spain. After she had formally recognized our independence, request upon request went from congress to Paris, and in response, millions upon million flowed from the treasury of France into our coffers. At times, indeed, a courteous remonstrance was made by the French minister of finance against "les immenses demandes du congress;" nevertheless, "les immenses demands" were invariably accorded, and when at last the exchequer of France could no longer suffice for the vast expenses of France's own army and navy, and for the increasing petitions of money made by America, the king, exceeding the limits of all that could be expected from the most devoted ally, pledged the security of his government for the punctual payment of interest upon a loan of 10,000,000 livres to be obtained from Holland. When in 1782 Franklin reckoned up our account with France, he found that besides guaranteeing the interest upon our Holland loan of 10,000,000 livres, France had advanced to us out of her treasury loans amounting to 15,000,000 livres—a sum which in the following year was augmented by a further loan of 6,000,000 livres—and had furthermore made us free gifts to the amount of 12,000,000 livres, "from which," wrote Franklin to his government, "no returns but those of gratitude are expected." It is with good reason Franklin added: "These, I hope, may be everlasting."

France sent across the sea to shed their blood for us her brave soldiers and seamen, commanded by the very flower of her nobility. It was France's ships of war that protected our coasts and kept our ports open to commerce, reducing the British naval occupation of American waters to the harbor of New York. It was the co-operation of France's army and navy that gave us the great victory of Yorktown. The victory of Yorktown was final and decisive. It won the independence of America. "It is all over," said Lord North, when the news of it was received in London. America forgetting Yorktown, and the men who there fought for her upon land and sea, and the banners that beckoned them to triumph, she forgets her very existence. And at Yorktown, wast thou, banner of beloved France, entwining in affection and hope thy folds with those of the banner of America. There were you, De Grasse and De Barras, guarding with your superb ships of war the waters of the Chesapeake against a foeman's sail. There were you, bearers of most illustrious names in France's history, officers of her army—noblest of the noble, chivalrous Rochambeau, de Chastellux, de Lauzun, de Rouerie, de Dillon, de Viomenil, de Choisy, de Deux-Ponts, the de Laval-Montmorencys, the de St. Simons—I fain would name you all—vieing in devotion to America with Lincoln, Hamilton, Knox, Pickering, Laurens, Von Steuben—all ready, sword in hand, to obey the word spoken by Washington, commander-in-chief of the allied armies. There were you, soldiers of France offering your blood as freely as American patriots for American liberty—men of far-famed battalions of Bourbonnais and Soissonais, of royal Deux-Ponts, of Saintonge and of Dillon of Touraine, of Gatinais that was to win back the coveted name of Royal Auvergne. And shall I forget thee Lafayette? Rather shall I not give thee a place apart in my roll of heroes. There wast thou, American and Frenchman, loving passionately America and France, and shedding undying glory upon both.

"It was the participation of France in the war of independence that made American liberty possible in the eighteenth century"—such is the verdict of history as expressed by the learned and accomplished biographer of Lafayette, our present ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. So resolute were the colonies in their determination to be free, so exalted was their spirit of sacrifice, so intelligent their methods, that sooner or later their independence was assured. But that the war begun in 1776 would, without the aid of France, have won for them their independence, we can hardly allow ourselves to believe.

Let historians narrate as they will, that the king and ministers of France saw, in the revolt of the American colonies, and in the assistance that might be given them, an opportunity for France to avenge the humiliation of the treaty of 1763. It is not for us to demand that statesmen become for our sake oblivious of the interests of their own country. What America knows, what she will never fail to know, is that king and ministers of France gave us the aid through which we won our independence, that they gave it to us in warmest friendliness and with most chivalrous generosity, and that in giving to us such aid they were applauded by the noble-hearted people of France who loved America and encouraged the alliance of their country with her, because of the great principles which were linked with the triumph or the defeat of the new republic of the West.

The friendliness and the chivalry of France! She maintained at her own expense her army and navy while they were doing service in America; she required no return for the cost of any of her military operations in our behalf; lest she might awaken in us suspicion of her motives, she forbade her commanders even to contemplate the re-conquest of Canada; and, to give every legitimate satisfaction to our national pride, she insisted that she should be our auxiliary—that her veteran battalions should take second place, and that her admirals and generals, survivors of historic battles, should give way to Americans of equal grade, and all obey the supreme command of our Washington, the "generalissimo" of the allied forces of America and France; our friend she remained to the last moment, steadfastly refusing any overtures for peace that did not offer full satisfaction to all the legitimate ambitions of America.

Yes, America's gratitude is due and is given to the France of a century ago—to Louis XVI. de Vergennes, de Maurepas, who ruled in those days her destinies; to the people of France who cheerfully bore the burdens which our war brought upon them; to the seamen and soldiers of France, who offered their lives in sacrifice upon the altars of American liberty; and America's gratitude is due and is given to the France of today, the living heir to the rights, and the glories of rulers and soldiers and people of former ages. Rulers and soldiers and people of a century ago have passed away; but the country they loved and represented remains; France remains; and to France the republic of the United States of today pledges her gratitude and her friendship and promises that both shall be "everlasting."

The new nation had triumphed through the valor of her own and France's soldiers and was now set forth in the world to grow and prosper—to become the United States of America as we behold it in the dawn of the twentieth century. But not to the founding of a new commonwealth, whatever the power and the greatness which that commonwealth was to attain, shall we limit the significance of the American war of independence. The founding of a new commonwealth such had been the result of a hundred wars whose records weigh down the pages of history. The war of America was waged for a mighty principle of deepest import to the welfare of humanity, it thereby immortalized it above other wars in solemn grandeur of meaning. The principle at stake was that of civil and political liberty, the triumph of which in America would be the pressing of its triumph in the world. It was this principle that shed is singular glory upon the battlefields of America.

America rose in rebellion against the arbitrary and absolute government; she unsheathed the sword in the name of the rights of man and of the citizen.

There is but One who in His own right has power to rule over men—Almighty God, and from Him is derived whatever authority is exercised in human society. That authority is not, however, directly given to the one or the few; it is communicated by Him to the people to be exercised in the form which they choose, by these whom they designate. And the men in whom this authority is invested by delegations of the people are to use it not for the benefit of the one or the few, but for the good of the people. All this is the plain teaching of reason and religion, and yet not seldom were such simple truths forgotten, not seldom in practice was power held as if "the human race lived for the few." The rebellion of a people on so large a scale as was the uprisingof the American colonies could not but challenge universal attention, and the triumph of such a rebellion could not stir other peoples to a sense of their rights and to a stern resolve to maintain them.

The American colonies went further. In order to make it the more certain that civil and political power should be recognized as coming from the people, and as being given for the good of the people, they declared that with them it should be exercised by the people through as large and as direct a representation of the people as was found compatible with peace and order in the community. Hence the republican form of government adopted by them.

It will not, assuredly, be said that the republican form of government is not, in a well-ordered state, one that without it the rights of the people cannot be safeguarded, nor that it is the best and proper policy for every people. The form of a government is a question that must rest with the people of each nation, to be determined solely by them according to their needs and their dispositions of character. It is, nevertheless, true that the republican form of government is of itself peculiarly expressive of the limitations and responsibilities of power, and consequently the founding of a republic such as that of the United States was a momentous event for liberty throughout the entire world. In every commonwealth the people's sense of their rights and power was quickened, and there sprung up in the consciences of the rulers of nations a new conception of their responsibilities toward the people. Whatever today in any country the particular form of government, democracy is there in some degree; and it is there because of its plenary triumph in America, whence went forth the charmed spell that reached, were it but in weakened waves, the uttermost bounds of civilized humanity.

The creation of the republic of the United States was inaugurated of a new era in the life of the human race—the era of the rights of manhood and of citizenship and of the rights of the people.

Such is the true meaning of the American revolution, the full significance of the work done in America by Lafayette and France.

This is the age of the people. Every decade will mark a new advance in the triumphant march of democracy. Political movements do not go backward; the people do not abandon except under duress, and then only for a time, rights of which they were once possessed, or the power which they once wielded to maintain and enlarge those rights. To seek for arguments against democracy in its apparent perils is a waste of time. The part of true statesmanship is to study the perils such as they may be and take measures to avert them. The progress of democracy cannot be stayed. He who would rule must rule through the people. To obtain results in the civil and political world he must go to the individual, enlighten his mind, form his conscience and thus enlist his sympathies and win his intelligent co-operation.

He who does this will succeed. He who uses other methods fail. The task for those who would rule men is made more difficult. The time is long gone by when men can be swayed by sword or proclamation. But manhood in men has meanwhile grown and they who love manhood in men should rejoice.

Why should we be asked to regret the coming of democracy? What is it in its ultimate analysis but the practical assertion of the dignity of man, indelibly impressed upon him when he was fashioned to the image of the Creator? What is it but trust in the power of truth and righteousness, and in the readiness of the human soul to respond in the proper conditions to such influences? The growth of mind and will in the individual is what all must hail who believe in human progress, or in the strength of Christian civilization. And as mind and will grow in man, so grow in him the consciousness of his rights and power, and the resolve to uphold rights, to put power into act, and to resist all irrational or unnecessary restraint upon either rights or power—and thus is begotten democracy. The new age has dawned for all humanity; but, where men have the more quickly and the more thoroughly understood their dignity, there its golden rays have risen higher above the horizon and shed more richly their light upon human thought and action.

And here behold the final consequence, the crowning glory of the alliance of America and France in the war of independence, behold the realization of the fondest dreams of our Lafayette. In the world's arena as the mighty champions of humanity's new age there stand side by side as once they stood at Yorktown, America and France—both republics today, both republics tomorrow—republics by decree of what among men is the final absolute arbiter of the political destinies of nations, the will of the people.

To America and France is given the noble mission to be to the world the examplars of civil and political liberty. That they be true to their mission must be the prayer of all friends of liberty, of all friends of humanity. He, better to insure the possession of liberty they have taken to themselves the highest form of democracy—they have made themselves republics. They must show that such form of liberty is capable of enduring amid all the writhings and passions of humanity, and that beneath it in harmony with its promises there are to be found liberty's best and sweetest blessings. Do as our republics may, they will not reach the ideal which they have put before themselves; while men are the representatives and the agents of an ideal, there will necessarily be in the realization of it the shortcomings of men; there will be from time to time the inconsistencies and the contradictions which the limitations of the human mind and the play of human interests bring into the practical life of man. But, despite all this, and, indeed, because of all this, must the world's great republics never relax in loyal and strenuous efforts to be in their whole national life the embodiment of liberty as far as this beauteous spirit of the heavens can find embodiment upon earth. To them is assigned the task of proving that the fullest democracy guarantees to a people, together with liberty, the security of law and order, and the growth and prosperity of the nation—that the fullest democracy, ever true to its name and profession, means for the individual man and citizen the actual and assured enjoyment of the personal rights which he inherits from nature and nature's God, save only inasmuch as a retrenchment of such rights is imperative for the maintenance of public order and the safeguarding of the rights of other members of the community.

And now, what is said today be it said tomorrow; be it said adown the ages to come.

Here upon this historic "Place," in France's own capital city, where meet the nations of the earth, where will stand, with France's gracious permission, an abiding interpreter of America's gratitude to France and her participation in America's war, and of the principles of civil and political liberty which were the life and soul of that momentous struggle.

Our interpreter, who shall it be? Who could it be, if truth has rights, and merit has reward, but Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette?

Then genius of art, we pray thee give us lasting form of our loved Lafayette. Bid him live again in his own France to speak in America's name to France and to the world.

Who more fittingly than Lafayette could be bidden to speak to France the gratitude of America? Lafayette knew the full extent of France's favors and the full extent of America's gratitude. Often did he speak of America to France, always interpreting aright the heart of America, always touching aright the responsive chords in the heart of France; let him speak again, speak today and speak tomorrow for America to France.

And who more fittingly than Lafayette could stand forth before the world as the representative of the principles of civil and political liberty for which he and Washington fought? The passion of his soul, the inspiration of his life, his words and acts of liberty; liberty drew him to America; liberty put words of fire upon his lips in the states—general liberty led him to the prison of Olmutz. He understood—no one ever understood better—what true liberty is, as he understood it, so he loved it and defended it unto death. Liberty he loved as the fullness of enjoyment of one's own natural rights with proper regard to the natural rights of others, the fullest play of one's own powers of mind and heart consistent with public welfare and public order. The enemies of liberty he hated—absolutism in its arbitrary authority and anarchy in its chaotic rioting. He stood the strenuous defender of the rights of man and of the citizen against those absolutism would rain destroy, championed them in the name of manhood, in the name of citizenship, in the name of conscience; he championed the good of the people against the potentate who would make of them beneath his feet the sport of his caprice, the victims of bribe and threat. He stood the strenuous defender of law and order which are the conditions of liberty and which anarchy would destroy, but when the struggle in France for liberty degenerated into mad riot he cast aside the leadership which he had taken in the name of liberty, and which he could have retained if he bore it in the name of lawlessness, and he sought the exile which ended for him in the prison of Olmutz. He suffered persecution from the extremists on both sides. He strove for the golden mean, and for this we respect and revere his name. Absolutism and anarchy alike hate Lafayette as they alike hate liberty; the friends of liberty love Lafayette as they hate absolutism and anarchy.

And now, Lafayette, thy task is given thee. Speak, we charge thee, the gratitude of America to France; speak of the liberty for which America and France once fought together and which today they together cherish and uphold. Speak, we charge thee, through endless years; through endless years America's gratitude shall last and liberty shall reign in America and France.

Fourth of July Excursions.

One fare for round trip on Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, July 3 and 4. Return limits, July 5, inclusive.

Fishing Excursion Rates.

Where fishing is the best, on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad—at Sturgeon lake. Round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $1.50, and Lake Pokegama, Pine City, round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $2. Excellent hotels and accommodations and three trains via St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Secure tickets at Union depot or city ticket office, 332 West Superior street.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WESTERN HERO.

Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota and His Career In the Far West.

Under the head, "A Hero of the Northwest," the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post tells something of the life of the late Bishop Mahlon N. Gilbert, a clergyman whom all pioneer Minnesotians knew and loved.

From the hour when he was obliged to leave Hobart college, stricken with a hemorrhage of the lungs, through all the years until, but a short time since, he yielded to a third attack of pneumonia, Bishop Gilbert, coadjutor with Bishop Whipple of the diocese of Minnesota, had fought out many a hand-to-hand battle with death.

Years ago, when but just out of divinity halls, he was given a charge by Bishop Tuttle, his lifelong friend. It was the most difficult field in the West. Young Gilbert was the only minister of this faith in all the western half of a great territory. In the town of Deer Lodge, Mont., his headquarters, comprising some 600 souls, he had at the beginning of his work but two communicants. It was from this town that he went upon mission tours throughout the region. He determined to build a church. Walking into the local bank one day, he said to one of the officials:

"I want $2000 without any endorsement, to be paid back sometime in the future."

The banker looked at the young rector for a moment, and then without a sign of further hesitation he said:

"You can have it! Any man that's got nerve enough to ask such a thing deserves to have it, and you shall have it without interest!"

A very profitable church fair, held later, was liberally patronized, and soon after the proudest man in Montana, as he afterward said, marched into the bank and laid down the $2000 in coin and currency.

In those days gamblers of the old school were numerous. They were gamblers to the core, in so far as the sin of gaming, but most of them played on the square and kept their pledges man to man. They knew the young rector for a manly man who hit out from the shoulder without mercy, but one who never struck below the belt. They were very much interested in the progress of the new church, and finally one of their number, delegated by the rest, handed the rector $1800 "for the new gospel mill."

The rector accepted the gift in the spirit in which it was proffered.

For a year after he had been at work in Montana he never saw a brother minister. Later, when he went to Helena to preach, the frontier was fast beginning to lose somewhat of its roughness.

A few days before Mr. Gilbert left Butte for Helena—he had for some time been stationed in Butte—a rough-looking man came up to him on the street and handed him $250.

"Where did you get that?"

"Well," he replied, "this is the way it was. I knew you were going away, so I went down to one of the houses and I said to the boys, boys, parson is going away to see his gal. What parson is that?' asked one of the boys. 'Parson Gilbert.' I said. Well, sir, he reached out, wiped the stakes off the board and said, 'here, take that; he married me and he did me the best turn I ever had.' That's how I got the money."

A heavy sea was running on one of the large lakes in the wilderness of Northern Minnesota. Bishop Gilbert was for this was after his conservation and when he had taken up the mission work, was long followed by Bishop Whipple—had come hundreds of miles through the forest on his tour of the reservations, and had promised to be on the farther side of the lake on the following day to confirm a large class of Chippewa Indian converts.

Two giant Indians stood by his side and with them was another white man, a member of the party. The Indians looked out on the lake, too, and said through the interpeter: They would not attempt to cross the lake in their birch bark canoe in such a storm; it was death to do it.

The bishop, through the interpreter, used all manner of arguments for a long time in vain, but when, at last, he told them he must go whether they did or not, something in the indomitable will of the man conquered the Indian in them and they set out. The Indians bent to their work. They spoke no word of any sort during the entire night, for the canoe was tossed on the waves, a cockle shell, from the hour of starting until the next morning. It was a miracle that the canoe was not swamped, and, indeed, he afterward said that, long before the gray dawn came, he had given up all hope. As soon as they were safely ashore and the confirmation services were about to begin one of the Indians asked that he might be confirmed, too. He wished to own allegiance to the Great Spirit of such a man, a Great Spirit that would hold him in safety through such a storm.

Once when the bishop was in a tour of the reservations a curious incident occurred. An entire nation, perhaps the first time in the history of the Christian church, came into the church in a body. The chief of the tribe, or nation, as it really was, Mah-dwa-go-nent (The Man Who Stands Before His People) had absolute control over the tribe. He has been listening to the voices in the tops of the great pines, telling him he should accept the white man's God. None of his people would unite with any church without him. He decided one day it was his duty to follow the voices; so, together with all the tribe, men, women and children, they came to the bishop for confirmation.

During the tours of the forest regions of Minnesota the bishop was exposed to dangers and to hardships. He traveled hundreds of miles in canoes, for there are elaborate chains of lakes and rivers in the region, the canoe journey often broken by portaging, when, should the region be swampy, the bishop and his frequently was carried on the broad back of an Indian guide. Should it be in the fishing season he would have his tackle along, for no man was fonder of the catching of trout.

During the Nez Perce war, when attempts were being made here to head off Chief Joseph, Mr. Gilbert joined Capt. Tom Stuart's company of volunteer cavalry as a high private and went out with the rest, astride a cayuse and carrying a gun, as good a soldier as any in the command. The history of the state tells how the command rode from Deer lodge to Lolo fort, but failed to stop the wily old chief, and returned to Deer lodge. Then the troop rode down to the Big Hole battlefield and brought back Gen. Gibbons and his command. On the way back Mr. Gilbert ministered to the wounded, both physically and spiritually and gave, perhaps, more attention to their physical than their spiritual welfare.

Reports show that over fifteen hundred lives have been saved through the use of One Minute Cough Cure. Most of these were cases of grippe, croup, asthma, whooping cough, bronchitis and pneumonia. Its early use prevents consumption. Max Wirth.

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LOST MILLIONS

An Item In the Career of a Mighty Trust Organizer.

A Chicago Man Who Is Called the Necromancer of Corporations.

Wall street is watching a man who is one of the latest additions to New York's colony of Chicago millionaires. His name is William H. Moore.

What will he do next?

What is he working on now?

Judge W. H. Moore is the necromancer of corporations. The match trust, the "cracker" trust, the strawboard trust, the steel trust, the tin plate trust and other trusts were the creations of his brain.

The most widely known of Judge Moore's achievements was the match consolidation. It was in this organization that he and his brother, J. Hobart Moore, who was in partnership with him, rose, then fell, only to rise again.

His greatest achievement, however, was completed Feb. 7, 1898. It embraces the National Steel company, the American Tin Plate company, the American Steel Hoop company and the American Sheet Steel company. This organization took in the leading steel mills of the country except the Carnegie interests and represents capitalization of many millions of dollars.

The failure of the Moores was one of the most spectacular that has occurred in this country in many years, and the financial survival of the brothers is quite as remarkable and is considered by financiers as the greatest recovery ever known in that length of time, says the New York World.

In 1896, the Diamond Match company practically controlled the match business of the United States. Upon its organization with a capital of $10,000,000 and a watered stock of $7,000,000, W. H. Moore was made first vice-president and director and J. H. Moore second vice-president, but he was not in the directory. They practically manipulated the stock and the advance was great from the start and it earned dividends of from 12 to 15 per cent. Then the directors began to dream of a world-wide match monopoly, controlling the world with a capital of $50,000,000. It was proposed to make all Europe use diamond matches and to gradually take in other continents. President Barney of the company went to Europe and submitted propositions to the French and Austrian governments to use the Diamond Match company's match making machines and the proposition met with encouragement. This was an excuse for the Moores to push Diamond stock up, and they resolved to make it hit the 200 mark or even go higher. In this scheme they were ably assisted, and was also to rise, because, being practically in the same combination, it would sympathetically respond to the prosperity of its stronger brother, the Diamond Match company.

This resolve was the undoing, temporarily, of the Moores, not on account of faulty judgment, for their plans were well laid and they had enormous backing, but because of the unforseen Bryan panic that preceded the presidential election of 1896.

The Moores formed a pool to "boost" Diamond Match stock. In it were such prominent backers as George M. Pullman, P. D. Armour and J. W. Doane, of Chicago. The pool agreement called for the purchase of 20,000 shares of Diamond stock. Just before the Democratic national convention met in Chicago, Diamond stock was up to 229. The news was published that the French government had signed an agreement to use Diamond Match machines and methods of match manufacturing, and that the Austrian government was ready to do the same; that the Diamond Match company was paying 6 per cent dividends and had $10,000,000 surplus, which would soon be divided among the shareholders. It is quite likely that this was perfectly true.

Then came the Chicago convention. Bryan made his "crown of thorns" speech and was nominated. Values began to shrink everywhere. Diamond Match stock was hammered by the bale at the heads of the brokers who were operating in the stock exchange for the pool. The pool bought frantically, but in spite of it the price of Diamond Match began to sag and it was "up to" the Moores to bring it through.

W. H. Moore was courageous and thought he could bring the stock out all right. He should have had back with millions of dollars' worth of it and many of them loaned him as high as $170 a share. The money thus obtained was used by him to buy in more stock for the pool account on the stock exchange. All trades for the pool were made in the name of the Moore brothers.

All the stock came piling in; the more they bought the more was offered. Judge Moore wondered where it all came from and at last he discovered that the banks that had loaned him $170 a share on it were selling it back to him at $230 a share. These trades were all in "the account," which means settlement on the first of the month.

The pool began to grow nervous at the losses and at the way the stock was depreciated in spite of Judge Moore's efforts to hold it up. Diamond Match was tossed over the counters of every bank in town that would take it. Then a mysterious someone began to sell the stock for the short account. He was a member of the pool. Witness he bought 500 shares as a member of the pool he sold 5000 shares short for his personal account. This was more than the betrayed members of the pool could stand. Finally the backers of the pool, with fortunes aggregating more than $70,000,000, refused to furnish further assistance.

It was about dusk on the evening of Aug. 3, 1896, that the Moores threw up the sponge and announced that they were insolvent, at the same time promising their creditors that they would pay their debts, dollar for dollar. The day before their failure Diamond Match was quoted at 229; the day of the failure it had dropped to 100. Every broker of prominence on the stock exchange had been caught "long," and all were practically insolvent. These brokers had put money out to Europe and submitted propositions to the French and Austrian governments to use the Diamond Match company's match making machines and methods of manufacture

Sings a Song of Science

Mrs. L. H. Grenewald Says Women Should Search Scientific Scenes and Subjects as a Pleasant Pastime.

Science as an interesting occupation for idle women is a negligible quantity. As a genus of species, women belong in ethnological classification with men, and in consideration of women accepting the study of natural and physical science as a diversity, who ever heard of an idle man giving thought to the sciences, as a diversity in idleness? History produces no record thereof. But science as an occupation for busy women is no Utopian dream, and brainy women of today, whose measure of time is filled with the routine of duties with which nature, circumstances and expectation have environed them, accept this wider sphere of usefulness which the passing of years has brought to them. Woman now crowns her life by bringing forward in original scientific research a phase in higher life education among women to cause the world to grow wiser and better. To this end delightful social functions are abdicated, and earnest, intelligent women accept life's extended plane and crowd the years meted to them with usefulness to an unusual degree.

Character is formed and inspired by the accomplishments of others. When Harriet Beecher Stowe awakened the world of purblind people to the unholy wrong of human slavery, her impassioned satire was not the outgrowth of illness, preferred or enforced. But among her crowded woman's duties, oftines irksome as to most women, the thought pressed insistently of the galling yoke of millions of American slaves. No elements of ease or illness centered in her life,—but mayhap her manuscripts were halter-scored, and with hands often flour-dusty with the accumulation of family bakings, her pencil was quickly seized to catch the burning thoughts that thrilled her heart and brain. Her story of "Uncle Toms Cabin" rocked the world. The struggle came—and then the end! And 4,000,000 American slaves held their shackles in their hands!

More than a quarter of a century ago Professor and Mrs. Louis Agassiz gave to women the opportunity of obtaining biological scholarships in the United States. On Penikese island, in Buzzard's bay, a summer school of science was inaugurated. There fifty students gathered. Twenty of them were women and they studied on equal terms with men. An outgrowth of this science school is the Woods Hall, Massachusetts, Biological laboratory. Among the noteworthy women in this connection is Professor Cornelia M. Clapp of Mount Holyoke college, who spends her summers studying at Woods Hall. She was one of the students at Agassiz's Penikese laboratory. Miss Julia B. Platt, a student at Bryn Mawr and at Cambridge, Mass., when the college for women was known as Harvard Annex, has spent several summers at Woods Hall and a year in Germany. They have won distinction in exacting science. The circumscribed environments of many women seldom place them in position to accomplish work in this manner. Unpretentious women have continually added successful efforts to this line of work and won success in a quiet way.

But concentration was demanded of this energy, and isolated instances belong to the dim past.

Women need no longer pursue their scientific studies in a half-hearted, solitary manner, debarred from sympathy of fellow students. Opportunity is with us, and recognition gives us a cordial hand clasp.

This is pictured through the National Science Club for Women, which was incorporated in 1896, with headquarters in Washington.

In August, 1891, during the meeting of the International Congress of Geology, in Washington, seven women from as many different localities, organized this club at Columbian university. Mrs. Laura O. Talbott—the present general secretary—was in the chair. The first president, Mrs. Ada D. Davidson, of Oberlin, Ohio, wrote the first constitution, which was accepted by the board. For three years there were no fees. When the constitution and by-laws were revised in 1893 previous to the incorporation of the club, a membership fee of one dollar was charged.

The objects of the club are far-reaching. The establishment of scholarships, fellowships and professorships for women in our higher universities, the aiding of investigators in surgery and medicine, and encouragement to hygiene and sanitation.

The active sympathy of the club is in the promotion of the preservation of forests, the protection of birds, the pursuit of science studies in schools. The sections of the club comprise, ethnology, archaeology, orinthology, entomology, ichthyology, embryology, psychology, spermatophyta, pteridophyta, thallophyta, bryophyta, physical botany, Paleontology, geology, mineralogy, astronomy, meteorology, forestry, microscopy, hygiene, medical science, economics. Each section is provided with a chairman, except in case of vacancy. The work of these sections is in the direction of outlining work for the members, the arranging of each section's course of study, the distributing of thousands of "outlines" referring to the branch of science pursued and the recommendation of the best text books for that line of study.

The publication of the journal of the club was preceeded by a bulletin to members. The first years' issue of the journal was quarterly. During 1899 a bi-monthly edition was established. The journal is unique as an issue by a club of women and contains original contributions by members of the club. The officers are giving time and ability gratuitously and the running expenses are met by membership fees, subscriptions to the journal and the generosity of patrons. Auxiliaries are formed from the original club with a certain independent line of procedure, but must pay a representative sum to the National Science Club annually. The committee on auxiliaries report excellent condition and progress of auxiliaries in Chicago, Milwaukee and in Waverly, N. Y.

Efforts are extending for the establishment of free tables of research at biological sations for the members and hones are entertained of founding a travelling library, when proper regulations can be established.

The quiet work of the National Science Club is deepening. Over three hundred names have been enrolled since its organization. Naturally, a member who takes up "science as an occupation for idle women," drops out or resigns, be the pass word along the club lines is work, and no social life is connected with it, except after the business of the annual meetings, in April of each year, when receptions are given incidentally by resident friends of the club, lectures, visits to popular places of attraction to strangers, etc. An interesting feature of the late annual meeting was the informal reception by President McKinley of a committee of twenty-five of the members in the up-stairs room of the White House, once used by Abraham Lincoln as his cabinet room, and in which he signed the emancipation proclamation.

The National Science club is the only one of its kind in the United States, and its membership extends abroad. Its original and central purpose is to unite for improvement and encouragement all women interested in the study of science and original research. A number of the members have college professorships and others have won recognition. All the officers are women of ability in their respective branches. The meteorological chair at one time was occupied by Mrs. Rosa Harrington, wife of Prof. Mark Harrington, who at that time was chief of the United States weather bureau. Moving to the far west was the cause of her resignation. The officials of the weather bureau at Washington recommended a voluntary observer of the weather bureau, on the Pennsylvania section, who had made an unusual success of painstaking meteorological work for the bureau and also for her local station. After occupying the meteorological chair for several years, she received the unanimous vote of the club for the presidency in April, 1900.

MRS. L. H. GRENEWALD.
President of the National Science Club.

MRS. L. H. GRENEWALD.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Afro-American's Case

T. Thomas Fortune, the Eminent Colored Journalist, Discusses It In Detail and Endorses Professor Washington's Ideas.

What do the American people expect of their Afro-American fellow citizens? What do the Afro-American people expect of their American fellow citizens?

It is an extraordinary condition of affairs, it will be admitted on all sides, that these questions could be propounded in all seriousness thirty-five years after the head of the slave serpent had been crushed into a pulp upon a hundred of the bloodiest battle fields in all the history of civil strife. It would seem with all that people who had dwelt together in the closest, and in some senses, the most sacred relations of life for upwards of 280 years—speaking the same language, professing the same religion and pursuing the same industrial pursuits—would have become intimately acquainted with each other in all the relations of life, habits of thought and inspirations of the mind and soul. There should be nothing whatever hid one from the other, it would seem to any reasonable being. And yet it is a fact that we have reached a point where, in the long period of the relations of the two peoples, who have become so largely one in blood and habits of thought, we are compelled to ask what they expect of each other.

Strangely enough, the Southern people among whom the bulk of the Afro-American people have lived for the most part, and among whom the most of them still live, have shown that they understand, or pretend to understand, the nature and the aspirations of these people less than the people of the North and West, whose contract with them has been of the most isolated character and whose knowledge of them is of the most superficial sort, gathered in the main from reading of much one-sided literature rather than from actual contract.

I was born and reared in the South, and I have spent the last twenty years in active journalistic work in New York.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

From the nature of the case I have had, against my inclinations, to give more time and study to the so-called race problem then to any other question. There have been times when I thought that I knew what the American people expected of the Afro-American people, especially since the war of the rebellion. I have been convinced that the great mass of the American people expected that the Afro-American people should approve themselves good citizens and that they should enjoy fully the guarantees of civil and political rights contained in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; in short that, in the eye of the law, they should be the equal of any and all of their fellow citizens, of whatever race or national origin, and have the equal protection of the laws in the exercise of their manhood and citizen rights. With the rooting out of slavery and the adoption of the three war amendments th nation made the federal constitution and the Declaration of Independence harmonize, after ninety-two years of irreconcilable conflict; and for a time it seemed that the nation intended that this harmony should be a positive rather than a negative force in national life and policy. The American people seemed to expect that the Afro-American people should take their place in the American citizenship upon identically the same terms as other race elements of the citizenship. I believe that the people of the North and West still adhere of this view of the matter. I should lose faith in the future of the Afro-American people in the United States if I thought otherwise.

But with the white people of the Southern states the case has been from the beginning, and is now, very different. They went to war to prevent interference on the part of the federal government with the slave system, which they regarded as the biggest and most important thing in the republic; they opposed the adoption of the thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, they opposed the adoption of the fourteenth amendment providing protection for all citizens, appointing representatives in congress and providing for the public debt, and they opposed the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, which provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The white people of the Southern states, to the full extent of their ability, opposed the adoption of these three war amendments. When they were adopted over their opposition and protest, instead of accepting them in good faith they began at once to nullify their provisions; and in 1876 succeeded by unblushing fraud, intimidation and murder in destroying the force and effect of the fifteenth amendment. From 1868 to 1877 the conduct of the Southern white people amounted to open defiance of and rebellion against the laws and authority of the United States. The usurpation of the reconstruction governments of the South by violence and fraud was as flagrant an act of treason as the withdrawl of the Southern states from the federal union in 1860. I make no defense of the conduct of the carpet-bag reconstruction administrations. It was bad enough in all organized system of intimidation and murder by which it was supplanted?

When they had destroyed the force and effect of the fifteenth amendment in the Southern states and had secured once more the control of the civil authority of these states, the Southern whites began at once to devise a system of laws which should destroy the force and effect of the thirteenth amendment, and thew have steadfastly persisted in their purpose from 1877 to the present moment. As I have said in another place recently: "The statute books of every Southern state bristle with repressive and oppressive class legislation, from disfranchisement to regulation where black people shall sit in a street car. Nearly every phase of negro conduct is regulated by law. He is not allowed to assert his manhood in any direction without finding himself in the hands of the police or the mob, aided and abetted by the police. The only way that he can escape insult or molestation from the mob is to be so meek and humble and servile that any policeman or tramp white man thinks it beneath his dignity to kick him. This condition of affairs cannot last. It is more intolerable than the infamous regulations adopted in the days of slavery to "keep the nigger in his place," because a free man is vastly more sensitive and self-assertive than a slave.' The penal statutes of the Southern states, and the vagrant laws are so framed and executed that they create a virtual condition of slavery for all those who get within the scope of their operations.

But added to the virtual disfranchisement of the whole race in the South—in three states by constitutional enactment and in the others by fraud, intimidation and murder—and the degradation of its manhood and womanhood by repressive and oppressive laws, which touch every phase of he life and conduct of the people covering the civil rights of the people, and the penal and vagrant laws, touching their freedom, the growth of mob law, which the late George Ticknor Curtis declared to be "no law at all," has been developed to such an extent that legal procedure in a case where a white man and a black man are concerned has become of the rarest occurance. In such cases the mob and the officers of the law often openly work together, and without disguise whatever. The excuse for this sort of anarchy, accompanied in most cases by such barbarous mutilation of the victim of mob fury as to be too revolting for publication in decent newspapers, is that of criminal assault, and the charges upon this charge are rung over and over by those bent upon justifying their barbarous conduct, despite the fact that the lynching statistics show that not above twenty present of the victims of mob law are accused of this terrible crime. There is no self-respecting Afro-Aremican who does not abhor this type of crime and would be glad to see every brute guilty of perpetrating it tried by the courts and if found guilty hung dead by the neck by the officers of the law. But Southern white men do not want such procedure, and don't hesitate to declare that it is out of the question. And so mob law has become a fixed feature of Southern policy in dealing with nearly every phase of Afro-American conduct where it touches Anglo-American life.

What are Afro-American people to do? They are human, intensely human, and they are not cowards, although they have allowed themselves to be repressed and oppressed, degraded, robbed and murdered for thirty-three years without retaliating. They have even forgiven those who despitefully used them. But they have reached a point where they are getting tired of this persistent repression and oppression by the law, and by individuals who have no more rights under the federal constitution than they have. They are by nature a cheerful, hopeful, confiding and law abiding people, but they are not cowards. They were with Warren at Bunker hill and with Washington at Valley Forge, they were with Perry on Lake Erie and with Jackson at New Orleans, they were with Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea and with Grant in his march from the Wilderness to Richmond and they were with Shafter at Santiago and with Dewey at Manilla. When the white men of the South were fighting to disrupt the union they were fighting to preserve the Union. People who have made so glorious a record in every war of the republic deserve a better fate under the law than they have been subjected to by the white people of the South since 1868. And they deserve more considerate treatment in their misfortunes from the people of the North and West than they have received in the same period of time. It is beneath the dignity of the republic and it is a positive menace to its peace that one-seventh of its people should be abandoned to the cruel mercy of those who once held them in slavery and who opposed with all their strength their manumission and enfranchisement, and who are not and who never have been reconciled to the constitutional enactments conferring upon them those inestimable blessings. I believe in law and order, but the laws should be just and the order should be observed by all and not by one part of the people; I believe in the oft-repeated opinion of my friend, Booker T. Washington, of Alabama, that the black people of the South "should in all manly ways make friends with the white people of the South," and I believe further that the white people of the South should in all manly ways make friends with the black people. It is impossible to make friends of people who refuse to make friends with you, unless you consent to abdicate every constitutional right of manhood, and citizenship. This ought to be plain enough not only to the white people of the Southern states but to those of the Northern and Western states. If it is not plain to them now it will be made plain to them in the fulness of time. The Afro-American people, fully 10,000,000 human souls, are tired of being robbed of their constitutional rights, of being murdered without due process of law and of being degraded in their manhood and womanhood by malicious and spiteful legislation which is more than enough to provoke saints: they are tired of the repression and oppression, and demand that the policy be reversed. They have had enough of it, and they will hereafter insist that they have had enough. Those who have shaped the policy and who are now enforcing it will show the wisdom of the serpent if they shall listen to the demand that they reverse themselves and deal justly and humanely with those they have so grievously wronged. The Afro-American people expect and pray that they shall do it. That way leads to peace and happiness and prosperity, the other way leads inevitably to discord, to hate and to calamity, which may involve the whole people in misfortune.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

These unwelcome visitors usually appear in the spring or summer, when the blood is making an extra effort to free itself from the many impurities that have accumulated during the winter months.

Carbuncles, which are more painful and dangerous, come most frequently on the back of the neck, eating great holes in the flesh, exhaust the strength and often prove fatal. Boils are regarded by some people as blessings, and they patiently and uncomplainingly endure the pain and inconvenience under the mistaken idea that their health is being benefitted, that their blood is too thick anyway, and this is Nature's plan of thinning it. The blood is not too rich or too thick, but is diseased—is full of poison—and unless relieved the entire system will suffer. The boil or carbuncle gives warning of serious internal troubles, which are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to develop. Many an old sore, running ulcer, even cancer, is the result of a neglected boil.

Baneful Boils

Dangerous Carbuncles

Keep the blood pure, and it will keep the skin clear of all the irritating impurities that cause these painful, disfiguring diseases.

S. S. S. cures boils and carbuncles easily and permanently by reinforcing, purifying and building up the blood and ridding the system of all accumulated waste matter.

Mr. R. M. Pratt, Cave, S. C., writes: "For twenty years I was sorely afflicted with boils and carbuncles caused by impure blood. It is impossible to describe my suffering; part of the time being unable to work or sleep. Several doctors treated me, and I tried all the so-called blood remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good. During the summer of 1888 I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and after taking several bottles was entirely cured, and have had no return of these painful pests up to the present time."

S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs which act directly on the blood, and all poisons, no matter how deep-seated, are soon overcome and driven out by this powerful purely vegetable medicine.

S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy, but for fifty years has been curing all kinds of blood and skin diseases. It has cured thousands, and will cure you. It is a pleasant tonic as well as blood purifier—improves the appetite and digestion, builds up your general health and keeps your blood in order.

Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study—write them fully about your case, and any information or advice wanted will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

GUN FOR EVERY STATE.

The Salutes That Are Fired By Our Warships.

Some one has estimated that it costs a million dollars a year to fire the military and naval salutes of the world demanded by international and service etiquette. All governments use an inferior grade of ammunition for the purpose, the United States, for instance, expending its condemned powder in this way, but with even this economical resort the cost of the noisy salute is prodigious. It has been said that the roar of the saluting gun never ceases—that is, at some place during every second of time a salute is being fired. This furnishes an idea of the generous impulses which are demonstrated between nations or as marks of individual respect, says the Saturday Evening Post. The saluting customs in the army are comparatively simple, but in the navy where our ships are constantly visiting foreign ports and are encountering new observances, the etiquette of saluting is quite formidable.

Usually on our ships of war rapid fire guns of the three pounder type are used for firing salutes. They make sufficient noise with the minimum expenditure of powder, and noise is the principal feature of the gun salute. When an American vessel is in a foreign port where there is also a distinguished naval officer of another government, the latter sends a formal note to the American officer advising him of the day and hour of his intended visit to pay his respects. The American officer calls his orderly and sends word to the first lieutenant, who, in turn, advises the ordnance officer. The latter sends for the gunner's mate and directs him to have everything in readiness for the regulation salute at the appointed hour. He sends also for the quartermaster and orders that the flag of the government of the visitor be made ready for proper display.

An hour before the time of the visit the cartridges have been tried and several extra cartridges are laid aside. A careful watch is kept of the approach of the visitor, and when he is seen to have "shoved off" word is passed to the commanding officer and subordinate officers who are concerned in the demonstration. The visit is attended with much ceremony, including the calling out of the marine guard, if one be on board the ship. The visitor is escorted to the captain's cabin and is entertained at the expense of the commanding officer. The call is usually of only a few moments' duration, and, in most instances, is of a stiffly formal character, sometimes carried on with the aid of an interpreter.

It is when the visitor leaves the ship that the salute is fired and not until he is well free of the vessel. This custom is observed as a protection against disaster, and is dictated by experience. Serious, and sometimes fatal accidents have occurred to members of the visiting party by the discharge of a gun. Simultaneously with the firing of the gun of the ship's country and the flag of the visitor's country are displayed. They are hauled down together when the last gun salute has been fired.

Salutes vary in different countries, but, in view of the international exchange of courtesies, most nations have adopted the same number of guns for the various salutes—a sort of universal powder value placed upon celebrations and dignitaries. The royal salute is generally twenty-one guns, excepting in the case of the Chinese government, where three guns constitute that honor. Japan has adopted the European custom. Twenty-one guns are fired for all rulers, republican and monarchial, regardless of the extent, wealth or importance of the country. In answering salutes American ships usually return gun for gun, although our national salute is one gun for each state.

A custom adopted with serene bravado by our revolutionary ancestors, which still survives, is that an American vessel, meeting a foreign ship, never dips its flag except in answer to such courtesy from the stranger. It happens sometimes, especially when an American ship meets a Russian vessel, that this naval salutation is entirely omitted, although on board each ship the quartermaster stands at the halyards ready to dip the flag three times if the other ship takes the initiative. It is like two men meeting and passing without greeting, each waiting for the other to speak first.

One of the prettiest salutes is that of dipping the flag or bringing it half-way down the mast, holding it there a second and then running it to the top again. Merchant ships dip their flag but once. Pennants are never dipped, and are always displayed, day and night.

There are all sorts of rules which naval officers abroad faithfully observe in the matter of salutes. A certain number of guns is stipulated for officers of different grades, and the salutes include not only military and naval officials, but civil officers, royal personages and our own diplomatic representatives. The forts at the entrance of harbors are always saluted. Birthdays of foreign potentates are also honored when any of their vessels are in the presence of foreign nations.

Most of the rules for salutes have come down to us from olden times, their origin being matters of conjecture. The reason for the practice of firing three volleys over a grave or in honor of the dead is that it is a survival of the ancient practice of ringing a bell or sounding a gong three times, which stood for "Father, Son and Holy Ghost." When the bell ringing stopped and ordnance was invented, the volley took the place of the stroke on the metal.

One of the regulations most strictly adhered to by all nations is that there shall be no gun salutes between sunset and sunrise. The reasons for this are obvious. The noise would naturally disturb inhabitants of neighboring towns, and under some conditions might operate to no good purpose. Attacks under cover of night and in the guise of salutes might be effected.

Army and navy officers frequently discuss the usefulness of the gun salute. Most of them ridicule it and classify it with the traditional "tomfoolery" of apparel and formality which nearly all officers pretend to dislike. All of them, however, realize that it is impressive, and that "special full dress" and the display of flags and the salute from the guns add to the dignity of government. These accessories are quite as necessary in the conduct of nations for the preservation of international comity as are the courtesies between friends.

The idea of a gun salute probably has for its underlying motive the assurance of good will, as demonstrated by the discharge of a gun with all the racket and none of the danger of a gun loaded for active work. The same idea is conveyed in the salute of the sword, bringing it to a position which indicates that the holder has no desire to run the saluted through the body, or in the presenting of arms in such a manner as to show that they are not to be used to disadvantage, or in the raising of the hat, our every-day salutation, which may have come from the days when the helmet was removed the show the defenseless and peaceful attitude of its wearer.

Though naval salutes are costly, and though officers sometimes believe they are unnecessary and frequently ask that they be omitted, it is likely that they will continue as part of the courtesy of nations.

The Chinese ask "How is your liver?" instead of "How do you do?" for when the liver is active the health is good. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for the liver and bowels. Max Wirth.

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YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system, in a manner the patients cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark torbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Write for question list.

LADIES—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF from all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free. If in trouble write or call. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Charges moderate. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, which was duly executed and delivered by John Swenson, widower, mortgagor, to William E. Lucas, mortgagee, bearing date January first (1st), 1895, and which was duly recorded in the register of deeds' office for St. Louis County, Minnesota, on January twenty-fourth (24th), 1895, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in Book one hundred two (102) of mortgages, on page six hundred twenty-two (622); which mortgage, with the debt thereby secured, was thereafter duly assigned by said William E. Lucas to Mary M. Nicholas, by an instrument of assignment, bearing date January twenty-fifth (25th), 1895, and which was duly recorded in said register of deeds' office on January thirtieth (30th), 1895, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in Book one hundred seven (107) of mortgages, on page one hundred ninety-eight (198), and thereafter, the undersigned was duly appointed, and qualified, as committee of the person and estate of said Mary M. Nicholas, and a duly certified copy of the order of appointment has been recorded in the office of said register of deeds; such default consisting in the non-payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1899, less the sum of $20 paid thereon;

And whereas, there is therefore claimed to be due, and there is actually due, upon said mortgage debt, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred dollars, principal, interest and exchange;

And whereas, said mortgage contains a power of sale in due form, which has become operative by reason of the default above mentioned, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: All of lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), in block nine (9); also all of lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), in block thirteen (13); also all of lots numbered thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39), forty (40) and forty-one (41), in block ten (10); also all of lots numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3), in block twelve (12), all in Ironton, Fourth Division, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file of record in the office of the register of deeds, in and for the said St. Louis County; which premises will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1900, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 14th, 1900.

PHILIP N. NICHOLAS,
Committee of the person and estate of Mary M. Nicholas.
FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney.

Duluth Evening Herald, June-20-27-July-4-11-18-25—1900.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Far better than the Barnum Show."—N. Y. SUN.

DULUTH, MONDAY, JULY 9.

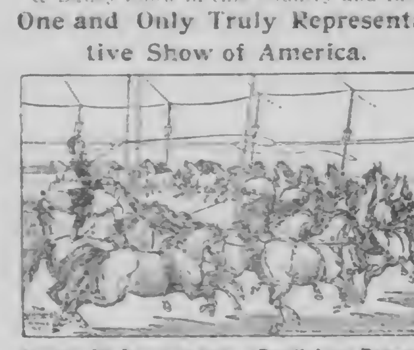
The FOREPAUGH and SELLS BROTHERS

COLOSSAL CONSOLIDATION OF

Menageries, Circuses and Hippodromes.

The Big Four of the World's Arenic Managers,
JAMES A. BAILEY, W. W. COLE, and LEWIS and PETER SELLS.
The Legitimate Successor to the Barnum & Bailey Show in this Country and the

One and Only Truly Representative Show of America.



Among All Amusements a Prodigious Paragon

Whose winter quarters are Madison Square Garden, the Largest Arenic Building in the World—Its Summer Ones the Biggest Tents on Earth.

Zoological Exposition of Living Nature.

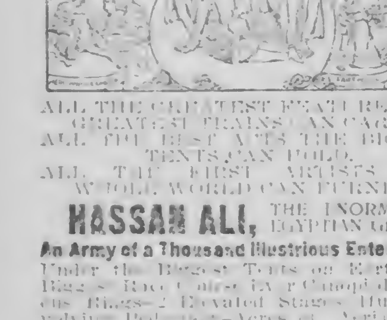
THE COSTLIEST, THE MOST COLOSSAL, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE RAREST COLLECTION OF WILD BEAST WONDERS THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

Capt. Woodward's Own School of

Educated Sea Lions and Seals

Unrivaled Marvels on Land or Sea. Amphibious Actors, Flippered Musicians, Singers, Soldiers, Jugglers, Clowns and Mimics, surpassing both Description and Belief.

3-Herds of Elephants-3



ALL THE GREATEST FEATURES THE GREATEST TRAINS CAN CARRY. ALL THE BEST ACTS THE BIGGEST TENTS CAN HOLD. ALL THE FIRST ARTISTS THE WHOLE WORLD CAN FURNISH.

HASSAN ALI, THE ENORMOUS EGYPTIAN GIANT.

An Army of a Thousand Illustrious Entertainers

Under the Biggest Tents on Earth—The Biggest Race Course Ever Canopied—5 Circus Rings—2 Elevated Stages—Huge Revolving Pedestals—Acres of Aerial Appliances.

THE 19 BAREBACK CHAMPION EQUESTRIANS OF THE UNIVERSE.

THE 25 GREATEST CLOWNS

Who Turned Great Gotham Topsy-Turvy

Greatest United Parades, Monday, July 9

Admission, 50 Cents.

Children Under 12 Years, Half Price.

2 exhibitions daily. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performances at 2 and 8.

Reserved Seats at the usual slight advance. For sale on day of exhibition only.

Boyce's Drug Store.

PAVILION—

PARLOR THEATER.

Wm. I. Wells, Manager. 19 Second Avenue West.

"Great Big Show."

New Stars! New Novelties.

Only fun in town. Delighted audiences

WATCHING KANSAS CITY.

Suggestion That Whistles Blow If Towne Is the Nominee.

Republicans and Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists and all Duluth in fact is watching the news from Kansas City now eager to see the outcome of the fight for the nomination for the vice presidency, and one and all are wishing Mr. Towne success in his ambition. Republicans are almost as anxious to see him nominated as the Democrats, and not entirely from a selfish motive either. They say that if the Bryan ticket is to be elected, which, of course, they do not believe, it will be a great thing to have the vice president from this city. It would be a great advertisement for his home city, and it would give Duluth a good friend at court. It is still too early to predict the outcome, but Mr. Towne seems to be the leader in the race at the present time. However, an hour's time may change the situation and it is too early to predict the result.

It has been suggested that, with the interest in the result so great, it would be a good idea to have the whistles in the harbor blow in announcement to the people his nomination if it is made. That method has been employed in the past in announcing matters which were of great interest, and it might be done this time. The suggestion is not a bad one.

Low Rate Excursion to Atlantic City, N. J., and Other Seaside Resorts

VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

In order to give its patrons an opportunity to visit the seashore at a nominal cost, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company will sell low-rate excursion tickets to Atlantic City, Cape May, and Sea Isle City, N. J., and Ocean City, Md., on Thursday, August 2, 1900.

Atlantic City has acquired such fame as a summer resort that a description of its various attractions is superfluous. Thousands are annually attracted to this delightful resort for the enjoyment of magnificent surf bathing, and to avail themselves of the unequaled opportunities for sailing, fishing, etc.

Tickets will be available on all regular trains, and will be good for return twelve days, including date of sale, thus giving ample time for an enjoyable outing.

Further information will be given upon application to nearest B & O. ticket offices or B. N. Austin, general passenger agent, Chicago, Ill.

Small in size and great in results are DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills that cleanse the liver and bowels. They do not gripe. Max Wirth.

WEIRD TALE

The Story of the Unraveling of a Murder Mystery.

Told In a Brief In the New York Appellate Court.

Under the dry and unpromising title of "Respondent's Points" there has just been laid before the Third department of the appellate division of the supreme court a story of intrigue and crime which reads more like a chapter out of Gaboriau than the facts that it is, says a Potsdam, N. Y., correspondent of the New York Sun. And if the deep-laid, carefully carried out plot of murder that it reveals is up to the highest mark of invention of the weavers of French criminal romances, then the patient unravelling of the mystery and the slow evolution, link by link, of the chain of circumstantial evidence which at last brought from a jury a verdict of guilty of murder against a man who heretofore had stood high in the esteem of the little community where he had lived all his life, are as marvelous and as fascinating in their way as any narrative of the detective exploits of Sherlock Holmes.

This remarkable story is told step by step in the printed pamphlet of 120 pages which the district attorney of St. Lawrence county has just laid before the court. It should be said, however, that although the document is signed, as an official paper, by the present district attorney, George W. Hurlbut, the working out of the problem, the arrest and the ultimate conviction which made such a profound sensation in Northern New York, are due to the clear-headed reasoning and the energy of Ledyard P. Hale, who was the district attorney from 1896 until 1900 and now signs the summary of the case merely as counsel.

The principal persons involved in this tragedy of American country home life are five:

First—Howard W. Burt, a well-to-do farmer, 59 years old, living in the township of Pierrepont, five and a half miles from Potsdam.

Second—Mrs. Howard W. Burt, 57 years old, and wife of the above.

Third—Asa W. Briggs, a paralytic, 85 years old, and father of Mrs. Burt, who lived with his daughter and son-in-law.

Fourth—Edna Delosh, 22 years old, a handsome girl of respectable family in the neighborhood, employed in the Burt household.

Fifth—Morris J. Savage, a young man comparatively unknown to the Burts, but who had come to their house drunk on an occasion, had been thrown out by Burt and had gone away threatening to be avenged. This episode occurred some two weeks before the commission of the murder.

It was at 7 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 19, 1895, that the crime was committed. Mrs. Burt and such of her family as were at home were seated in the cosey farmhouse sitting room. Mr. Burt himself was away in Potsdam—had been gone there and in neighboring towns on business for two days. The oldest son, William, 21 years old, was away teaching school. The second son, Elmer, was in Potsdam attending school. The handsome country girl, Edna Delosh, who had long been a member of the household, was away at her home. The old members of the family present besides Mrs. Burt and Mr. Briggs were Harry Burt, the youngest son, aged 15, and Mary Harvey, also about 15 years of age, and employed to do light housework.

All of this little family were seated around the center table in the room on which burned a lamp lowered so that the shade protected the eyes of those sitting about it. Mrs. Burt was reading. Harry and the girl, Mary Harvey, were looking at some picture books. Mr. Briggs in his invalid chair was playing with a kitten that sat upon his knee. It was a sharp, cold night, such as they have in mid-fall up in Northern New York with the stars blinking frostily and the road is frozen hard. In the sitting room stove a fire was burning brightly and altogether it was a very snug little autumnal evening scene in the quiet farm house.

Suddenly without moving, without the slightest premonitory sound of footsteps on the veranda there came a loud, sharp peremptory tap on the panels of the front door. Everybody was startled. It was Mrs. Burt's almost invariable custom to go herself to the door when anybody knocked and she started up to do so now, but her son Harry ran ahead of her, and did the fastenings and there sharply outlined against the bright moonlight was a figure which caused the boy to cry out in terror. It was the figure of a tall, stoop-shouldered man with a wide-brimmed felt hat slouched down over his forehead and his features from the eyes down concealed by the heavy folds of a red silk handkerchief. In his right hand and pointed straight at the boy's head he held a revolver.

With one glance at this alarming vision Harry fled, screaming with fright back through the hall into the sitting room. Close at his heels came the intruder. The girl, Mary Harvey, fell cowering to the floor behind Mr. Briggs's invalid chair. With her face pale with fright Mrs. Burt stood rigidly in front of the chair from which she had risen when the rude summons at the door first startled her.

Without uttering a word or a sound the masked man walked straight up to Mrs. Burt, pointed the pistol at her and fired. The bullet grazed her chest just over her heart and passed through the fleshy part of her left arm. She staggered but did not fall. The assassin then held the muzzle of the pistol within six inches of her face, but the woman dashed it aside just in time. It exploded and the ball was buried in the wall of the room. At this her assailant struck her heavily over the head with the weapon, sending her in a running sort of fall to the floor close by the hall door. The boy and girl meanwhile had made their escape by way of the dining room and a back entrance. Mrs. Burt staggered to her feet and ran out the front door.

Old Mr. Briggs who, three weeks before had suffered a partial stroke of paralysis, had by this time struggled to his feet and tried to throw himself upon the assassin. He fell to the floor in the effort, but grasped the man firmly around the legs and held on to him courageously while the would-be murderer rained blows upon his head with the pistol butt. Seeing he could not shake the old man off he fired two shots, one of which passed through Mr. Brigg's neck, the other lodging in his shoulder. At this the brave old man lost consciousness and relaxed his hold. Then the murderer made off in the night leaving behind him a shambles where five minutes before there had been such a peaceful picture of home comfort and contentment.

When the neighbors whom Mrs. Burt and the young people summoned reached the house they found the old man lying unconscious in his blood where the assassin had left him. Dr. Botsford was summoned by telephone from Potsdam within half an hour after the intruder forced his way into his victim's presence.

By 8 o'clock all Potsdam knew of the murderous assault and search was made for Mr. Burt, who was known to be in town. At last an acquaintance met him on the street and told him. He went at once to the Albion hotel, where his team was put up, and started on a mad gallop for home. He found his wife in the house of a neighbor and his father-in-law lying at death's door in his own devastated home. Mr. Briggs lingered on for a few days and then died. Neither his own ante-mortem statement nor the testimony of Mrs. Burt, her son Harry, and the girl, Mary Harvey, threw any light upon the identity of the assassin. All the terrified woman and children could recall were the horrible red mask, the gleaming eyes between it and the slouched hat-rim and crashing reports of the revolver. It was altogether an utterly amazing and bewildering affair. There was nothing in the family relations, so far as the community knew, to afford a hint of a clue. Mr. Burt had lived in the community from boyhood. He was a member of the church, generally esteemed and respected. Mrs. Burt was in every way an estimable woman. It was not known that either of them had an ill-wisher, still less an enemy so bitter and vindictive as to wish to murder them. Yet that the crime was a crime of vindictiveness pure and simple was evident on the face of it. That a robber would go about the extermination of a family at that hour of the evening and in that bungling, slaughter-house manner was preposterous. Besides, with every opportunity after the shooting of Mr. Briggs, there had not been the slightest attempt at robbery. The assassin, whoever he was and whatever his motive, had come to the house for the sole purpose of doing murder, and, having done it, had made off as mysteriously as he came. It was inexplicable.

"And is there nobody, asked County Judge Swift of Mr. Burt, "whom you have some faint reason to suspect?"

"Absolutely nobody," replied Mr. Burt, "unless it be—but that is out of the question."

"What is out of the question, who is out of the question," pressed the judge and the sheriff together.

"Why, that fellow Savage. But I did not do enough to him to make him seek such an awful revenge as this."

And then he told how Maurice Savage had come to his house drunk about a fortnight before and how he, Burt, had flung him out into the street and how Savage had said as he went away:

"I'll get even with you for this."

To several persons Mr. Burt had thus—as though from sheer inability to think of anybody else bearing him a grudge—mentioned the trouble with Savage and Savage's threats.

Of course, a warrant was promptly issued for Savage, he was traced to a distant town, arrested and duly arraigned. There was not the remotest shadow of evidence against him. By a score or more of witnesses whose testimony was utterly beyond question, Savage proved that at 7 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 19, when the murderous attack was made, he was over forty miles away from Mr. Burt's house. There was absolutely nothing else to do save let the man go at liberty and acquit him of all suspicion of the crime.

So here again all investigation was at a halt and brought up standing against the same dead wall of mystery which had confronted the officials at the outset. It was at this stage of the proceedings when people were generally beginning to believe that the problem never would be solved that District Attorney Hale took hold of the subject with something like Sherlock Holmes methods.

Reviewing carefully every detail of the statements of four persons who were in the room when the assassin entered, Mr. Hale found one fact standing out in strong relief in all the narratives. Whoever the murderer was, it was evident that the person he was absolutely bent on killing was Mrs. Burt. Had he wished to kill the boy, he could have done so at the door. The first thing Henry saw when he opened the door was the muzzle of the revolver within a few inches of his face. If a general massacre were intended, why did not the man pull the trigger and begin with the boy then and there? And, when he followed the boy into the room, it was straight toward Mrs. Burt that he walked and it was against her breast that he aimed the pistol and fired. He paid no more heed to the girl, Mary Harvey, than he did to the boy Henry. He likewise paid no attention to Mr. Briggs until the old man threw himself upon him and clung to him, and could not be thrown off until he was shot. There was no escaping the plain conclusion that Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Burt alone was the intended victim. Somebody hated Mrs. Howard W. Burt so badly or was so anxious to have her out of the way that he was ready to commit murder to attain his end.

And there was another fact. When Harry opened the door the revolver was aimed straight at him as though the man had it already raised and held prepared to fire the instant the door opened. Was he expecting Mrs. Burt to open the door? Was it somebody well enough acquainted with Mrs. Burt's domestic habits to know that she almost invariably did open the door personally when anybody knocked? It looked very like it.

With the fact to start from that Mrs. Burt was undeniably the intended victim and the very reasonable theory that the assassin knew that it was she who usually answered at the door, the problem for Mr. Hale narrowed itself down to this: Find out who has reason, either from hatred or personal interest, to wish Mrs. Burt dead and who at the same time is intimately familiar with her household habits. That was the problem the solution of which Mr. Hale set for himself. And he was able to throw aside one-half of the question of motive at the outset. That anybody hated the gentle hearted, beautiful, kindly woman of 57 who had lived all of her blameless life in the community without a known enemy was out of the question. Whoever wanted Mrs. Burt out of the way had motives other than personal hatred. Whoever wanted her out of the way was somebody whose plans her living presence thwarted or whose material interests would be advanced by her death.

But there was nobody to benefit financially by her removal. Her death would bring nobody any money or any inheritance. So here things were narrowed down again and the proposition became this, that Mrs. Burt's assailant was somebody who knew her home ways intimately and who had plans which could be best carried out with her dead and out of the way.

All this Mr. Hale reasoned out to himself without taking anybody into his confidence, not even Mr. Burt himself, although he and Mr. Burt had been schoolmates together and had known each other intimately from childhood. Mr. Hale kept his conclusions and his counsel to himself, and began groping out here and there and everywhere for hints or suggestions that would lead him into the path of this mysterious unknown whose schemes were so balked by this harmless old farm woman that he was ready to commit murder to get her out of the way.

And very early in his cautious inquiries Mr. Hale began to get glimpses of a mysterious shadowy figure seen on the road between Potsdam and Mr. Burt's house on the evening of the crime. The crime was committed at 7 o'clock. Between 5:30 and 7 o'clock the figure was seen twice and then he was going toward the Burt house. Between 7 and 8:30 he was seen four times between Burt's house and Potsdam. John Lafarge saw him at 6:15 about three miles from Potsdam and two and a half miles from Burt's house. George Heutz, who worked for Burt, but lived in his own house some distance away, saw him at 6:45. He was then within half a mile of Burt's house, and walking rapidly in that direction. Heutz again saw him at 7:25. He was then walking from Burt's house and toward Potsdam. George Wagner saw him a few minutes later—still going toward Potsdam. Wagner was carrying a bicycle lantern and when the man saw him coming with it he took to the fields and ran out of sight behind some barns. The next seen of him was near Potsdam. John Bartlett left Potsdam at 8 o'clock by the town clock. About a mile out on the Hannawa falls road he met the man, who was walking very rapidly toward Potsdam.

Mary Sullivan, a servant in the employ of the Clarkson family, who have a fine country seat lying in the outskirts of the town, south of the Hannawa Falls road, had stopped at the home of Mr. Wallace on her way to the Clarkson place. She remained fifteen minutes. Mrs. Wallace walked with her to the beginning of the Clarkson grounds. They had not gone far before they saw a man walking toward them from the south. They described him as all the others describe him—tall, stoop shouldered, dressed in dark gray clothing and no overcoat. All who saw him going toward the Burt house say he wore a wide-brimmed slouch hat. Those who saw him going toward Potsdam say he wore a cap. When Mrs. Wallace left Mary Sullivan and started back home, she found on the road the man had just traversed, a large red silk pocket handkerchief. It was wrinkled laterally as though strained as it would be in tying it tightly over a man's face.

Thus far the figure District Attorney Hale had been following through various witnesses had been seen dimly like a flitting sceptre by night. His figure was vague and shadowy and his identity a mystery. But at last he reached Potsdam village itself, was skulking darkly in shadows and obscure streets. At last, however, he came out full in the glare of an electric light and there was met by a man who knew him well and called him by name, and that name was Howard W. Burt.

There could be no doubt about it. The descriptions of all the witnesses were too positive in certain general peculiarities—the stoop shoulders, the tall, thin form, the dark gray clothes and the black whiskers—to leave any room for doubt that the man seen skulking and hurrying to and from his own house and Potsdam between 5:30 in the afternoon and 8:30 in the evening was the very man whose wife had been shot and beaten and whose father-in-law had been murdered. How much of a shock it was to Mr. Hale to learn this, how much his suspicions had been aroused by other discoveries can only be guessed. Certain it is that he became fully convinced in his own mind that Howard W. Burt lied when he said he was in Potsdam all the afternoon and until 8:30 o'clock at night.

Then following this came other discoveries. The bullets fired by the assassin were found. They proved to be of a shape that had not been made since 1890. William E. Petty, a New York police sergeant and police instructor in revolver practice, testified that they all came from the peculiar 38-caliber Winchester-Colt long central fire cartridges whereof the manufacture had ceased eight years before. William Maynard, a salesman in the Winchester Arms company's New York store, said the same.

And the importance of all this turned on the fact that twelve days before the shooting Howard W. Burt bought a revolver and cartridges of O'Brien and Maxwell in Potsdam and the cartridges were the old-fashioned kind found at the scene of the assassination. All the gun stores and scores of pawn shops in New York city and all the towns within a wide radius around Potsdam were ransacked but not another cartridge of that particular kind could be found. The reason O'Brien and Maxwell happened to have them was because they had bought out the old stock of E. J. Bonney, who formerly had done business in Canton N. Y.

But that was not all. The trail of Burt grew hotter and hotter the further the district attorney got along on it. It was found that he had bought a pair of storm rubbers on the day of the murder and when measured they exactly fitted the tracks made by the assassin near the house. Further than that it was found that Burt had bought a slouch hat on the day of the murder that corresponded to the one worn by the assassin. The silk handkerchief found in the wood by Mrs. Wallace was identified as from the store where Burt bought the slouch hat. The merchant testified that while in the store Burt had opportunity to steal one of the handkerchiefs if he so wished to do.

Then Burt was caught in lies in many directions. He lied about the disposition of the slouch hat he could not avoid admitting that he bought, and he lied about the revolver—said he never owned a revolver.

All this looked pretty black, but when a clear, strong and questionable motive for his wanting his wife out of the way was brought out, the case against Mr. Burt was complete. And that motive was supplied by the handsome country girl, Edna Delosh. Miss Delosh went to work for the Burts in May. By July Burt was making love to her and begging her to marry him. There was no suspicion of improper relations. It was a plain, simple case of utter infatuation of a more than middle-aged man for a young girl. He told her he would go West and get a divorce and importuned her so that, on that condition, she promised to marry him. But his infatuation outstripped his patience.

Instead of by the longer cut to freedom by the divorce court, he decided to take the shorter one by murder. He planned his alibi artfully. He figured to a nicety how long it would take him to walk to his house from Potsdam and back to Potsdam. The interval of his time that he could not account for was the interval from 5:30 to 8:30—three hours. To have gone to and from his house in that interval would have required only a three-and-a-half-mile-an-hour-gait.

So Howard W. Burt was tried, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. And it is on the appeal from that sentence that the appellate division of the supreme court has had repeated before it the strange story of this strange crime.

"30 Minutes in Havana."

You can't judge a man by the clothes he wears but you can judge a dealer by the cigars he sells. He's a good dealer that sells

La Preferencia Cigars

10c. and upward. At high-class dealers.

GEO. E. ROLPH CO., Distributers.

THE HAVANA-AMERICAN CO., MAKERS.

"It costs no more to smoke the best."

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

The Terrible Conditions In the Prisons of Hayti.

Realism, as some understand the word, can be studied with effect in the prisons of the Black republic. To begin with, the prisoner usually enters jail suffering from maltreatment, more or less severe, at the hands of his captors. He is flung among his fellows into a narrow courtyard to live or die, as destiny and the strength of his constitution may decide. No attendance of any kind is given to him, whatever his condition, nor does the state provide him with any food. He begs from casual visitors, or his friends bring him provisions when they can from time to time.

The date of his trial in the courts is vague there are persons now in the jails whose very crimes are forgotten, but there they still remain. The police or soldiers in authority keep him in subjection according to rough handed customs of their own. There is no power to which he can appeal, for no one has the slightest interest in his fate. Justice and mercy are alike denied to him—he is helpless.

So you will find men in the various prisons of the island herded together under conditions which would disgrace the worst cattle boat that ever crossed the Atlantic. I have seen them myself in more than one jail, starving, dirty, suffering, without the barest elements of sanitation in their surroundings, says a correspondent in an exchange. The prison of Port Au Prince is situated in the middle of the town. The high, pinkish walls are set on the top with broken glass. It is divided into courts, some containing political prisoners, others the common criminals. A narrow door through which you are obliged to pass sideways, admits you.

When I entered, the general of the prison was sitting cleaning his nails. His noble name I did not gather, although I was duly introduced to him. He told me that I could not see the prison unless I had a pass from the minister of the interior. I had not a pass, and knew excellently well that I could not obtain one, for the Black government, though they take no care to cure the sores of the body politic, are careful to cover them from the public gaze. And the prison of Port Au Prince is a sore indeed. I pressed my request, but it was explained to me that the law wisely forbade the visits of strangers, as they had not infrequently brought messages for the political prisoners. Finally I put forward a plea which procured me the permission I wanted.

Under the guidance of a soldier I was led away to the left, where round a large enclosure prisoners live in sheds. This was the best part of the prison, as I soon found out. The men had little articles to sell. I asked my guide what these men had done. All sorts of things—uttering false money, theft and murder.

"Why are they here, while others are so much worse off?" I asked.

"They pay for it."

It was only by sheer perseverance that I at length looked in upon the quarters which the government provides for the poorer sort of malefactors. It is difficult to choose words to describe this noisome place. Here men live like dogs, and on occasion die like dogs also. I believe they are carried away when they are dead.

Doorless cells were around the walls, with straw upon the earth, like the cages for wild beasts. Some prisoners were practically naked; a few had converted wornout jackets into loin cloths; all were in the last stages of destitution. Men in iron anklets with a short chain between, stood or squatted around. All shades of color were there, from yellow ochre to coal black, and everyone looked half starved. Not a few had gaping wounds, and others were wearily ill, their backs furred with sickness and neglect.

In the centre of the court there was a filthy pool, and pigs rooted about among the accumulations of all sorts which strewed the ground. Hercules cleaned the Augean stables. I scarcely know how he would have faced a task such as Hayti could offer him here.

In this part of the world they do not provide political prisoners with every luxury short of freedom. On the contrary, they are chained in most cases to a bar in the clothes they stand up in, and it is not impossible to see a gentleman in a black frock coat tethered by the legs.

Escape from the court where the rabble are confined seemed to be childishly easy, but the negro lacks enterprise. As in freedom, so in confinement, he takes the world as it comes. There are several hundreds in Port Au Prince prison, and it is rightly regarded as a hotbed for disease.

Later on I visited another large jail in the north of Cape Haytien. There, as has been said before, the conscientious seeker after realism, upon whom perhaps the slum miseries of London had begun to pall, would find not only the hunger, the crowding, the disease, and the misery reproducing, but withal an indescribable residuum calculated to titillate the most jaded experience. All prisons in the republic have the same essential features, and it is no more than a necessary precaution to take quinine before going on a tour of inspection.

In Cape Haytien, also, the prison was divided into two chief sections, one for the civil and one for the criminal cases. There were 130 of the former and 280 of the latter, all dwelling in the stifling heat of two uncleansed, roofless yards. One man I spoke to had been awaiting trial for four months, another for three years.

It is hardly possible to imagine a white man imprisoned under such conditions of horror, yet, of course, it sometimes happens. For instance, if you have the misfortune to have your house burned down, there is a law in Hayti which regards it a criminal offense.

A gentleman living in a certain town was consigned to the criminal side of the local jail on this charge until investigation should be made. By making representations he had himself removed to the civil side, where, after a little time, he fell ill. The doctor supposed to be attached to the prison did not visit him. He became worse and was at times delirious, but his request to be allowed to see his own doctor was steadily refused.

When the prison doctor did chance to come in he saw that my friend was very likely to die and knowing that this event might produce unpleasant complications—seeing that the prisoner was not a Haytian—he ordered him to be taken to the military hospital, which is little better than a jail. At length, on payment of $50, he was allowed to be moved to the Hospice, where he was nursed back to life by the Soeurs de la Sagesse, a French sisterhood, whose gentle care is the only tendance the sick can procure. Five hundred dollars in lawyers' fees was subsequently paid by the late prisoner. All this, in addition to the loss of his house and property, on account of an accident for which he was not in any way responsible.

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CURIOUS RELICS.

While the underground railway was being carried through Paris last summer certain courses of the walls of the old "Tower of Liberty," which the French revolutionists started to build out of the stones of the Bastile, were discovered under the Rue St. Antoine. As soon as these interesting relics were discovered plans were made for saving them and putting them on exhibition, so that all Paris could gaze on what are really the last stones of the famous prison taken on that memorable 14th of July, 1789, says an exchange.

It was not until the next year, however, when the surrender of the Bastile was first celebrated as a great national holiday, that the building was razed to the ground and the project of building a commemorative tower suggested. The tower was begun, but never finished, and in the various agitations forgotten until the workmen came across it last summer.

In a way, these actual and authentic stones from the Bastile represents the visible declaration of independence of the French, since this with the French was not a written document, peaceably adopted, but a revolutionary act, which proved to be in the taking of the Bastile the prelude to the most horrible drama of national life that the world has ever seen.

These few rough stones are, therefore, not only eloquent of the comparatively auspicious days of '89, but of the "terror."

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BATTLE WITH BOXERS IN THE STREETS OF TONG CHOW.

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NOT YET NAMED

Delay Over Money Plank Complicates Affairs at Kansas City.

Sixteen to One Is Endorsed --Trusts and Imperialism Denounced.

Kansas City, July 5.—Convention hall was again besieged today by eager and excited thousands, and long before the time set for opening the second day's proceedings of the convention all of the streets approaching the building were solidly massed with humanity, moving forward to the many entrances.

Expectancy was at a high pitch, as it was universally felt that the day had in store the great events of the convention. By 10 o'clock, thirty minutes before the time set for the meeting of the convention, nearly every seat in the galleries was occupied.

The delegates were much more deliberate and came in slowly. The word had gotten abroad that there would be a fight on the floor over the adoption of the platform, and anticipating a session which would be long and hard after it had once begun, they preferred to come only at the last minute, that their stay in the crowded hall might be made no longer than necessary.

The crowd was anxious to see Senator Hill, and on two occasions when a bald-headed man came through the door leading to the delegates' seats, they set up the cry of "Hill," which had proved so sensational a feature at both sessions yesterday. The senator, however, was one of the last of the delegation to arrive.

The police arrangements of the hall were a decided improvement over those that characterized the opening of the convention yesterday. During the sessions on Wednesday dense crowds of spectators were allowed to congregate in front of the speaker's stand, in front of the press seats, and up and down the aisles. These were at times so densely packed that it was impossible to pass through them at all. These people were also largely responsible for the confusion that made it utterly impossible during the greater part of the session of yesterday for the voice of any man to be heard ten feet from the rostrum. Today a swarm of local police was on hand, and they started in well by promptly hustling down the passage-ways all people who were not decorated with the proper credentials in the shape of badges.

Once the delegates began to put in an appearance they came in streams, and the space reserved for them filled up with great rapidity. At 10:30, the time set for the opening of the convention, two-thirds of them were seated and the remainder were in the hall or crowding through the doors.

The number of handsomely gowned women around the speaker's stand was even greater than yesterday, and with their bright colored dresses, ribbons and fluttering fans, they formed a charming background for the high officials of the party, who occupied seats directly in front of them.

The old familiar tunes, played by the bands in the galleries, brought forth the familiar yells from the crowd. As usual, "Dixie" and "A Hot Time" were played repeatedly and cheered enthusiastically.

The arrival of Richard Croker called forth a few cheers from the galleries, and, as usual when a Tammany man shows up, there was the cry of "Hill," just to remind them "that there are others."

The audience began to manifest signs of impatience as the time went by for calling the convention to order and the officials made no motion to proceed. The hum of the multitudes increased to a dull roar. The aisles were jammed, and the area in front of the platform was choked with a shuffling mass of delegates, officials and subordinates. Many of the well-known leaders went to the platform to confer on the status of the convention's business—White, of California; Slayden, of Texas; Cable, of Illinois; McCreary, of Kentucky. The band labored incessantly to offset the confusion, and the medley of patriotic airs served to keep the crowd in good humor and maintain the patriotic fervor. When the Texans raised to the top of their standard the huge horns of a Texas steer surmounted by the legend, "Texas gives 200,000 majority," there was a roar of cracking shout and an enthusiastic tribute to Texas Democracy.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, was given an enthusiastic reception as he came in, a large number of delegates crowding around to shake him by the hand.

At 11 o'clock, the slender figure of Chairman Richardson loomed up above the platform assemblage. He swung the gavel lustily, and beyond the din could be heard his calls for order.

Slowly, quiet was brought out of the confusion and the chairman presented Rt. Rev. John Glennan for the opening invocation, the entire audience, delegates and spectators, standing reverently, with bowed heads, while the words of prayer echoes through the building.

O, Almighty Eternal God, our creator and father, we invoke Thy protection and guidance. We pray Thee so to guide Thy people here assembled that in all things they may consult the welfare of humanity and Thy glory. May Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Thou are infinitely just. Grant that justice and equity may find expression in all our efforts; that, defining and defending our own right, we cautiously abstain from violating the rights of others. Thou are father of the poor and the oppressor; we, Thy children, then, must look on the poor as our friends and the oppressed, where'er they may be, as claimants on our protection. Thou are the supreme ruler of nations. Teach us how to make our nation truly great and good; drive from our hearts the lust of power and the greed of gain. Teach us to be strong and at the same time humble, that thus our destiny may not be marred by Pharisceism or decadence. Grant us unity, peace and stability, that our country, so favored by Thee, may grow in all goodness, struggling for every noble cause, fostering the sisterhood of the nations, the inculcation of all rights and above all, Thy fatherhood. To Thee be glory, honor and power forever and ever.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Chairman Richardson made an earnest appeal to the delegates and spectators to preserve order so that work of the convention might proceed without undue interruption. Sergeant-at-Arms Martin added another appeal, particularly to delegates, not to bring their wives upon the floor reserved for delegates, as it kept other delegates from the seats to which they were entitled.

Mr. Richardson now announced that the platform committee was not ready to report, and pending word from them, he invited to the platform ex-Governor Hogg of Texas to address the convention. The Texan advanced to the front and was greeted enthusiastically. He was in good voice, and his words reverberated through the hall.

When he declared that the party did not propose to surrender one iota of its attitude in 1896, as promulgated by the Chicago convention, there was round after round of cheers. But this broke

CONGRESSMAN J. D. RICHARDSON.
Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

into a whirlwind of approving shouts when the governor asserted that the party's platform must contain the unequivocal and specific declaration for 16 to 1. It was noticeable that the delegates joined with the body of spectators in the tribute to the 16 to 1 idea. Governor Hogg arraigned the policy of the present administration in the Philippines and on foreign affairs generally, and its subserviency to trusts. He closed that with a prediction that a platform appealing to the people for a correction of existing evils would bring victory in November.

At the termination of Governor Hogg's address, Chairman Richardson stepped forward to say a few words to Sergeant-at-Arms Martin, and the crowd took advantage of the opportunity to start the cry of "Hill." It came from all quarters of the galleries, but practically little of it from the delegates. Mingled with the calls were hisses.

Chairman Richardson wielded his gavel vigorously and when order was restored, announced: "Gentlemen: I have the honor to introduce to you Hon. A. M. Dockery, Missouri's favorite son."

Mr. Dockery was warmly received and his prompt attack upon the conduct of the Republican administration for its management of the Philippine question was greeted with the usual demonstration of applause. His assurances that Bryan would be the next president of the United States and his condemnation of another alliance between the country and England received the same enthusiastic reception and cries of "hurrah for Dockery," for the Missouri delegation.

His appeal for harmony along the fundamental principles met with a cheer, and when, a minute later, he said, "Gentlemen, get onto the platform, whatever it may be," a yell went up, chiefly from the silver delegations.

"Talk this way a little," shouted a Georgia delegate.

"I can't talk every way," replied the speaker.

"Then talk this way," shouted the Georgian.

The first mention of Dewey's name since the opening of the convention was made by Mr. Dockery while discussing the Philippine question, but the name of the famous admiral was received without a ripple of applause. He closed his remarks with the assurance of Democratic success, and the celebration of the centennial of Jefferson's nomination next November.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Dockery, Mayor D. S. Rose of Milwaukee was called to the platform to address the convention. He made a fine impression instantly. Attired in a black suit, and standing easily and speaking fluently, he soon stirred the audience. His voice was clear and ringing and penetrated to the utter most parts of the hall.

Speaking for Wisconsin, he said that although it had given a majority against Mr. Bryan in 1896, it could be brought this year into the Democratic column by a proper platform and a suitable running mate for Mr. Bryan. He said the Democracy of the United States was in the saddle to fight for the principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, who, in the present day was personified by William J. Bryan.

Mayor Rose made a strong appeal to the convention to remember the great army of German voters throughout the United States. These voters, he declared, held the balance of power between the Democratic and Republican parties.

"We believe we can secure their cooperation," he said, with earnestness, "and this convention ought to put out to them every inducement to stand by us." The fight of the approaching campaign was to be made, he maintained, east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio, and he warned the convention that unless the Democratic party could carry some of those states victory was scarcely possible. This statement was received with cheers from the delegates and the audience.

"Hill," "Hill," "Hill," came the cry again as Mr. Rose concluded, but the New Yorker was not present, and the bands broke out with the "Star Spangled Banner." The patriotic strains had no sooner subsided than the Hill wave passed over the assemblage.

Even delegates went with the spectators in the Hill demonstration, while

P. B. WINSTON,
Who has Been Opposing the Towne Boom Until Now.

some of the New Yorkers sought to offset the demand by shouting for "Grady, Grady."

Again the band came to the rescue, and the hurrahs for Hill gave way to "Dixie." At every pause, however, the Hill shouters clamored for their favorite.

Both Chairman Richardson and Sergeant-at-Arms Martin moved up and down the front of the platform, gesticulating wildly and making pantomimic appeals for order.

When the Hill demonstration had calmed, the chairman introduced J. T. McCullough, of Indianapolis, for another speech on current public questions. He said only a few words when the audience, perceiving George Fred Williams on the stand in whispered conference with the chairman, called wildly for the young leader from the old Bay state, while another element continued the demand for Hill.

When quiet was partially secured the chair recognized Mr. Williams, who submitted a resolution reciting: "That a committee of nine delegates be appointed by the chair for the purpose of conferring with the Silver Republican and the Populist parties now gathered in Kansas City.

Shouts of "No, no," followed the reading, but the resolution was put to a vote, and, amid much confusion on the floor, was declared adopted.

Congressman James Williams of Illinois was then introduced by Chairman Richardson. He opened his remarks by an appeal to all Democrats to stand together on the platform, which, he declared would be broad enough to hold them all. He spoke briefly and was frequently applauded.

As Mr. Williams took his seat, Chairman Richardson announced: "We will now be addressed by Governor J. W. Beckham of Kentucky." Instantly there was a roar of applause, and delegates and spectators, springing upon their chairs to get a better view of the young governor of Kentucky, waved their hats and handkerchiefs frantically.

The greeting was a fitting cunterpart to the reception given to Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, in Philadelphia. When Governor Beckham reached the stand where all could see him, he was given a reception as enthusiastic as any extended by the delegates to any speaker who thus far addressed the convention. The galleries did not respond with the same heartiness. The young governor of Kentucky is a man 5 feet 9 or 10, slender and clean shaven. He was dressed in a modest sack suit of dark serge and spoke slowly and with deliberation, evidently weighing his words carefully. His first assertion that, in his opinion, the enthusiastic reception extended to him was not due to him personally but to "The Outraged Democracy" of his state, called forth another roar of applause, which was equalled a moment later when he promised that Kentucky would be carried safely for the Democratic party. His remark that of late there had been considerable exodus of criminals from his state evoked laughter and applause and a few cries of "Taylor."

"We have had such a dose of Republican rule" said the speaker, "that Kentucky is prepared to accept any platform which the Democratic party will present. No matter what the platform may be, Kentucky will stand upon it and with cries of "go on," but the young governor only bowed and left the platform.

After the cheers with which Governor Beckham's speech was received had subsided, one of the delegates in Montana started the tuneful old song, "My Old Kentucky Home," and one verse of it was sung with vigor, the singing being followed by great cheering as the young governor resumed his seat.

Chairman Richardson, at the conclusion of the demonstration, introduced Hon. J. W. Miles, of Maryland, who addressed the convention in support of conservative action upon the platform.

As Mr. Miles concluded, Chairman Richardson announced that he had been informed the platform committee would be ready to report at 3:30. Thereupon a motion was agreed to to adjourn until that hour, and the vast audience filed out of the building amid enthusiastic shouts of the favorite leaders and the enlivening music of the orchestra.

PROMISE FOR WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee's Official Spellbinder Warms Up the Occasion.

Kansas City, July 5.—Mayor Rose addressed the convention during the session at considerable length, and was re-

(Continued on Page 6.)

TOWNE VS. FIELD

Shively Again Taken Up Despite His Positive Declination.

THIS STATE IN LINE

The Talk About Convention Hall Tends Somewhat To Stevenson.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Kansas City, July 5.—The outlook this morning continued favorable for Towne. He is very confident himself, and considered that it was practically settled that he would be the nominee for vice president.

Yet he has not a clear field, and there are many observers who still cling to the belief that some Eastern man will be selected. The Times this morning says it is Towne against the field, and that the chances are in favor of the field. The Minnesota delegation is now voted unitedly for Towne. To all appearance the kickers to whom I referred yesterday have been forced into line, and if they are not doing much in Towne's favor have ceased to stab him in the back.

The committee on resolutions was in session until 4 o'clock this morning, and by the close vote of 26 to 24 decided in favor of specifically declaring for the coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Winston, representing Minnesota on the committee, was one of the minority who favored merely a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, without any specific reference to 16 to 1. All the territories, except Alaska, voted for the specific declaration, and decided the result, yet they have not a single electoral vote.

Senator Blackburn tells me the discussion in the committee was the ablest debate he ever listened to, and alone was worth the price of admission. If there should not be a lengthy fight in the convention over the platform all the proceedings should be concluded today.

Opinions differ as to the effect on Towne's candidacy of an explicit declaration for silver. Some contend it ensures his nomination, while others hold it will cut the other way. The latter hold that an extreme platform would be better received if the nominee for vice president was a more conservative man.

The Shively boom was revived late yesterday, despite Shively's own protestations, and this is the greatest danger to Towne at this writing. The Indiana Democrats say that if Shively is the nominee for vice president, their state ticket is sure to triumph and the electoral vote of the state is made sure for Bryan. With Towne or an unknown man, Indiana is a doubtful state.

Ex-Congressman Taggart, who is a shrewd organizer, says Shively will win. The fact, however, that it is necessary to keep the Populists and Silver Republicans in line gives Towne an initial step that is difficult for any other candidate to overcome.

W. T. THOMPSON.

FOR ADLAI.

Pennsylvania Decides to Support Stevenson For the Vice Presidency.

Kansas City, July 5.—The Pennsylvania delegation met in caucus this morning and unanimously decided to support Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for the vice presidency. On the platform question the unit rule was abrogated and the delegates will vote as they please.

Ex-Governor R. E. Patterson refused the endorsement of the delegation for vice president.

Kansas City, July 5.—The talk among the delegates this morning is that the tide is setting very strongly toward Stevenson for the vice presidency. It was stated in some quarters that both the president and vice president would be nominated before the convention adjourned tonight.

While the leaders would not agree that Stevenson should be the nominee, it seemed that he was gaining strength. The New Yorkers said they would stand by Teller and favorite sons of other states will be voted for.

The Towne candidacy does not seem to make much headway, although his friends say the 16 to 1 declaration is bound to help him and may nominate him.

IS CONFIDENT.

Towne Says Support Is Being Promised Him From All Sections.

Kansas City, July 5.—Charles A. Towne gave the Associated Press the following statement, signed this morning:

"I am greatly encouraged this morning. Assurances of support are constantly reaching me from members of delegations representing all sections of the country. My friends seem to be the only body of confident and purposeful supporters behind any candidate for the vice presidential nomination. I believe the opportunity to unite all opponents of Republican misgovernment will not be neglected by the patriotism and political wisdom of the Democratic party. "CHARLES A. TOWNE."

STRONG FOR TOWNE

Silver Republican Sentiment Undivided For Him For Vice President.

ORGANIZE AND WAIT

Permanent Officers Selected But the Resolution Committee Delays Matters.

Kansas City, July 5.—The delegates straggled into the Auditorium hall very slowly this morning, and when Chairman Teller called the convention to order at 10:30 a. m., not more than half the delegates were present. Chairman Teller was extremely hoarse as a result of his long speech yesterday, and yielded the chair to Frank T. Ransom, of Nebraska.

Immediately after convening the report of the committee on credentials was called for, but it was not ready and a recess was taken until its report was completed.

The California delegation came to the hall early with the determination to force the nominations of Bryan and Towne the first thing after permanent organization. Delegates insisted that the Silver Republicans had left the old party as a matter of principle, and as Bryan and Towne represented the views of the Silver Republicans, there was no need to delay proceedings by waiting for the platform.

After a short recess the committee on credentials reported. The delegates present were represented as follows: Nebraska, 25; Idaho, 15; Wisconsin, 13; Indiana, 97; Kansas, 287; Illinois, 64; Arkansas, 12; New Jersey, 20; Utah, 15; Louisiana, 5; Iowa, 160; California, 24; Ohio, 100; Minnesota, 100; South Dakota, 10; North Dakota, 25; Colorado, 47; Washington, 20; Texas, 2; Montana, 6; Oklahoma, 10. The report was adopted.

The committee on permanent organization then reported the selection of Judge L. W. Brown of Ohio as permanent chairman of the convention, and H. A. McCreary, of California, as permanent secretary. Judge Brown received hearty recognition from the convention as he took the chair. He said that as the East turned to the West in the time of Lincoln, so it again turned to the West and found a leader in the person of William J. Bryan.

The mention of Bryan's name gave the convention an opportunity of showing its loyalty to the Democratic leader.

The chairman's further allusion to Charles A. Towne as the candidate for second place caused more emphatic applause than that accorded to Bryan.

The chairman reviewed the history of financial legislation. One remedy he suggested was the removal of duties on every article controlled by the trusts.

The demand for government ownership of the telegraphs and railroad systems of the country, as made by the speaker, met with an enthusiastic approval by the convention.

In criticising the foreign policy of the present administration, the speaker declared that it had given a serious stab to the Monroe doctrine, and he arraigned the present administration before the bar of the American public for its work in the Philippines.

The speaker was loudly cheered as he took his seat.

Former Congressman Hartman of Montana announced that the committee on resolutions probably would not be ready to report for two hours.

The report o fthe committee on rules and order of business was then adopted. It provides for the nomination of presidential and vice presidential candidates immediately after the report of the committee on resolutions. A delegate from Missouri introduced a resolution of sympathy with the Boers. This was referred to the resolutions committee.

Cries for Joseph G. Waters, of Kansas, then went up from the delegates, and Mr. Waters was introduced.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I wish I knew enough about parliamentary tactics to move the nomination of Bryan and Towne by acclamation, give belated thanks to God for the sunshine of our cornfields, claimed by the Republican party, and adjourn."

Someone called upon the delegates present who voted for Abraham Lincoln to stand up, and the convention yelled with enthusiasm as nearly 200 white-headed men arose.

Maj. John Brown (colored), of Kansas, who saw service in Cuba, was applauded when he promised the negro vote to the Silver Republican party.

There was apparently no prospect of a report from the committee on resolutions, and an adjournment was accordingly taken until 3 p. m.

THE PLATFORM.

Democratic Platform as Decided on In Committee Places Imperialism First.

Kansas City, July 5.—The vote in committee is as follows on a resolution to substitute a 16 to 1 declaration for a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform:

Ayes—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington Wyoming, Arizona, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Hawaii—26.

Noes—California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wiconsin, Alaska—22.

When the full committee convened at 11 o'clock, the sub-committee presented a complete draft of the platform as tentatively agreed upon last night.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE FIGHT AT TAKU

Details of the Bombardment and Capture of the Chinese Forts.

NO WARNING GIVEN

The Chinese Opened on the Gunboats Without Any Preliminaries.

Victoria, B. C., July 5.—Details of the bombardment of the Taku forts were received by the Rio Jun Maru. When the bombardment was commenced, the British Algerine, the German Iltis, the Japanese Atago, the United States Yorktown and the Russian Korejtz were within 2000 yards of the forts. A Shanghai correspondent of a Japanese paper thus describes the fight:

"At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, while the allied fleet were quietly anchored, without warning China, declared war against the world by opening fire from the forts at Taku upon the gunboats near the shore. The first shells were harmless, but afterwards many struck the Algerine and Iltis. The fleet opened a terrible fire, blowing the forts to pieces. The Russian troops on the land side are reported to have co-operated. Afterwards, at daylight, the forts were occupied by strong landing parties, who drove the Chinese outside at the point of the bayonet, killing hundreds as they fled northward.

It is reported that the Algerine and Iltis are damaged. There are many casualties, but no list is available. Japanese correspondents say the Yorktown, after withdrawing from range, did not enter the engagement.

On June 1, 639 Japanese, German and Russian troops were landed to guard the Tong Fu station, and at daylight on the morning of the bombardment, when the forts were being fast demolished, they charged the Chinese outside and carried the square fort, killing many in a bayonet charge. At the same time, the ships landed parties, who attacked the Chinese outside on the point, who were driven northward with great loss. Four hundred are said to have been killed. The damage to the ships and lists of casualties have been reported in cable dispatches.

EDICTS OF EMPRESS.

Chinese Dowager Says Peace With Christians Is Impossible.

Berlin, July 5.—A dispatch from Canton dated Tuesday, July 3, gives the gist of two edicts of the dowager empress dealing with the Boxers, the attack of the foreign powers on China and the latter's position. The edicts declare that reconciliation with the Christians, against whom the whole nation, including the princes, military officials, literati and nobles were united and are now stamping out, is quite impossible. It is asserted that the powers began the fight by an attack on Taku, thereby enhancing the bitter feeling against all foreigners, saying that any attempt to supress the people would be dangerous, and adding:

"Therefore, it seems expedient at the present to utilize the anti-foreign movement."

One edict avers that the dowager empress is ready to protect the threatened legations at Pekin. "But it remains to be seen" says the dowager, "whether the foreigners or Chinese are the stronger. In any case, all the governors should immediately enroll troops for the defense of their districts as they will be held responsible for loss of territory."

ENTENTE IS SHAKY.

Friction Between the Powers of Europe Over China.

Berlin, July 5.—The representative of the Associated Press here learns from a reliable diplomatic source that despite the repeated official assurance the entente between the powers is rather shaky, especially between Russia and Japan, and England and Russia, respectively. Russia strongly opposes Japan's acting for the powers, and Japan wants assurances that her efforts will not result as they did in 1895.

DEBATE ON PLATFORM.

Lively Contest in the Committee on Resolutions.

Kansas City, July 5—The committee on resolutions began its work late yesterday afternoon, Senator Jones of Arkansas being unanimously chosen chairman, and Mr. Metcalfe, of Nebraska, secretary.

Mr. Metcalfe presented the draft of the platform, covering all questions of public interest, which draft all the members accepted as Mr. Bryan's expression upon this question. Mr. Girard, of Georgia, also presented a platform, as did Mr. Van Wyck, of New York. All these documents took practically the same ground on all questions except that of the finances. Mr. Metcalfe's declaration was for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform in letter and spirit, and it emphasized and reiterated specifically the declaration for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Both the other drafts simply reaffirmed the Chicago platform without reference to the ratio.

The reading of Mr. Van Wyck's document brought Mr. Ball, of Texas, to his feet with the suggestion that the financial question be immediatelly taken up and passed upon. He said it was apparent to all that there was no division upon any other platform question, and that with the financial plank disposed of the preparation of the remainder of the platform would be merely a matter of clerical work.

This suggestion was adopted, and the committee immediately entered upon the effort to settle the financial question. Mr. Van Wyck led off with a brief statement declaring that while in his platform he had referred to four issues as prominent, namely, those of imperialism, militarism, trusts and the finances, he considered that only three of these were of current consequence, believing that the money question had been crowded into the background by other subjects which had pressed to the front during the past four years.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, somewhat to the surprise of some of the members of the committee, followed Mr. Van Wyck in support of his view of the question. The senator said that no man who knew him would doubt for a minute that he now stood where he had stood on the financial question in 1896, and that he entertained precisely the same views on this subject which then controlled him. He was anxious to bring back into the fold of the party those who had left it four years ago on account of the position taken on the silver question, and if this could be accomplished, as he believed it could be by omitting all reference to the ratio, he for one was content to pursue that course, simply reaffirming the Chicago platform.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Colorado, followed in a firm speech, denouncing in most emphatic language any effort to minimize the financial question. He asserted that the omission of a declaration on ratio of the two metals would fool no one, nor catch any of the gold standard people, whom it was meant to entrap. It was only meant to be construed as a silver plank in one section of the country, and an anti-silver plank in another. Such a course as this would fail to satisfy the people of all sections. "If," he said, referring to the platform presented by Mr. Metcalfe, "Mr. Bryan is a good enough candidate, then the platform by him should be good enough.

He declared it was essential that there should be a declaration for the ratio in clear and unmistakable terms, and he followed this up with the assertion that if such declaration was not made, even Colorado could be counted a doubtful state with a prospect of not only casting its electoral vote for McKinley as president, but of sending Mr. Wolcott back to the United States senate.

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, also made a speech for a specific declaration on the question of ratio. He asserted that the Democratic party had become a new party since it had incorporated the financial question into its declaration of principles. It had become a virile and live party since 1896 and this fact was due solely to the circumstances that the money question had been made the paramount issue. He eulogized Mr. Bryan in high terms, spoke of his self abnegation and patriotism and said that it would be cowardly to ask that gentleman to recant what he had been preaching throughout the country for the past four years. While not pretending to say what Mr. Bryan would do, Mr. Williams asserted significantly and plainly that if placed in Mr. Bryan's position he would decline a nomination upon an equivocal platform. As for himself he did not believe in deserting those people who had left their own parties to support the Democratic policy of four years ago for the purpose of regaining the support of the traitors and trimmers who had left the Democratic party, because of its financial position. "There is no reason," he exclaimed, "for making any concession of treason." Continuing he asked "are we going to drive the Populists into the middle of the road in order to get back these traitors? Are we going to sell our principles to the tories of the Democratic party and desert our real friends."

He predicted that if this course was to be pursued the trusts would take complete possession of the Democratic party as they had already taken possession of the Republican party and in that event there would no longer be any means of redress for the plain people. Mr. Williams was frequently applauded during his remarks.

He was followed by Mr. Daly, of New Jersey, who made a plea for conservatism and for concessions to the moderate wing of the party.

Upon all questions other than that pertaining to financial the three platforms presented were practically the same except that Mr. Van Wyck's draft did not cover so many questions as did the other two.

GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

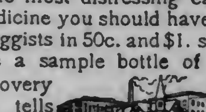
How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

CONSUL AND BARON.

New York, July 5.—Among the passengers who arrived today per steamer Noordland from Antwerp, were Leon Grislain, Belgian consul at San Francisco, and Baron Jean Antomarchi.

One Out of Five Hundred.

Our "Summer Note Book" will help you select your vacation trip. The Michigan Central offers over 500 attractive tours. Send 6 cents to cover postage, or call in person for one at the Michigan Central tourist bureau, 119 Adams street, Chicago. No trouble to answer questions. Fullest information and assistance given to aid you in the selection of a delightful summer tour.

OIL WORKS IN FLAMES

Big Standard Oil Plant at Bayonne, N. J., Is Burned.

MANY MEN MISSING

One Hundred Men Unaccounted For and Damage Over Two Millions.

New York, July 5.—The fire at the works of the Standard Oil company at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., which started early this morning, was still raging at 9 a. m., and no estimate can yet be made of the damage, though it will run into millions. The oil plant is almost certain to be consumed. The oil from the works is spreading along the bay and the Kill von Tull, lighting fires as it flows, and serious damage is threatened the adjoining property.

Naphtha tank No. 7 exploded shortly after 6 o'clock. The force of the explosion smashed windows on the Hook, and at least one person was killed and several injured. Charles King, an electrician, was the one killed, and John Wasto and Owen Drummon, watchmen, were overcome by fumes and smoke, and Fred Mauer was cut by flying glass. They all lived in Bayonne.

The fire was started about 1 o'clock this morning by a bolt of lightning, which fell during the terrific thunder and rain storm. It struck squarely in the immense yard of the Standard Oil company, which covers over 600 acres of ground. King, the watchman, was struck by the bolt, and at the same time it exploded two immense reservoirs of crude oil. One hundred men were at work in the yards, and whether more were killed is not yet known. The explosion was heard for miles, and the adjacent oil tanks caught fire. At 11 o'clock this morning the column of smoke which rose from the still burning tanks spread out in such a cloud that to those coming to this city from the west the sun was obscured.

Within fifty yards of the exploded tanks was the Bayview hotel, used as a lodging house by half a hundred Hungarians and Poles employed at the works. The thunderstorm had already awakened them, and when the explosion came they rushed out of the rear of the building, chased by the streams of burning oil which flowed over and rapidly consumed the hotel.

The oil from the exploded tanks swept down the hill on which the works are located. Explosions followed like the crash of artillery as tank after tank was ignited by the firey flood. Down to the water's edge it went, spreading the circle of fire. Nothing could stay its progress. Even the water was no obstacle, and from the burning piers, which a little while before had been crowded with shipping, it flowed over into the Kill Von Kull and floated in snaky wisps of flame out into the bay.

Meanwhile the Standard Oil tugs ran into the docks and dragged out fifty vessels which were lying at the company's piers. Then the tugs formed a cordon a little way out from the docks and fought the flames from that side. Great booms of logs were thrown out in a semicircle to prevent the burning liquid from flowing unrestrained over the water and carrying destruction to shipping down the bay.

Inside the yards the Bayonne fire department made an ineffectual fight against the burning fluid. Water was of no avail, and the fire had to be fought by strategy. Trenches were dug to prevent the streams of burning oil from attacking property outside of the oil yards.

Right in the line of the fire, with the wind blowing from the northeast, were the plants of the Tidewater Oil company, the Kalbfleish Chemical company, the Bayonne Chemical works, the Bergenort Chemical company, the Orford Copper works, the Port Johnson coal docks, the Pacific Coast Barge company and the crude oil docks. It was thought that none of these would be saved, but quick action by Vice President Alexander confined the fire to the Standard yards and the plants of the Columbia and French Oil works, directly adjoining. He went into the crowd outside the fire lines and hired every man who would handle a shovel. These he put to work digging trenches around the circle of fire, and in this way the burning liquid was prevented from eating its way across the Hook.

There were in the yards of the Standard Oil company when the fire started 465 crude oil tanks. Over thirty of these have already been exploded, and they all may go, as the fire continues to spread. All estimates of loss are at this time mere guesswork.

At 10 a. m. the flames were shooting up into the air fully 300 feet high and the blazing oil extended over an area of nearly half a mile. The heat was such that the firemen could not get near enough to the flames to do much good. The fire boats along the shore at Constable Hook occupied a better position in this respect, but the water that reached the blazing oil had little effect.

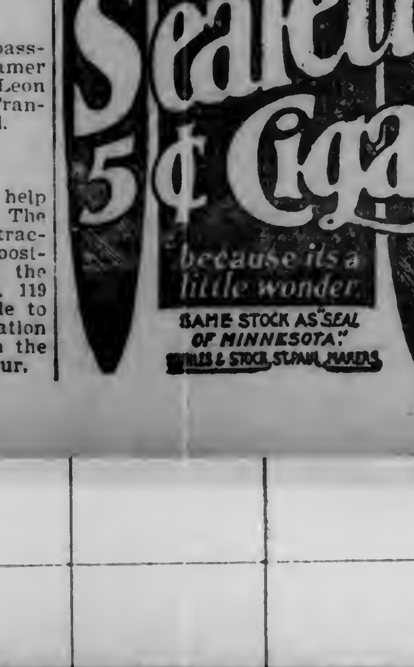
The force of employes of the Standard company resorted to their usual method where a fire breaks out in the works. They pumped oil from one set of tanks into others to a distant point from the blaze. This work was slow as well as dangerous to human life, owing to the rapidity with which the flames communicated from one tank to another.

At 10:30 the total loss was estimated at $2,500,000. The company has its own system of insurance. None of the officials of the company at that hour believed that any of the 100 men reported missing had been killed or seriously injured, but several had been painfully burned.

The company's docks at Constable Hook have been stripped and shipping was taken by tugs to a place of safety.

The tenement district of Bayonne was, at the above hour, threatened by the flames, and the firemen were forced to turn their efforts in a new direction.

The stock of the Standard Oil company closed Tuesday at 540@545 and opened this morning at 530@540.



There's a greater demand made on the strength of the mother when nursing than at any other time. She has just gone through the shock and strain of maternity, her vitality is at its lowest and the food she eats must nourish two lives. The natural result is that the mother looks around for a "tonic," and generally finds her tonic in the form of a stimulant, which not only gives the mother no real strength but is an injury to the child.

It is the concurrent testimony of women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that it is the most perfect preparation for motherhood and all its functions which has ever been discovered. It prepares the way for baby's advent, giving the organs of birth vigor and elasticity. It establishes such a condition of health that nervousness, anxiety and morning sickness are unknown. With this condition comes a healthy flow of nourishment for the child, which enables the mother to gratify the fondest instinct of maternity.

"Two years ago I used two bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and in April a nice baby was born, before the doctor came," writes Mrs. Katie Auliker, of 754 Pat Street, Alliance, Ohio. "I was not very sick. Baby is now 14 months old and weighs 30 pounds. Now I expect another about August, and I am again taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and feel very well. Several neighbors are using Dr. Pierce's medicine through my telling them about it. One lady says, 'before commencing Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I had to vomit every day, but after I got the medicine, from the first spoonful that I took, I stopped vomiting.' It has done the same thing for me. It is a God-send for women."

No alcohol in any form, is contained in "Favorite Prescription," neither opium nor other narcotics. This cannot truthfully be said of any other medicine especially designed for women and sold through druggists.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free of all charge. Every letter is treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all replies are enclosed in plain envelopes, bearing no printed matter whatever. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

QUIET AT LINCOLN.

With Bryan's Nomination a Foregone Conclusion, Interest Lagged.

Lincoln, Neb., July 5.—With the nomination of W. J. Bryan a foregone conclusion, interest in Lincoln in the proceedings of the Democratic convention was not as keen as would naturally be expected. Before the convention adjourned last night people deserted the bulletin boards, willing to wait until morning for the news. This is in a measure accounted for by the fact that a large number of Mr. Bryan's most demonstrative supporters are in Kansas City. Even at the Bryan home theer were no untoward incidents yesterday or today.

After the convention had adjourned last night, and the bulletins ceased coming, Mr. Bryan had a long consultation with party leaders at Kansas City over the telephone. His interest centered in the efforts of the committee on resolutions to reach an agreement, but if he offered to make any concessions from the position it is pretty well understood he has taken, no one in Lincoln knows it. Efforts to get the slightest expression from him as to his choice of running mates failed signally, and he is equally reticent as to his plans after the nominations are made. If Bryan goes to Kansas City he will start late this evening or tomorrow morning, his action being contingent on the progress of the convention.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Kansas City—Second game: Milwaukee, 10; Kansas City, 2.

At Detroit—Second game: Detroit, 16; Buffalo, 4.

At Cleveland—Second game: Cleveland, 15; Indianapolis, 13.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Pittsburg—Second game: Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 1.

At Cincinnati—Second game: New York, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

At St. Louis—Second game: St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 0.

At Chicago—Second game: Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Chicago	66	40	26	.606
Milwaukee	66	39	27	.591
Indianapolis	61	33	28	.541
Cleveland	63	34	29	.540
Detroit	61	28	26	.519
Minneapolis	66	31	35	.470
Kansas City	70	32	38	.457
Buffalo	66	21	42	.364

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	57	36	21	.632
Philadelphia	59	32	27	.542
Pittsburg	62	34	28	.548
Chicago	61	31	30	.508
Cincinnati	60	30	30	.500
St. Louis	56	25	31	.446
Boston	58	27	31	.466
New York	57	20	37	.351

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The rag mills of the Plover Paper company at Stevens Point, Wis., burned yesterday. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire. Loss, $75,000; covered by insurance.

A small tornado passed south of Colby, Wis., yesterday blowing down barns, scattering lumber and doing other damage. Many farmers of the town of Hull met with losses. Charles Weller's cheese factory was unroofed and blown from the foundation.

A telephone message from Grandmere, Que., states that Russell A. Alger, Jr., who is general manager of the Laurentine pulp mills at Grandmere, Que., had his right hand blown off by the premature explosion of a giant firecracker at that place last night. His arm is also badly injured.

At the sale of yearlings of the late duke of Westminster's stud at Newmarket yesterday afternoon, a filly by Persimmon, out of Ornament, was purchased by Sievier for 10,000 guineas, while a colt by Orme, out of Kissingen, was purchased by the duke of Westminster for 9100 guineas. Twelve lots brought 43,000 guineas.

FOURTH AT CARACAS.

Caracas, July 5.—The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated yesterday at the United States legation here, and among those present were President Castro and his cabinet. The city was illuminated in honor of the American national holiday.

ROAD COMPLETED.

Yokohama, July 5.—The Seoul & Chemulpo railway has been completed, and is being celebrated today. Marquis Ito is making progress in the formation of a new political party, with the ultimate object of forming a new cabinet.

Call at Blais' shop for carpenter work, sash, doors, etc. Fifty-fourth avenue west.

FOURTH'S VICTIMS

Returns Show Thirty Persons Killed and Over One Thousand Hurt.

FIRE LOSS IS HEAVY

Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars Damage Caused By Fireworks.

Chicago, July 5.—The Tribune says: As a result of the celebration of Independence day with firearms, toy cannon, giant crackers and other forms of explosives, thirty persons were killed and 1325 injured, according to reports received from 125 cities.

The toy pistol and toy cannon are shown to have done as deadly execution as sometimes has been done in war by those loaded with bullet and canister and aimed to kill. Skyrockets, anvil and powder explosions and the premature discharges of Fourth of July cannon help to complete the list of mishaps. In several instances persons were killed through runaway accidents, due directly to fireworks.

A fire loss of $125,325 was caused by the fireworks, in addition to the injury to human life.

In Chicago one boy was reported killed, against one death last year. There were no costly fires in the city. Franklin, Ky., suffered a loss of $5000.

Out of this total of 1325 persons hurt in an attempt to be patriotic, 442 can attribute their injuries to fire crackers and dynamite torpedoes. The deadly cannon firecracker did most of this execution. Out of 152 injured by firearms in sixty-seven cities the toy pistol caused 105. The gunpowder explosions, including the premature blowing up of many village anvils, caused the injury of 187 out of this list. Many of the injuries included in the list were reported as prospectively fatal.

FOURTH AT MANILLA.

The Day Is Celebrated In True Yankee Fashion.

Manilla, July 5.—The Fourth of July was fittingly observed here. The town was generally decorated with American flags, in contrast with a year ago, when there were none. The school children gathered in the principal theaters of the town and listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the delivery of patriotic addresses and the singing of patriotic songs. In the evening a ball was given in the provost marshal's building, the military commissioners attending.

The first election was held yesterday in Vigan, where the municipal officers were chosen under Gen. Otis' order for the establishment of municipalities.

A detachment of soldiers following the Ladrones near Delta Rio Grande met the enemy yesterday, killed twelve and captured six rifles. Three Americans were killed and two wounded.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

Havana Council Acts Adversely on Paying Cuban Troops.

Havana, July 5.—At the first meeting of the municipality of Havana, held yesterday, it was proposed that steps be taken to approach each municipality in the island regarding the payment of soldiers of the Cuban army. A keen discussion ensued, the motion being well supported by many councillors. Senor Gener, however, opposed a strong resistance, on the ground of the poverty of the municipality and the irrelevancy of the matter to the municipality, claiming that it was a question that should be decided by the central government, and he succeeded in having the motion quashed.

It is probable that within the next month, three regiments of United States infantry—the First and Second, and either the Fifth or Eighth—will leave Cuba. This will leave only two regiments of infantry in the island.

IS EXCOMMUNICATED.

Pope Inflicts Extreme Penalty on J. Rene Villatte.

New York, July 5.—News has been received from Rome that the pope has excommunicated J. Rene Villattee, at one time at the head of the old Catholics in this country, whose submission to the Roman church was announced about two years ago. The Catholic authorities had refused to recognize Villatte's title to an archbishopric, and there was a rupture that caused him to leave home and go to France.

The act for which Villatte has been excommunicated was the consecrating as bishop of an Italian ex-priest known as Don Miraglia. Villette is well known in the United States, and is a Frenchman about 45 years old. First, he was a Roman Catholic, but withdrew from the church before he had finished his studies for the priesthood. He became an Episcopalian in the diocese of Fond Du Lac, Wis., and it is said, he wanted Bishop Grafton, the present head of the diocese of Fond du Lac, to consecrate him as a bishop, but this was not done.

ESCAPE FROM KUMASSI.

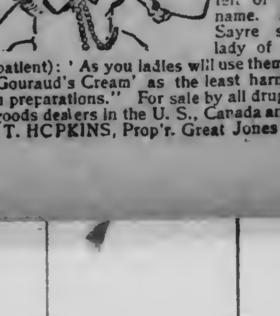
Governor and Officers and Their Families Get Away.

London, July 5.—A telegram has been received at the colonial office from Col. Willcocks, dated Fumsu, July 3, saying native messengers from Pekki, who have arrived at Bekwai announce that the governor of Ashanti, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, with several officers and their wives and families, have left Kumassi and arrived at Ekwanta, twenty miles southeast of Kumassi, and were proceeding through Denkera on their way to the Cape Coast. The messengers added that many were killed in breaking out of Kumassi.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.



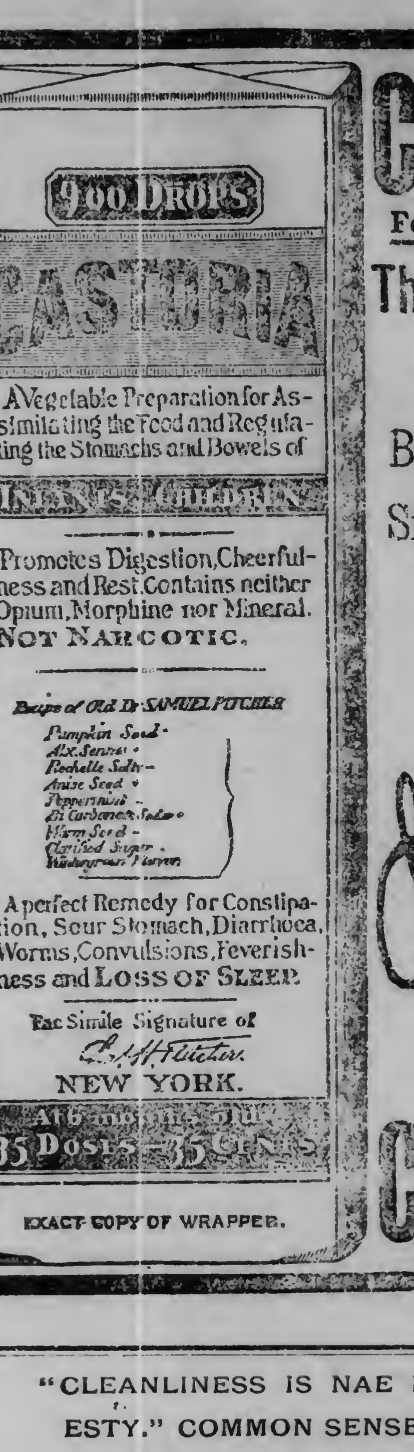
Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 52 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r. Great Jones St., N. Y.

Shapely Married Women

Every woman covets a shapely, pretty figure, and many of them deplore the loss of their girlish forms after marriage. The bearing of children is very destructive to the mother's shapeliness. This can be avoided, however, by the use of MOTHER'S FRIEND before baby comes, as this scientific liniment prepares the body for the strain upon it, and preserves the symmetry of form. MOTHER'S FRIEND also obviates all the danger of child-birth, and carries the expectant mother safely through this critical period without pain. It is woman's greatest blessing, and thousands gratefully tell of the great good it has done them. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

Our little book, telling all about this great remedy, will be sent free to any address by THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR COMPANY, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mother's Friend



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRT'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as **Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation.** It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of Impotency. **CUPIDENE** cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. **CUPIDENE** strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 90 per cent are troubled with **Prostatitis.** CUPIDENE the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address **DAVOL MEDICINE CO.,** P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

Ideal Summer Tours.

The ideal route for summer tourist travel is the Grand Trunk railway system—reaching directly all the most popular lake, river, mountain and seashore resorts of the East.

Full particulars and copies of summer tourist literature on application to J. H. Burgis, city passenger and ticket agent, 249 Clark street, corner Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

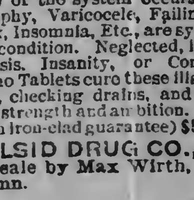
Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advise free. Address

Royal Medicine Co., 269 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale in Duluth, Minn., by S. F. Boyce, druggist.



TRADE MARK *Palmo Tablets* CURE NERVOUS DEBILITY.

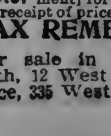
(Old Age Postponed.)

The seat of Nervous Diseases is at base of brain. When the nerve cells at this point waste, a terrible decline of the system occurs. Nervous Debility, Atrophy, Varicocele, Failing Memory, Pain in Back, Insomnia, Etc., are symptoms of this condition. Neglected, it results in Paresis, Insanity, or Consumption. **50c.** Palmo Tablets cure these ills by renewing starved cells, checking drains, and replacing weakness with strength and ambition. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with iron-clad guarantee) $5. Send for Free Book.

HALSID DRUG CO., CLEVELAND, O.

For sale by Max Wirth, druggist, Duluth, Minn.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by overwork and indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or pleasure. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all others fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price **50 cts.** per package, or six packages (full treatment) for $2.50 by mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circulars free.

AJAX REMEDY CO., 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Duluth, Minn., by Max Wirth, 12 West Superior street and S. F. Boyce, 335 West Superior street, druggists.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph A. Mannheim and Elizabeth Mannheim, his wife, Matthias Haug and Anna Haug, his wife, mortgagors, to Security Trust Company, mortgagee, dated the twentieth (20th) day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred ninety-two (1892), and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of St. Louis in the State of Minnesota, on the first (1st) day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred ninety-two (1892), at twelve (12) o'clock noon, in Book 56 of Mortgages, at page 339, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of sixteen hundred twenty-nine and 8-100 dollars ($1629.08).

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, and the said mortgaged premises will be sold by the sheriff of said County of St. Louis, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Duluth in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, on the thirteenth (13th) day of August, A. D. nineteen hundred (1900), at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and seventy-five dollars ($75) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are all that certain real estate and premises lying and being in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section one (1), Township forty-nine (49), north of Range fifteen (15) west, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said Section one (1), Township and Range aforesaid; and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said Sec. one (1), Township and Range aforesaid, except a tract of 7½ acres in the northeast corner thereof, described as follows, viz.: Commencing at the N. E. corner of S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼, said Sec. 1-49-15, thence south 571.31 feet; thence west at right angles to last mentioned line 571.31 feet; thence north, at right angles with last mentioned line 571.31 feet; thence east, at right angles to last mentioned line, 571.31 feet to place of beginning. In all, 92½ acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated, June 25, 1900.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Mortgagee.

DURMENT MOORE, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 616-619 Germania Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Duluth Evening Herald, June-28-July-5-12-19-26-Aug-2-1900.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

MALYDOR INJECTION

THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

For Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Leucorrhoea and Spermatorrhoea. No Pain. No Stain. No Stricture. Free Syringe. Prevents all Private Diseases of either sex. At Druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies." DR. HENRY RENY, Biddeford, Me.

MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U. S. A.

For sale by Max Wirth, druggist, Duluth.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Strong in Wheat on Account of the Chinese Situation.

CROP IS IMPROVED

Crop Killers Now Not So Plenty in the Northwest.

Duluth Board of Trade, July 5.—Wheat began the day active and stronger, on account of the gravity of the situation in China and the advance in Europe. There were reports of good and continued rains in the Northwest, and the crop-killer was not much in evidence as of late, it being freely predicted that half a crop would be raised with ease. This crop news caused selling, and this, with profit-taking, sent the price back after an opening advance. There was a good deal of strength in the market, but trade was quiet later.

Duluth trading was active in September. It opened ⅜c up, at 81⅜c, soon rose to 82c, but by 9:36 was back to 81⅝c. Half an hour later it had risen to 82¼-⅜c, and by 11:55 was 81¼c again. At 12:15 it was 81⅜c.

Cash was dull but very strong and was traded at the September price, though nominally held ½c under. December was dull at ¾c over September.

Cash sales amounted to about 20,000 bus. Corn closed ¼c off, oats and barley were unchanged, rye was ½c up, cash flax was unchanged and September and October each declined 5c. The close in wheat was higher by a sixteenth than Tuesday.

Receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis were 289 cars, against 521 the same day last year, and Chicago had 120 cars, of which one was contract grade.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 83c; to arrive, 83c; August, 83-¼c; September, 83-⅛c; December, 83⅝c. No. 1 northern, cash, 81c; to arrive, 81c; August, 81-¼c; September, 81⅛c; December, 81⅝c. No. 2 northern, 79¼c. No. 3 spring, 76c. Oats, 27½@27c. Rye, 57½c. Barley, 39-41c. Flax, cash, $1.80 in car lots, $1.75 in broken lots; September, $1.37; October, $1.31. Corn, 43c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 13; corn, 1; rye, 1; flax, 7. Receipts—Wheat, 23,692 bus; corn, 738 bus; flax, 3632 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 121,285 bus; oats, 8800 bus; flax, 25,628 bus.

Ship Your Grain to McCarthy Bros. & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants,

Duluth and Minneapolis.

WE SELL BY SAMPLE.

REFERENCES:

First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES THURSDAY.

No. 1 northern wheat, 2,000 bus	$0.81¾
No. 1 northern, 4 cars	82
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	81⅛
No. 1 northern, 1 car	81¼
Flax, 5,000 bus September	1.41½
Flax, 5,000 bus September	1.39
Flax, 5,000 bus September	1.38
Flax, 6,000 bus October	1.36
Flax, 10,000 bus October	1.35½
Flax, 1,000 bus October	1.35¼
Flax, 5,000 bus October	1.35
Flax, 9,000 bus October	1.34½
Flax, 6,500 bus October	1.34
Flax, 1,000 bus October	1.33
Flax, 5,000 bus October	1.33
Flax, 10,000 bus October	1.32

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat Active and Strong and Other Lines Firm.

Chicago, July 5.—Wheat began the day active and strong under the influence of an advance at Liverpool and the gravity of the situation in China. August opened 1¼@1⅜c to 1½@1⅝c over Tuesday and soon after sold at 81⅛c. There was good general rains in the Northwest and the Southwestern situation was generally reported improved and some authorities said this section would produce half a crop. It was this news as well as the usual desire for profits, which caused selling by traders. This pressure sent August back to 80⅝c. Trade on the reaction became more quiet, but there was a good deal of strength underlying the market. Liverpool, which showed 1d gain early, later announced that this gain had been doubled, all of which was a help here. August, following the dip, rallying to 80½c. Receipts here were 120 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 289 cars against 238 last week and 521 a year ago.

August, later in the day, dropped to 79⅝@¼c under local selling pressure, occasioned principally by the Northwest rains. The close was steady, a shade under Tuesday at 79⅜c.

Corn was quiet and firm. August opened ¼@½c up at 43⅜@¾c. Favorable crop reports and the visitation of rains in Kansas then sent August down to 43c, where the market steadied. Receipts were 556 cars.

The close was steady, August a shade down at 43⅛c.

Oats were quiet but firm. August opened ⅜@⅝c better than the close Tuesday at 23½@¾c, sold to 24c and then eased off to 23⅝c. Receipts were 336 cars.

The provisions market sustained itself in good shape by clinging to the wheat strength, and a higher market at the yards occasioned by moderate receipts. September pork opened 10@15c higher at $13.00@13.05, and on profit taking eased to $12.90; September lard 7½c better at $7.00, easing to $6.92½, and September ribs 5@7½c up at $7.15@7.17½, reacting to $7.05@7.07½.

Close: Wheat, July, 73½c; August, 79⅜c; September, 80¼c. Corn, July, 43⅝c; August, 43⅛c; September, 43½@⅝c. Oats, July, 23⅛c; August, 23¼c; September, 23⅝c. Pork, July, $12.72½; September, $12.90@12.92½. Lard, July, $6.82½; September, $6.95; October, $6.97½; November, $6.95. Ribs, July, $7.05; September, $7.07½@7.71; October, $7.07½. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80@81c; No. 3 red, 77@80c; No. 2 hard winter, 77@78c; No. 3 hard winter, 73@76c; No. 1 northern spring, 80c; No. 2 northern spring, 77½@78½c; No. 3 spring, 72@75c. Corn, No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 43¾@43c. Oats, No. 2, 23¾c; No. 3, 23½c. Flax, cash Northwestern, $1.80; September, $1.39; October, $1.38.

Rye, July, 57½c. Barley, cash, 39@47c. Timothy, September, $3.15; October, $3.05. Clover, October, $9.50.

MARKET GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, July 5.—The wheat market after ruling firm early in sympathy with the advance in foreign markets, which was caused by anxiety over the political situation in China, later became weak on very heavy realizing by local longs and on reports of good rains in the Northwest. The market lost the early advance and closed July unchanged, September ⅛c lower than Tuesday night. Rains in the Northwest in our opinion can do but little good as the damage has already been done. The political situation is broad and grave and may end up in European complications in which event a very sharp advance would take place in the price of wheat. Taking all things into consideration we believe the long side is the safest to work on and advise our friends to take the long side and buy on all weak spots.

Arthur R. Jones & Co.,

324 West Superior Street. (St. Louis Hotel.)

Members of Chicago Board of Trade.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton.

Leased Wires to New York, Chicago and Boston.

Estimated 135 cars tomorrow, covering two days.

The corn market, after ruling firm early, later eased off in sympathy with the weakness in wheat but at the decline there was very good cash demand, which caused the market to rally and close firm, only ⅛c lower than Tuesday. We are now approaching the season of crop scares and should anything happen to the growing crop there is no telling how high prices might go. As we said before the legitimate position of corn is strong. That is to say the demand is exceeding the supply. On this basis alone we believe prices will work higher. Estimated receipts 1040 cars.

The oats market followed the course of corn. After opening firm, later eased off in sympathy with the weakness in wheat, but rallied and closed August ⅛c lower, September ⅛c higher than Tuesday. Country offerings were moderate but cash demand was rather quiet. Around present prices oats look cheap to us and we think they are low enough. Estimated receipts tomorrow, covering two days, 425 cars.

Provisions opened strong and higher on light run of hogs so far this week but at the advance brokers, supposed to be representing packers sold freely enough to cause a break. The market was uneventful and trade light, but there was a feeling of nervousness which might help to make a radical change either way. Hot weather delays hogs and curtails all operations. We have not the solid support for the trade and believe prices are high enough. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 21,000 hogs.

Puts, August wheat, 77⅞@78c.
Calls, August wheat, 81@81½c.

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. Sept.	Corn. Sept.	Pork. July.
Open	23¾@24	44⅛-¼	$13.00@$13.05
High	24	44⅛-¼	13.05
Low	23½	43⅛-¼	12.90
Close	23⅝	43½-⅝	12.90

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
July—				
Open	81½	80½	80	86½B
High		81	80¾	86¾
Low		79¼	78⅞	85½
Close	81B	79⅛N	78½N	85½B
September—				
Open	81¾	81	82-82⅜	86
High	82¼-⅜	80½	82½	86
Low	81	79¼	80-¼	84½-⅝
Close	81-⅛	79⅝	80¼	84¼B

CORN AND WHEAT BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., Thursday, July 5.

STATIONS OF DISTRICT.	State of weather.	T'mp'ture. *Max.	T'mp'ture. **Min.	Rainfall inches and hundredths.
Alexandria	Cloudy	90	64	.94
Campbell	Cloudy	92	54	.38
Crookston	Raining	82	64	.10
Detroit City	Cloudy	82	62	.08
Grand Meadow	Cloudy	92	70	.6
Granite Falls	Cloudy	86	66	2.04
Minneapolis	Cloudy	92	68	1.32
New Ulm	Cloudy	92	72	.22
Park Rapids	Raining	70	60	.11
Winnebago City	Clear	94	70	.01
Worthington	Cloudy	88	62	.18
Devils Lake, N.D.	Cloudy	90	62	.18
Langdon, N. D.	Raining	84	50	.72
Larimore, N. D.	Raining	86	56	.36
Lisbon, N. D.	Cloudy	88	64	.06
Pembina, N. D.	Cloudy	86	68	.0
Aberdeen, S. D.	Cloudy	94	64	.70
Millbank, S. D.	Cloudy	84	66	.30
Mitchell, S. D.	Cloudy	86	60	.22
Redfield, S. D.		..	..	..
Bismarck, N. D.	Cloudy	80	62	.10
Duluth	Raining	58	49	.53
Huron, S. D.	Raining	82	66	.74
La Crosse, Wis.	Cloudy	94	70	.0
Moorhead	Cloudy	86	66	.14
St. Paul	Cloudy	90	70	.50
Winnipeg, Can.	Cloudy	84	62	.0

CENTRAL STATION.	Number of stations reporting.	District averages. Temperature. *Max.	District averages. Temperature. **Min.	Rainfall, inches and hundredths.
Chicago	*	..	..	..
Columbus	*	..	..	..
Des Moines	*	..	..	..
Indianapolis	*	..	..	..
Kansas City	*	..	..	..
Louisville	*	..	..	..
Minneapolis	19	87	63	.55
Omaha	*	..	..	..
St. Louis	*	..	..	..

* Not received in time for use.

Warm and rainy weather prevailed, with heavy rains in many localities.

T. indicates inappreciable rainfall. *Maximum for yesterday. **Minimum for twenty-four hours, ending 8 a. m., 75th meridian time.

NOTE—The average maximum and minimum temperatures and the average rainfall are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, July 5.—Close: Wheat, July, 85½@84½c; December, 85⅝c. Corn, July, 48½c; September, 48⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, July 5.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 northern, July, 79¼c; September, 79⅝c. On track, No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 northern, 80⅝c; No. 2 northern, 78⅛c.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, July 5.—Wheat steady, ⅛@1¾d higher. July, 6s 3¾d; September, 5s 4⅝d. Corn, ⅜@¾d higher. July, 4s 1d; September, 4s 2⅜d.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 5.—Cattle, receipts, 17,000. Steady to slow. Good to prime steers, $5.15@5.75; poor to medium, $4.50@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.85; cows and heifers, $2.90@5.00; Texas fed steers, $4.40@5.20. Hogs, receipts today, 22,000; tomorrow, 23,000; left over, 2890; 5@10c higher. Mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.37½; good to choice heavy, $5.20@5.40; rough heavy, $5.05@5.15, light, $5.10@5.37½; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.35. Sheep, receipts, 20,000; 10@15c lower. Sheep, $3.10@4.85; lambs, $4.75@6.75. Official receipts and shipments for Thursday: Receipts—Cattle and calves, 5247; hogs, 12,299; sheep, 10,497. Shipments—Cattle, 3382; hogs, 3623; sheep, 496.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.			
Creamery, extra	20	@	22
Creamery, choice	18	@	20
Dairies, fancy	17	@	17½
Dairy, fair	13	@	15
Packing stock	12	@	13
EGGS.			
Country, strictly fresh	11	@	11½
CHEESE.			
Twins, flat, full cream, new.	10½	@	11
Full cream, Young America	12		
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13	@	14
Brick cheese, No. 1	11	@	12
Limberger, full cr'm, choice	13		
Primos	6	@	6½
MAPLE SUGAR.			
Vermont, per lb	12		
Ohio, per lb	11		
Maple syrup, per gal	1 10		
HONEY.			
Fancy white clover	16	@	17
Fancy white clover in jars.. strained, per lb	12½	@	13
Golden rod	14	@	15
Dark honey	13	@	14
Buckwheat, dark	13	@	14
PEAS AND BEANS.			
Fancy navy, per bus	2 40	@	2 50
Medium, hand-picked, bus	2 00	@	2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 90	@	2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40		
FRUITS.			
Apples, new, bus boxes	1 75	@	1 90

GEORGE RUPLEY,

Representing

Weare Commission Co.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions. Private Wires to all Markets.

310 Board of Trade. Telephone 713.

Local Stocks, Real Estate, Fire Insurance, Investments.....

A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

112 Exchange Bldg.

Valencias	4 75	@	5 00
Seedlings, California oranges	3 75	@	4 00
California lemons	3 50	@	4 00
Mediterranean sweets	3 50	@	4 00
Messina lemons, per box	5 50	@	6 00
Bananas	2 00	@	3 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	60	@	65
Springs, per doz	3 00	@	3 50
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25	@	1 35
Strawberries, 16 quarts	1 50	@	1 75
Strawberries, 24 quarts	2 25	@	2 50
Apricots	1 40	@	1 50
Peaches	1 40	@	1 50
California Cherries	1 25		
California plums	1 25	@	1 50
Watermelons	30	@	35
LIVE POULTRY.			
Springs	15	@	16
Hens, old	8½	@	9½
Old roosters	6	@	7
Turkeys	8	@	9
Ducks	9	@	10
Geese	9	@	10
NUTS.			
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50		
Filberts, per lb	13	@	14
Chestnuts, per lb	12	@	13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	14		
Soft shell almonds, per lb	17		
Brazils, per lb	8	@	9
Pecans, per lb	10	@	11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	5½	@	6
POPCORN.			
Rice corn, shelled	3½	@	4
Choice, per lb	3	@	3½
VEGETABLES.			
Hot house cucumbers	40	@	45
Potatoes, per bus	60	@	65
Lettuce, per bus	50	@	60
Beets, per doz	35	@	40
Onions, green, doz bunches	12	@	15
Carrots	30	@	35
Rutabages	35	@	45
Oyster plant, per doz	25	@	30
Horse Radish, per lb	10		
Parsley, per doz	35	@	40
Cauliflower, per doz	1 25	@	1 50
Lettuce, per bus	75	@	85
Mint, per doz	30	@	50
Cabbage, new crates, per lb	2	@	2½
Parsnips, per bus	90	@	1 00
New potatoes, per bus	60	@	70
MEATS.			
Mutton	9½		
Lamb	10		
Veal, good	8½		
Veal, fancy	9½		
Beef, dressed	7	@	7½
Hogs	8		
BRAN AND SHORTS.			
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	16 00	@	17 50
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	15 50	@	17 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	16 00	@	17 50
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	15 50	@	17 00
GRAIN, HAY AND FEED.			
Oats, car lots, sacked	30	@	33
Corn, car lots, sacked	45	@	48
Hay, Minn. upland	14 00	@	16 00
Hay, timothy	15 00	@	20 00
Feed, No. 1	18 00		
Cracked corn	17 50		

IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 5.—Butter receipts, 14,901 packages; market steady; creamery, 17@19½c; factory, 14@16½c. Cheese receipts, 6136 packages; fancy large white and colored, 9½c; fancy small and large colored, 9¼c. Eggs receipts, 14,601 packages; steady; Western at mark, 10@12½c for average lots; Western, loss off, 13½@14½c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 5.—Butter, steady. Creameries, 15@19½c; dairies, 14@17c. Eggs, steady. Fresh, 18½c. Dressed poultry steady.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. H. S. Clarke leaves tonight for a trip to Cleveland by boat, on a visit to her parents.

R. J. Tulman leaves for Ottawa, Ont., this afternoon for a visit to his parents, his mother being very sick.

R. P. Kaighn, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Holyoke, Mass., is expected in on the North West tomorrow evening. He will be the guest of Secretary Shuman and County Superintendent of Schools Wheeler, for a few days.

City Attorney Mitchell has gone to St. Paul to attend the hearing of the telephone case of the city of Minneapolis against the Northwestern company. Many points similar to those involved in the Duluth Telephone company case will be argued.

C. E. Stone, of St. Paul, assistant passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, is in the city.

T. F. Cole, of Ironwood, is in the city.

W. E. Pleas, of Ashland, was in the city today.

J. L. Snapp, of St. Paul, is at the Spalding.

D. P. Jones, of Minneapolis, is in the city.

J. D. Mason and Miss Mason, of St. Paul, are at the Spalding.

G. L. VanDuyn, of Milwaukee, is at the Spalding.

J. S. Bradstreet, of Minneapolis, is at the Spalding.

A. J. Thomas, of Ely, is in the city.

R. L. Farr of Crookston, is at the St. Louis.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Paradis and child, of Bessemer, Mich., are at the St. Louis today.

Hon. E. D. Wallace, of Hope, N. D., formerly lieutenant governor of North Dakota, was on the board of trade this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gray left today for Detroit, Mich., where they will visit their son, C. M. Gray, formerly a resident of Duluth. From Detroit they will go to their old home in Maine and it is doubtful if they return to Duluth.

Leon E. Lum leaves tonight over the Northern Pacific for a month's pleasure trip up the coast of Alaska.

Rev. A. C. Manson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, is seriously ill at his home, 1826 West Superior street.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist. Top floor, New Jersey
Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup St
Richardson Printing Co. wants work.
Dr. Morgan, osteopathist, 6-7 Mesaba block.

The health office reports the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dahlstrom, 2001 West Seventh street; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Gust Lundsten, 210 East Seventh street; a son to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Saxton, 1008 West Superior street; and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Topliff, of 529 Garfield avenue.

Kelly's dye works for sick clothes.

Charles R. Stal this morning began a suit in district court against Thomas McMaster and others to clear title to lot 3, block 2, Woodland Park, First division. Alford & Hunt are the attorneys.

Prof. Ourat will give his next party at Lester Park, Wednesday, July 11.

A marriage license has been issued to Joseph Pogatchnik and Bertha Bartholdi.

May Sell Out.

Hansen E. Smith may retire from the Merchants bank in the event that he negotiates the deal for the sale of the Palladio building. He says that if he does he will probably retire from that bank, retain his interest in the West Duluth bank and devote more attention to lumbering and mining business in which he has become interested.

Keep your eye on Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company. We never sleep. We are the originators, others come after. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

$4 40 Duluth to St. Paul and Return

Via Duluth Short Line, N. P. railway. On sale July 5 and 6. Good to return until July 9. Ticket office, 232 West Superior street and Union depot.

Independent folks find comfort in an independent newspaper like The Evening Herald.

STOCKS WEAKER

London Had a Day to Itself and Broke Them Off.

RALLIES TRACTIONAL

Trading Large But on a Lower Basis—Tractions Go Down.

New York, July 5.—When the stock market opened in New York this morning, London had almost completed the second day of trading independent of New York's influences on account of the holidays. During that time declines had been established in the American securities traded in there, running to a point or more. Not only the international stocks, but all of the principal railroad stocks and the specialties responded in sympathy here, the declines running from a large fraction to 1⅜ in Burlington. New Jersey Central was a conspicuous exception, with a rise of 1½. Business was fairly large on the decline. Some support was given to the leading stocks after the opening and the market began to move upwards. A factor in the rise was the strength of New Jersey Central, which went to 131½. In Sugar the rally reached 2⅜ points, but otherwise it was limited to fractions. The tone became uncertain before the end of the hour. New York Air Brake slumped 10 points on a sale of 100 shares.

By noon manipulative orders in the tractions lifted them 1 to 3, the latter for Metropolitan Street Railway. Sugar bounded up an additional point and the grangers were freely taken, Burlington and Northwestern rallying 1@1½. In only a few of the railway stocks was a parity made with Tuesday's close. Bonds were dull and irregular.

Professional operators were active in bidding up prices in the last hour, paying particular attention to the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific and Reading first preferred. The metal stocks continued to advance. The rally in the above stocks reached from 2 to 3 points. The effect was to strengthen the general list, where the grangers rose well above Tuesday's final prices, and the early declines were much reduced where they were not entirely wiped out. New York Air Brake rallied 4. Profit taking caused a set back. Baltimore & Ohio rose a point and Consolidated Gas fell 3. Missouri Pacific spurted to 52¾c, but the closing generally was quiet and steady at mixed net changes.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust	114½	117⅝	114	117¼
Am. Steel Wire, com.	31½	33⅞	31½	33¾
Am. Tobacco	90½	92	90⅝	91¾
Atchison, com.	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅝
Atchison, pfd	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71⅞
Brooklyn Rap. Tran	54¾	56⅜	54¾	56
C., M. & St. P.	110⅝	112	110½	112
C., B. & Q.	123½	125⅝	123½	125½
C. & N. W.	156½	159	156½	159
Fed. Steel, com.	31½	34	31½	34
Fed. Steel, pfd	65	66⅞	65	66¼
L. & N.	73¾	74½	73¾	74¼
Manhattan	86½	87⅝	86½	87⅝
Mo. Pacific	49½	52¾	49¼	52½
Nor. Pacific, com.	50½	51⅝	50¼	51⅞
Nor. Pacific, pfd	70	70⅝	70	70⅝
People's Gas	97	98¾	97	98⅜
Rock Island	104½	106½	104½	106⅜
So. Pacific	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32
Tenn. & C. I.	67	69½	67	69½
U. S. Leather, pfd	66½	68⅜	66½	68
Union Pacific, pfd.	72	72½	72	72½
Union Pacific, com.	50	51	49⅞	51
Western Union	80	80	80	80
Illinois Central	113	113¼	113	113¼
Great Northern	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼
B. & O.	72¼	74¾	72¼	74
Money	2	2	1¾	1¾

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 5.—The cotton market opened steady, with July 17 points higher and later options 7@11 points above Tuesday's closing, very strong English cables and vigorous general buying. It was quickly noted, however, that the market leaders were not following Liverpool's rise, but were selling freely on the advance, presumably for short account. My 10:30 a. m., the English market was rattling down under a wild dash for profits and in response to a reaction here. New Orleans and well-known local operators sold the fall and later options with a great flourish of confidence which prompted longs to unload. In response to inquiries, English houses cabled Liverpool's great strength was based upon an effort of continental parties to corner the near months, which led to a bad scare of far-months shorts.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; July, $9.83; August, $9.51; September, $8.84; October, $8.48; November, $8.31; December, $8.28; January, $8.29; February, $8.31; March, $8.34; April, $8.36; May, $8.39.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, July 5.—Money on call firm at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86½ for demand and $4.84 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83¼. Silver certificates, 61½@62¾c; bar silver, 61⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48c. Government bonds irregular. Refunding 2s, when issued, registered and coupon, $1.03; 2s registered, $1.00; 3s registered, $1.08¼; coupon, $1.04½; new 4s registered and coupon, $1.34; old 4s registered, $1.14⅞; coupon, $1.14⅜; 5s registered and coupon, $1.13⅜.

THE COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, July 5.—Close: Adventure, 2@3; Allouez, 1@½; Anaconda, 39@40; Arcadian, 18½@19¼; Arnold, 5@½; Amalgamated, 84½@85½; Atlantic, 22@23; Baltic, 17¾@19; Bingham, 9¾10; Bonanza, 75c @$10; Boston and Montana, 290; Boston Consolidated, 10½@11; Butte and Boston, 62; Calumet and Hecla, 720; Centennial, 16 bid; Cochita, 9 bid; Copper Range, 14½@15½; Dominion Coal, 38¼; Elm River, 3½@4; Franklin, 13½@14½; Humboldt, 3; Isabella, 75c bid; Isle Royale, 24½@25; Mass, 6½@7; Michigan, 3¾@4; Mohawk, 11½@12; Old Colony, 2¾@3; Old Dominion, 17¼ bid; Osceola, 60½; Oil, 15@¼; Parrott, 40½; Pioneer, 25@40c; Quincy, 135@136; Rhode Island, 4; Santa Fe, 4½@5; Tamarack, 175 bid; Tecumseh, 2@3; Tri-Mountain, 7¼@¾; Union Land, 2 asked; Utah, 25½@26; Victoria, 2@4; Winona, 2½@3; Wolverine, 37½@38; Wyandotte, 1@½; Zinc, 9 asked.

STEAM PLOW.

One of the latest military inventions that has attracted the attention of army officials is a steam plow, which in one hour can dig a 4-foot trench three miles in length. The body of the machine comprises a strong horizontal frame formed with an angle iron wheels. At each end a plowshare is mounted, provided at its front end with a steel point. The shares are so arranged that the earth can be thrown to the right or to the left as desired. The steel point breaks clods of earth which may lie in its path. The machine is merely an ordinary Fowler steam plow modified to meet the requirements of military service, says an exchange. It is said that in the Transvaal the plow has been successfully used in digging rifle pits, but whether the report be true cannot be ascertained. From the military standpoint the contrivance is clearly defective in so far as there are no means for protecting the men who must guide it.

Independent folks find comfort in an independent newspaper like The Evening Herald.

SAYS SHE SHOT HIM

Ida Arlington of New St. Louis Surrenders Herself at West Superior.

SHOT JOHN RESBURG

She Claims He Was Trying to Break Into Her House.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a young woman walked into the office of the district attorney at West Superior and informed Assistant District Attorney Loud that she had killed a man near St. Louis last night at 10:30 o'clock. She gave her name as Ida Arlington, but she is believed to be a woman known as Mrs. Capt. Wilson. The dead man, whose body is somewhere in the woods on the Wisconsin side of the St. Louis river, is thought to be John Resburg.

Details of the affair were very meager, and neither the Duluth or West Superior police knew of the murder till this afternoon, when a telephone message was received from New Duluth, saying that the woman had taken the short line train for West Superior to give herself up.

She claims that she shot Resburg because he threatened to break into her home and assault her. There was another man about the premises at the time of the shooting. His name is John Beamer. He had gone out to get some beer, and during his absence Resburg tried to gain entrance to the house, the effort costing him his life.

TO ADVERTISE DULUTH.

Plan of Great Eastern Newspaper League Explained to Business Men.

This morning a meeting of business men of the city was held at the rooms of the Duluth Improvement association, at which the representatives of the Great Eastern Newspaper league, who arrived in the city yesterday in their private car Ralph King, explained the proposition which they had to make for the presentation of the advantages of Duluth in proper form in their papers. The attendance at the meeting was about twenty-five, and among those there were: M. S. Burrows, J. A. Ferguson, W. F. Phelps, F. J. Pulford, G. H. Crosby, C. E. Lovett, A. H. Comstock, J. E. Cooley, W. E. Richardson, T. W. Hoopes, Frank Crassweller, C. C. Cokefair and others.

C. F. King, general manager of the party, first introduced Mr. Honeywell, one of the members, who, in a general way outlined the idea of the trip and the purpose which it is intended to serve. Four large papers of the East, the New York Sun, Philadelphia Times, Boston Journal and Baltimore Herald, joined in the plan of sending a party of men well equipped for the work throughout the West for the purpose of learning the resources and the commercial possibilities and presenting them to the people of the East as they never have been before. The party has been on the road now for several weeks visiting the different cities and studying the country, and will tell the story of the West as they find it. Mr. Honeywell had some very kind words to say of Duluth and of the pleasure which the members of the party had in visiting here.

Mr. King followed and his talk was more direct. The commercial feature was the one which he presented. The sum and substance of it was that the four papers will give each town such space as it desires at rates that are less than one-third what would be the cost at regular rates. The article of Duluth, if one was arranged for, would appear in the papers simultaneously and would have a circulation of fully 600,000. He enlarged somewhat on the value of such a medium for advertising the industrial and commercial possibilities of the city. In his party are expert descriptive writers who know how to present the facts as they should be. The story will be accurately told, neither exaggerating or underestimating in any way.

After Mr. King had made known his proposition there was some discussion as to how to bring the matter before the business men of the city. A committee, consisting of M. S. Burrows, W. F. Phelps, J. E. Cooley, C. E. Lovett and F. J. Pulford, was finally appointed to take the matter in hand.

INDIVIDUAL REFORM.

The act of selecting honorable and competent men to fill places of authority is not the only duty of the faithful citizen. If it be certainly true that national life and welfare depend upon national character, and that national character is only the combined character of its individual units, it follows that he who would be proud of his country's honor must keep his own unsoiled, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Of what avail is it to rail at public injustice when we are ourselves unjust in our private dealings, or to accuse our rulers of cruelty and oppression when we oppress our own weaker brethren, or to point out the evils of party spirit when we wrap ourselves up in some small social clique, or to expose and arraign scandal in our legislative halls when we are retaining sweet morsels of it at our own firesides?

If we would see the success of public reforms, let us reform ourselves: if we loudly advocate the brotherhood of man, let us cultivate the spirit of brotherhood in our daily intercourse; if we value our national independence and freedom, let us see to it that we never interfere with the personal liberty and rights of any individual.

TO WELL DRESSED WOMEN.

Have you noticed that in any gathering of both sexes it is not the merely pretty girl or woman who receives the most attention, but the woman who, while laying no claim to beauty, has an essentially well-gowned look about her, indictive of tidiness and more than ordinary attention to the details of the toilet?

If this has escaped your notice so far just watch the next opportunity you have, and you will find that it is true, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The well-dressed woman is not only well gowned, but all the small details of her toilet show consideration. Her hair, skin and nails give evidence of care and painstaking, and her clothes are not only well made, of good material, but are also well kept.

There are some women who think it most sinful to pay much attention to dress and personal care, forgetting that it is a duty to make the most and best of every gift that has been bestowed upon one.

BREAKS RECORDS

Over 4,000,000 Tons of Freight Passed the Sault Canal in June.

THIS IS THE BIGGEST

No Month in History of Lake Commerce Comes Up to It.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 5.—(Special to The Herald.)—The monthly report of the Sault canal shows the greatest tonnage for any month in the history of Lake Superior commerce, 4,107,502 tons of freight. Last year the standard was at the 3,000,000-ton mark, now it is at the 4,000,000-ton mark, and how soon it will reach 5,000,000 a month is a question of a year or two more. For the two months of this year the traffic of the canal has been 8,673,481 tons of freight, more than the canal handled in the first twenty or twenty-five years of its history. It just about equals the record of Aug. 1 two years ago. In the traffic of last month the chief items were: Iron ore, 2,741,742 tons; wheat and other grains, 6,929,654 bushels; flour, 660,711 barrels; lumber, 130,136,000 feet; coal, 771,614 tons; passengers, 6834. Nearly all of these items are increases except grain and flour. The iron ore shipments show a remarkable increase, considering the laying up of so much ore tonnage for nearly the entire month. About 95 per cent of the commerce of the month was carried through the United States canal, there being only about 290,000 tons through the Canadian.

MINOR MARINE.

The Gearing Bros.' company, of Detroit, has been awarded the contract of building a lighthouse and buoy depot for the United States government at Rain's old dock, on the old channel, at the foot of Sugar island, near Sault Ste. Marie. The contract includes the construction of an oil house, buoy shed, dwelling, barn and dock, at an aggregate of about $18,000.

When the boats of the Algoma Central Steamship company return to salt water this fall, they will all take cargoes of manufactured pulp for Japan. At Japan they will load tea for England, finally taking cement for the lakes next spring.

All known records for rapid unloading of a lumber vessel were distanced at Chicago by the steamer Seguin, from which 922,000 feet were taken out in eight and one-half hours. Chicago lumbermen are of the opinion that not only was the record the best ever made, but that it is likely to stand for some time.

AT OTHER PORTS.

Jackfish, Ont.—Arrived: Maggie Duncan and consorts.

Toledo—Cleared: Gawn, Teutonia, King, Ashland, light; Iron Cliff, Duluth.

Marquette—Arrived: Rhoda Emily, Barr, Fay, Rhodes, Rugee. Cleared: Roby, Ashtabula.

PASSED DETROIT.

Bradley and consorts, noon; India, North Star, 12:10 p. m.; Iron Chief and consort, 12:20; Sheriffs Mowatt, 12:40; Fedora, Aurora, 1:30; Stevens, Robert Hills, 3; Manola, Martha, 3:30; Interocean, 3:40; Wetmore, Brunette, 4; Denver, 4:30; Edwards, Golden Age, 4:50; Iron King and consort, Rochester, 5; Hackett, McGregor, 6; Codorus, 6:20; Schoolcraft and consorts, 7.

THE SAULT PASSAGES.

La Salle, 1 p. m.; Maruba, Manda, 2; Alberta, 2:20; United Empire, 3:30; Mesaba, Malta, 4; Continental, Holland, 4:30; Nyanza, 5:30; Rome, Maritana, 8:20; Kelly, Sandusky, Martin, 11; Reynolds, 11:30.

John Ketchum, noon; North West, Manhattan, Majestic, 1:30 p. m.; Ionia, 2:40; Marina, Maida, Madagascar, Stephenson, Nell, 3:30; Pioneer, Chattanooga, 5; Ogemaw, Darley, Carry, 6; Palmer, Craig, 6:20; Matoa, Maria, 7; Harper, Antrim, 8:30, Appomattox, Santiago, 9:40.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Arrived—India, (Canadian), Ashland, to finish cargo; Bon Ami, north and south shores, pass and mdse; North Wind, Buffalo, mdse; Osceola, Chicago, mdse; Hunter, Ashland, pass and mdse; City of Collingwood, pass and mdse; Elphicke, George Gould, Mohegan, Mingoe, Kirby, Hartnell, Presley, Amazonas, Lake Erie, coal; Ralph, Harold Lake Erie, light for ore.

Departed—Minch, W. P. Palmer, Coralia, Lake Erie, ore; Vega, Two Harbors, light; Bon Voyage, Hancock, pass and mdse; Bon Ami, north and south shores, pass and mdse.

TOUGH ON A TUG.

The tug John Owen, with a raft of 5,000,000 feet of logs belonging to Merrill & Ring, had quite a little struggle with the wind and sea off the Superior entry today. The wind was too strong to permit of an attempt to make the entrance, and the tug had trouble in keeping off the shore after getting so close. Two anchors were dropped from the raft and the tug pulled to windward on her. Other tugs later came to her assistance, and they together succeeded in keeping the raft off the shore until the wind went down so that the entry could be made.

CATHEDRAL TAPESTRIES.

The witty assertion that "the United States has no ruins and imports its curiosities" finds some verification these days in the Crypt of St. John the Divine, the Protestant Episcopal cathedral now in process of erection on Morningside Heights, says Harper's Weekly. The crypt was opened more than a year ago to Sunday service, and its walls hung with two of a series of twelve famous tapestries destined for the mural decoration of the completed cathedral. As no work on tapestry is considered complete without a description of these new possessions, the story of their coming to St. John the Divine is not without interest. The subject of the series is "Scenes From the Life of Christ. The "Visit of the Wise Men" and "The Resurrection" are the subjects of the tapestries now hanging in the crypt, "The Last Supper" having recently been removed to make way for the altar. The remainder of the series is in storage to await the completion of the cathedral, for which they were bought at a cost of $75,000, and bequeathed to the authorities as a memorial by the late Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles.

As the completion of the cathedral of St. John the Divine will not be witnessed by the present generation, these famous tapestries are liable to be as inaccessible to the eye of the new as they were for half a century to that of the old world, unless it please the authorities to replace those now in the crypt from time to time by the pieces in storage, until the whole series has been exhibited. Excepting, perhaps, the tapestries commemorating the history of Urban VIII, "Scenes From the Life of Christ" are the most important weaves extant that bear witness to the prosperity of the Papal Tapestry manufactory that flourished at Rome for fifty years under the patronage of Urban.

A TRAVELING LABORATORY.

Most universities nowadays have laboratories, but Cornell's department of geology, under Professor Harris, is unusual in having a traveling laboratory, says the New York Press. It is a steam launch of the torpedo boat type, 5 by 30 feet in dimensions, propelled by a 6-horse-power engine. It is built to hold eighteen persons, who in it may pursue their geological investigations at any spot from Cornell to New Orleans at which the professor desires. The first trip will take his class to Lake Champlain. He has named his rapid transit laboratory the Orthoceras.

STRONG FOR TOWNE

(Continued From Page 1.)

While there was no criticism of the work of the sub-committee not of the general sentiment of the various planks, several of the members manifested a disposition to make changes in phraseology and also in the order of presenting the various subjects to be embodied in the declaration of principles.

These members who had led the fight against 16 to 1 declaration requested an explicit declaration of superior importance attaching to other than the financial issue, and the silver men decided to make this issue. In accordance with their decision, the place of front rank was given to the subject of imperialism and to questions growing out of the Spanish war. These subjects, including imperialism, militarism, Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico, occupy fully half of the declaration, beginning with an assertion of their paramount and supreme importance and declaring that "While other issues are vital, the question of imperialism strikes at the existence of the republic."

A change was also decided upon in the declaration regarding the Chicago platform and the coinage of silver. This declaration is placed well down in the body of the platform and the language is changed considerably. The introductory phase of this declaration as originally presented was changed by striking out the words "We re-affirm the Chicago platform in whole and in part, and in letter and in spirit" and it is made to read as follows:

"We re-affirm and endorse the principles of the platform adopted by the Democracy in convention assembled in 1896." This is followed by a positive declaration for free coinage of the precious metals, and this, in turn, by a strong denunciation of the gold standard and legislation of the last congress.

The most interesting incident of today's discussion occurred over a plank offered by Mr. Ball, of Texas, declaring that all articles manufactured by trusts should be put on the tariff free list.

Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, opposed the declaration on the ground that "it was covered by the general plank."

Mr. Ball declared Mr. Newland's position to be un-Democratic and he asserted that Mr. Newlands was anything but a Democrat. Newlands replied that he had never been anything but a Democrat until President Cleveland had, by his conduct, driven him out of the party.

The committee decided to insert the plank.

TO AVOID A ROW.

Minnesota's Delegation Instructs Winston on Silver Plank.

From a Staff Correspondent).

Kansas City, July 5.—(Special to The Herald).—There was a redhot row among the Minnesota colony here this morning when it was found that Winston had voted in the resolutions committee against a specific declaration in favor of silver. The Populists and Silver Republicans were up in arms and threatened to put an independent state ticket in the field in Minnesota this fall and refuse to enter into any fusion deal.

It then developed that Winston had acted in compliance with a resolution of the state delegation and the fight was at once directed to the delegation. The result was the Democratic delegates held a meeting and adopted a resolution instructing Winston to sign the majority report of the resolutions committee in favor of specific declaration for free silver coinage and in this way to oppose to the utmost the presentation of a minority report.

This action is taken with a view of preventing a fight in the convention over the silver question.

Towne stock is still high and Bryan and Towne badges have been much more in evidence than ever.

W. T. THOMPSON.

HILL MAY FIGHT.

But His Delegation Is Strongly Against His Position.

Kansas City, July 5.—Senator Hill was told by an Associated Press correspondent of the action of the minority and his own state's action in voting to support the majority report. He said:

"I am surprised that the states opposed to the drastic silver announcement should show such little energy. I feel they have made a grievous mistake, and I am sure it will seriously hurt the party.

"As to my own state, Mr. Van Wyck, in order to get on the committee, pledged the silver men that he would not present a minority report, or sign one, if his proposed platform was defeated. In that way he has been playing on two sides, and he is caught now where he is not representing the people of either his district or the state."

"What will be done in the convention?" was asked.

"I have not had time to consider," he replied. "Of course, an amendment could be offered and debated, but it would be rather difficult for me to do it, because my own delegation, under whose unit rule I act, would be against me. Still, I think it wise that the matter should be brought before the convention."

The vote in the New York state delegation, taken on a poll, showed: To support the majority report for a silver plank, 49, including Tammany, Kings county, Albany county, Erie county, Monroe county and Renselaer; for a conservative plank not mentioning a ratio, 18; not voting, 6.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Members of the Silver Republican National Committee.

Kansas City, July 5.—Following is the Silver Republican national committee:

Alabama, Cutler Smith; Arkansas, Thomas Boles; California, Nathan Cole, Jr.; Colorado, A. M. Stevenson; Connecticut, Joseph S. Sheldon; Delaware, C. G. Prettyman; Idaho, F. T. Dubois; Indiana, F. J. Van Voorhis; Illinois, J. N. Keller; Iowa, W. A. Spurrier; Kansas, Dr. F. B. Lawrence; Kentucky, Dr. T. J. Schueler; Louisiana, D. J. Carry; Maryland, W. E. Beveridge; Massachusetts, Norman Cameron; Michigan, C. E. Watkins; Minnesota, E. S. Corser; Missouri, F. Thomas Ransom; Nebraska, Frank T. Ransom; Montana, C. S. Hartman; New Jersey, James H. Fleming; North Dakota, H. M. Creel; New York, Ben S. Dean; Ohio, L. W. Brown; Oregon, C. W. Talmadge; Pennsylvania, William Wilhelm; South Dakota, L. B. Hull; Tennessee, H. W. Sawyer; Washington, Col. L. T. Lyon; West Virginia, M. T. Meniger; Wisconsin, Ruble A. Cole; Wyoming, A. A. Johnson; New Mexico, O. B. Stein.

Jellycon Desserts

Are so much easier to prepare than the old fashioned gelatine. With Burnham's Hasty Jellycon there is nothing to do but to dissolve it in boiling water and set away to cool. It is already sweetened and flavored. Get a package today at your grocer's. The flavors are: Orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies.

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THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), July 5.—The area of low barometric pressure, which has been affecting the Northwest during the past three or four days, continues stationary over South Dakota, pressures are highest over South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf states. Showers have fallen over North Atlantic states, Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior, the greater portion of the Northwest, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and Southern Texas. The following heavy 24-hour rainfalls occurred: Oklahoma City, 1:36 inches; Santa Fe, 1.70; Denver, 1.06. The changes in temperature were unimportant, continuing cool over Western Lake Superior, Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast districts, and warm in Mississippi valley, lower lake region and Eastern districts. The weather over Lake Superior is rainy and foggy this morning with light and fresh easterly winds.

Maximum temperatures in last twenty-four hours:

Abilene	92	Los Angeles	74
Battleford	68	Marquette	66
Bismarck	80	Memphis	88
Boston	88	Miles City	84
Buffalo	78	Milwaukee	92
Calgary	70	Minnedosa	74
Cedar City	78	Montgomery	90
Charleston	88	Moorhead	86
Chicago	92	New Orleans	88
Davenport	96	North Platte	88
Denver	74	New York	90
Detroit	92	Oklahoma	100
Dodge City	84	Omaha	88
Duluth	58	Pittsburg	92
Edmonton	70	Portland	68
El Paso	100	Qu' Appelle	76
Escanaba	70	Rapid City	76
Galveston	86	San Francisco	70
Green Bay	82	Santa Fe	64
Havre	78	Shreveport	90
Helena	68	Spokane	72
Huron	82	St. Louis	94
Jacksonville	76	St. Paul	90
Kamloops	66	Swift Current	78
Kansas City	86	Washington	96
Knoxville	90	Williston	82
La Crosse	94	Winnemucca	80
Lander	76	Winnipeg	84

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Showers and probably warmer weather tonight and Friday, with fresh and brisk northeast to westerly winds.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, July 5.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow—Showers and thunderstorms tonight and Friday; cooler Friday. Minnesota—Showers and thunderstorms tonight and Friday; cooler Friday. North and South Dakota—Showers tonight and Friday; warmer tonight. Upper lakes—Brisk southerly winds and thunderstorms tonight and Friday.

An Airship That Really Flies.

The problem of aerial navigation is said to have been solved. An airship designed by Count Von Zeppelin, and the largest balloon ever built was tested at Lake Constance. The great balloon, constructed at a cost of $250,000, was sent in the air to a height of half a mile, and while at that altitude was maneuvered as easily as though it had been a ship of the water. The airship obeyed the rudders and propellers completely. It ran with or against the wind with equal success, and was made to cut circles in the air at the will of the operator. It traveled thirty-five miles from the starting point and was safely landed, perhaps the most difficult part of the test. In its construction seventeen balloons were set in an aluminum and hempen cylindrical framework 420 feet long and 37 feet in diameter. Two fifteen horse-power motors operate screws by which the machine is driven. It appears a cumbersome affair, for despite its great size it can carry but five or six persons. Its size would be a serious objection to its use in war.

If You Want the News--

The Herald was the only daily paper in this state or Wisconsin that published twelve pages yesterday. No other in either state exceeded eight. There was nothing of importance in the report of the Kansas City convention of the day not printed in this paper last evening. The same thing occurred at the time of the Republican convention at Philadelphia. The Herald had it all. Dozens of letters were received in this office after that meeting congratulating this paper and thanking it for the full, well handled and graphic report then printed. If you want the news you must have The Herald.

A TRUST COLLAPSE.

It is a pleasant reflection that comes from the frank statement of President Burn of the wall paper trust to the effect that no advantages were secured by the combination of interests, and that individual manufacturers can better meet the wants of the trade. Mr. Burn diplomatically avoids the resentment of brother trust pilots who are busy steering their own craft through difficulties, by charging the failure of his combination to the "peculiar" nature of the wall paper business, in which individual taste is a great factor.

But to this latter proposition most people will dissent, and ask why individual taste cannot be shown in wall paper made in a dozen trust-owned factories as well as in the same factories owned individually. If we mistake not it was a great saving to be made in administrative and selling departments that formed the argument for the formation of this trust. It is the stock argument, and has usually proved fallacious, so long as power is placed in the hands of individuals to manage companies whose ownership is widely scattered.

The wall paper trust will resolve itself into its constituent elements by a relapse into individual control in the hands of original owners. This it can and will do without in any way disturbing the financial balance. It is a step foreshadowing others like it, for the argument that has proved potent in the case of Mr. Burn's company is pressing home elsewhere. The trust must bust.

Another Record Breaker.

There passed through the Sault canals last month to or from Lake Superior freight to a greater volume than in any preceding month in the history of these famous waterways. This is as much as the Suez canal passed for half of all last year, 4,107,602 tons. In the first two months of the year the Sault has carried within less than a million tons of the business of the Suez for all of its largest season. In the June commerce of the Sault iron ore led as usual, with a gross tonnage of 2,448,000 tons; there were 7,000,000 bushels of grain and 770,000 tons of coal. This coal traffic, by the way, is already almost half the total of all last summer, which does not indicate any alarming shortage of fuel at the head of the lakes the coming winter. These Sault statistics have more than a passing interest, for they are an unvarying index to the activity of the Northwest and its chief ports.

DIVIDENDS AND BUSINESS.

The July disbursements of interest and dividends on bonds and stocks of general public prominence are the largest in the history of the country, in all about $110,000,000. This is 10 per cent greater than a year ago, and 5 per cent more than six months back, and compared with five years ago the increase is $40,000,000. These figures are eloquent of the great strides which our country's business has made since the era of financial panic and commercial unrest of four years since. No less than five billions par value of stocks and bonds pay interest and dividends this month—a total fairly staggering in the effort to grasp its meaning.

And there is no sign of money market stringency either, a unique condition. Generally the preparation for the disbursement of these great sums strains the loan market, and frequently there are abnormally high rates for money on the New York stock exchange just before and during the semi-annual settlements.

In view of these reassuring facts, absolutely unanswerable as they are, it is the merest folly to believe that the sudden quiet at mills, factories and mines can be anything more than of the shortest duration. There is quiet in the lumber market, and the ore trade and furnaces and steel mills all over the country are closed. But though this is so there is a consumption of products that in an earlier period of prosperity would have been considered phenomenal. The productive capacity of the country is so great that it is only occasionally that consumption can keep pace. When it does there is a feverish endeavor to add to production, which quickly exceeds the demand. In the necessary effort for readjustment prices fall, probably below their due level, this fall checks natural consumption, and the producers in their desire to sell still further depresses values. But during all this time the stream of products consumed remains tremendous, and it is but a brief time till the idle plants are again as busy as ever. It is this period of readjustment through which we are now passing ,and we can look upon the future to bring only one thing—continued and increasing activity in all branches of business.

THE DEMAND FOR IRON.

Edward Atkinson, the noted economist and statistician, has been making forecasts of the probable consumption of iron in the United States during the coming decade. A similar forecast, made ten years ago, has been strikingly fulfilled.

The increasing demand, according to Mr. Atkinson, will come from the construction of about 100,000 miles of railway during the next fifteen years, from house building and construction, from the extension of the electric railway system, of which no measure can yet be computed; from the increased use of iron and steel in all arts which follow the extension of the railway, and in shipbuilding, when the supremacy of this country in that has been established. "The prices of iron," says he, "have doubtless lately been pushed higher than normal conditions will sustain, but at lessened prices we may soon witness an active demand resumed, while the opportunity for export will be increased. During the next ten years, with an average increase in population exceeding 2,000,000 a year, it is doubtful if an average increase of 1,000,000 tons per annum in this country for the next ten years will suffice to supply the demand."

Referring to his estimate of 100,000 miles of railroad construction in the next fifteen years, Mr. Atkinson says:

We have, it is true, a sufficient number of through lines from East to West, but the connecting lines and the necessary increase in the railway service of the South and Southwest cannot fail to carry construction to a high point. How much the development of electric tramways will be no man can tell. If we compute the lighter demands of tramways and add it to the extension of the regular railway service, can the two combined be less than equal to an average of 10,000 miles of regular railways a year? Every mile requires 100 tons of iron and steel.

Again, if the logic of events justified the prediction made in 1890 of an increase in the world's demand of iron from 25,000,000 tons to 40,000,000 by 1900, will not the demand in 1910 require a supply of at least 55,000,000 tons, probably 60,000,000?

If the consumption of iron per capita in this country increased, as it has, from 200 pounds per head in 1880 to 300 pounds per head in 1890 and to 400 pounds per head in 1900, will not the same logic of events require 500 pounds per head in 1910, when our population will exceed 90,000,000, domestic consumption calling for over 22,000,000 tons of iron? But the increased dependence of other countries will make that supply insufficient. If the world's demand for iron in 1910 will surely require a supply of probably 60,000,000 tons, from what deposits of iron ores and coal will the increased supply be derived except from the United States? Will it be possible for the world to get a supply of 55,000,000 tons ten years hence without at least 50 per cent being derived from the mines and works of this country?

Then, is not the problem now presented to the people of this country soon to become urgent, how to double the present product of iron and steel by carrying it from 14,000,000 tons in the present year to at least 28,000,000 tons in the year 1910?

With these rather startling questions Mr. Atkinson leaves the subject to the logic of events. The suggestive queries put by him are certainly full of import to Northern Minnesota. That leading steel-making interests of the East reasoned along somewhat the same lines seems evident from their urgency in securing the enormous supplies of ore they are acquiring on the Mesaba range and, quite lately, across the line in Canada. A demand for steel such as Mr. Atkinson suggests for 1910 means at least 60,000,000 tons of raw ore by that time. This will come almost entirely from the Southern districts, the Mesaba range, new Canadian fields and the far West. What this means for Duluth any man may figure according to his own light.

THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

There was a sharp fight at Kansas City last night and today over the question of a reaffirmation of the Chicago money plank, or a new pronouncement in favor of 16 to 1. The money plank of the Chicago platform of 1896 read as follows:

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

Just why there need be any struggle to make a plank plainer than that, or why a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform is not sufficient for Mr. Bryan and his followers we confess we find it hard to tell. There could be nothing more explicit. Certainly the plank actually reported is no stronger. It is as follows:

We reiterate the demand of the platform of 1896 for an American financial system, made for the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level; and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

The Democrats who have been advising Mr. Bryan to drop the currency issue have met the only possible answer, and the answer that cannot be argued, that the party cannot drop the currency issue without admitting that the Republican contention is right, and that the gold standard ought to be perpetuated.

The price of hay has risen, almost in a day, from $7 to $30 a ton, and it is almost an impossibility to get it at the high figure. But heavy local consumers do not feel very badly over this, as a general thing, for they know of limitless hay meadows that will probably be harvested this year, if never before, and they look for plenty of fodder when the snows permit hauling from these marshes. There are tens of thousands of acres along the Northern Pacific line west of Duluth and through St. Louis county that are covered with wild hay, and these acres will probably be cut this season.

June fire insurance losses throughout the United States and Canada will be swelled to enormous proportions by the great dock and steamship fire in New York city last week. The record for the last six months in losses, it is roughly estimated, will amount to over $95,000,000 and exceed a similar period last year by $25,000,000. It is said that insurance companies are becoming much alarmed over the situation. Losses have increased steadily for three years.

They do have booms in steady going interior Minnesota. One is just winding up near Red Wing, and the $400,000 worth of land included in Rev. W. L. Tandy's Bay City has been sold for $249. The remainder of the townsite company's $500,000 plant was hauled out of the state by night in a hay wagon.

The war office returns of British casualties in South Africa indicate a death roll of 29,706, and an invalid list of 19,000 more. This is a pretty serious list to result from a war against the few fighters of the Transvaal, and may well give cause for reflection before other campaigns are undertaken.

Silver has advanced sharply in price the past two weeks and is now higher than in two years. If the Chinese war becomes general it is expected to go considerably higher, as vast sums in silver will be paid in China for war purposes.

We hope the militiamen who have been walking across the Crane lake portage, and who will turn round and walk back again, have sufficiently enjoyed themselves.

The Herald Never Fails.

St. Cloud Times: One of the most notable newspapers of the year is the Twentieth Century edition of The Duluth Evening Herald, descriptive and illustrative of the Zenith City, its past, present and future. The issue consisted of twenty-eight pages, and covered every important feature of that city's resources, business transactions, etc. The front page was an engraved photographic bird's eye view of Duluth and its harbor, with added exhibit of the principal products of that locality, iron ore, pig iron, lumber and flour. The Herald never fails in enterprise, and nowhere has it shown itself to better advantage than in its Twentieth Century edition.

Usland, Usman and Ussains.

St. Paul Globe: Joaquin Miller has just issued a new volume of poems, and with quaint humor in a couple of them renames the country and people. What he means by Usland he explains in a foot note, as follows:

"It is a waste of ink to write 'United States of America' always. All our property is marked 'U. S.' Then why not Usland? And why should we always say 'American?' The Canadian, the Mexican, the Brazilian, and so on, are as entirely entitled to the name 'American' as we. Why not say 'Usman,' as Frenchman, German, and so on?"

The first verse of one poem locates the country:

"And where lies Usland, Land of Us?
Where Freedom lives, there Usland lies!
Fling down that map and measure thus
On argent seas or sapphire skies;
To North the North Pole, South as far
As eagle cleaved his way,
To East the blazing morning star,
And West? West to the Judgment Day!"

The poet with usual liberty jumps national boundaries and continental shores, even lines of latitude and longitude, and makes Usland the everywhere and everybody's land of the free.

The other poem is entitled "That Ussian of Usland," of which the following is a sample stanza:

"Thy stars swim up yon seas of blue;
No Shind am I, Boer, Turk or Russ.
I am an Ussian—Ussian true;
My land, the land of Us."

GATHERED SMILES.

Frank Leslie's: First chicken—Me father came from Shanghai.

Second chicken—Huh! that's nothing. Me mother was an oil stove from Paris.

-:—:-

Harper's Bazar: Mrs. Hoon—They say that Mrs. Swiftsmith is greatly troubled with insomnia.

Mr. Hoon—Yes; I understand that she discovered the fact a week or so ago that her husband talks in his sleep, and she hasn't slept a wink since for fear of missing something.

-:—:-

Puck: First manager—I'd like to have the theater upholstered, but I can't afford it.

Second manager—Why?

First manager—I'd have to paper it too often.

-:—:-

Detroit Free Press: "Do you think John takes after his father?" asked the old friend.

"No," replied John's younger sister promptly. "He takes after a blonde girl who lives across the street.

-:—:-

Chicago News: Mrs. Stubb—John, I believe there is a robber in the cellar.

Mr. Stubb—Nonsense, Maria; there is nothing down there except the gas metre.

-:—:-

Chicago News: Fond mother—You say Mr. Willing objects to my presence in the parlor when he calls?

Daughter—Yes, mamma.

Fond mother—I wonder why?

Daughter—I'm sure I don't know—unless it is because he loves me for myself alone.

-:—:-

He published a volume of fugitive verse—
It might have been better, it migth have been worse—
And all of the critics whose verdict he sought
Expressed their regrets that the verse had been caught.

—Chicago Record.

THE DELEGATE FROM SASSAFRAS COUNTY.

UNCLE DAVID SPEAKS.

I have just came up from Squashville, where the prohibition cause
Is a-flourishin' like sixty—stronger than it ever was!
I'm a-tendin' the convention as our county's delegate
And, I swan! some of these places where the sinners liquidate
Air the durndest, blamest, finest lookin' halls I ever see—
But just why they call 'em buffets is a thing that bothers me.

Brought my wife along with me, so's to let 'er see the town—
Jist the trip that she's been needin' fer she's terribly run down,
And the doctor recommended that a change'd be the thing,
So she set 'er mind on comin'—how the liquor flows! I jing!
Seems as though the beer and whisky that they sell here in a day
Might float six or seven steamboats if 'twas used the proper way!

But a-body does git thirsty trampin' up and trampin' down,
And the water's simply awful people git in this here town!
How they do stick on the prices when you call for lemonade—
It's the liquor people's schemin' makes it that way, I'm afraid!
Oh, it's awful and it's sinful that these gilded dens should run—
But the day is swiftly comin' when we'll close 'em, every one!

Cousin Dan'l's folks insisted, when we come, we'd got to stay
Right with them, and so we haven't any tavern bills to pay.
Gosh, but they've been doin' splendid since they've got to livin' here.
Dan'l tells me that he's makin' six or seven thousen' clear,
And he says they've got some tunnels here he wants to take me through,
And a lot of other wonders that are well worth seein', too.

My! how they do rip things endways in this town—and how it's grew
Since the last time I was here—in '81 or '82!
Cousin Dan'l says he's fixed it so's that we'll go down tonight—
Him and me—and git our supper at some place that's "out o' sight."
Dunno why it should be that way, but I spose he knows what's best,
All I've got to do, he says, is go along—he'll do the rest.

Yes, this water's simply awful that we have to drink up here—
Cousin Dan'l's folks don't hardly eat without their beer—
O, it fairly makes me trimble thinkin' what they're comin' to,
Havin' sich stuff on the table—it's an awful thing to do!
And we're goin'—me and Dan'l—down to look around a mite—
Dunno why the things he mentions, though, should all be out o' sight.

* * * * * * *

AUNT HETTY SPEAKS.

Oh, it's sinful and it's dreadful!—David, he's upstairs in bed!
And his tongue's all over furry and there's ice tied on his head!
And it seems as though I never want to see his face no more!
And to think how proud he made me and how grand he seemed before—
Him that represents our county—him they carried home last night,
Ravin' crazy and declarin' everything was out o' sight.

—S. E. KISER.

FIRE VICTIMS BURIED.

Unidentified Bodies From Hoboken Dock Are Interred.

New York, July 5.—A large number of unidentified bodies recovered from the Hoboken steamship fire were buried in that city today. There were not enough hearses in Jersey City and Hoboken to carry all of the dead and the coroner was compelled to carry some on trucks.

Long before the hour set for the funeral cortege to start, crowds of men, women and children gathered along the route through which the funeral procession was to pass. The heat was intense, but this did not seem to keep away the curiosity seekers.

The North German Lloyd Steamship company had arranged for the funeral and its representatives were present to see that the company's plans were carried out. The funeral services, though simple in character, were very impressive.

FIRE IN SEATTLE.

A Sky Rocket Ascension Costs Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Seattle, Wash., July 5.—A $50,000 fire caused by a skyrocket in the hands of a careless boy last night burned a business block occupied by Holden & Wilson, Rudolph Gross and Rhodes Bros., on Second avenue. The building and most of the contents is a total loss. All are believed to be fully insured.

One of Baker's Premium Coffee pictures in colors are given with each 2-lb purchase of coffee.

The Rounder

Never was the old adage "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" better exemplified than yesterday. It was a shame to spoil a holiday as yesterday was spoiled, especially on account of the children, who look forward to the day for weeks ahead. But it was spoiled by rain, and rain means a good deal to this section. Lumbermen say that the rain of this week has been enough to do a good deal of good to them, and that there may be work in the woods yet that will liven things up in the timber districts.

* * *

And yet, even for the financial benefits that may come from the rain, it was pitiful to see the disappointment in the faces of the little ones yesterday. Almost anyone can remember what the Fourth meant to him when he was young. He saved his pennies and his nickels and his dimes for months ahead, putting them carefully away in an old cracked jug for use on the nation's birthday in promoting the business of the manufacturers of fireworks. Along about the middle of May his conversation began to be punctuated with announcements of plans for the Fourth. He hoped to swell his miserly savings into a certain amount, to be expended with reckless prodigality when the day of days dawned. If he could get hold of any powder it was religiously stowed away for use in a salute to the rising sun on the morning of the Fourth. Everything that could help in any way to make a noise was just what he was looking for, and it was added to his collection if it wasn't chained down.

On the night of the third most of the money was gone. In place of it, under the bed in his little attic room was a package of red-covered rolls, pin wheels, sky-rockets and Roman candles, comfortably corpulent and yet none too large to please him. The rest of the savings were counted over carefully and an estimate made as to how much red lemonade and peanuts it would bring on the morrow. "Early to bed and ealy to rise" was his motto that evening, if never before or since, and the chickens in the back yard had hardly tucked their heads beneath their downy wings before the boy was in bed. He did not go to sleep, however, for some time, so inflamed was his imagination with plans and forecasts of the morrow. When he did fall asleep it was with the resolve to be up at an abnormally early hour in the morning. Perhaps, if he had a tendency to oversleep, he attached a string to his great toe and hung it out of the window, so his earlier-rising companions could arouse him in the morning without bringing the old folks out as well as he. His sleep was filled with dreams of immense firecrackers, hideous yet delightful calithumpians in endless parade, skies full of bursting rockets and new constellations of various colored stars.

* * *

And then the next morning! Four or 5 o'clock found him anxiously leaping from his bed and pushing the curtains aside to view the aspect of the heavens. If the day promised to be fair, as Fourths of July should be, he leaped into his clothes, grabbed his package of explosives, scrambled down stairs, and went forth to take up the execution of his many plans for the day. But if the day dawned as yesterday did, his disappointment was acute and most of his plans crumbled away. No parade, no picnics, no speech-making and reading of the Declaration of Independence in the park. Altogether, instead of being bright and full of solid action and excitement and enjoyment, a rainy Fourth fizzles out dismally, and it is one of the keenest disappointments that life can bring.

TEDDY AT HANNIBAL.

Gives the Missourians a Fourth of July Sentiment.

Hannibal, Mo., July 5.—The special train carrying Governor Roosevelt home from the Rough Rider reunion arrived at Hannibal early today. The car containing the governor and his party was left on a siding some distance from the city until after breakfast. Governor Roosevelt was greeted by a large crowd and close attention was given to his brief address. At 8 o'clock the governor's train left Hannibal and soon after crossed the Mississippi river into Illinois. Speeches will be made today at Quincy, Galesburg, Mendota, Aurora and possibly one or two other points.

Governor Roosevelt's speech was in part as follows:

"I wish I could have spoken here on the Fourth of July, but I shall say what I would have said had it been yesterday. It is a great thing for a nation to have great memories behind it. We have seen during recent years marvelous material prosperity in this country, and, of course, great material prosperity must be one of the foundation stones upon which we build. But, we must have more than that if the nation is to rise to what it should be and will be. Yesterday all over the country, we had come together to recall the memories of the great men who founded the nation. We of this generation have not only the memories of the great men of the revolution, but memories of the men of the civil war and their high devotion to duty. And we do not forget the men of the younger generation who fought so well in the war with Spain. That was not a great war, because it did not have to be.

"I always wished that on the Fourth of July, besides reading the Declaration of Independence we would read at least the preamble of the constitution. We must have justice as the cornerstone of the temple or our liberty will degenerate into license and then into anarchy."

Quincy, Ill., July 5.—Governor Roosevelt arrived in Quincy at 9:10 today, and was accorded a magnificent ovation. The governor and party were at once driven to the Newcomb hotel, where a public reception was held, giving hundreds of the citizens of Quincy an opportunity to grasp the governor's hand. An elaborate procession through the principal streets followed, after which the governor was conveyed to the public square where he delivered an address to an enthusiastic audience of 5000. Among those who occupied seats on the platform with him were United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, and Congressman Benjamin F. Marsh. The governor's train left for Chicago at noon.

EFFECT A JUNCTION.

Clery and Hart Join at Zurkersbosch Rand River.

London, July 5.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Standerton, July 5.—Clery, from Greylingstad, joined hands yesterday, at Zuikersbosch Rand river with Hart, from Heidelberg, (all in the Transvaal). Met with but slight opposition during the march."

NEWMARKET RACES.

Reiff's Mount Wins the Princess of Wales Stakes.

London, July 5.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket first July meeting today, the princess of Wales' stakes of 10,000 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 1500 sovereigns and the third 1000 sovereigns, and the nominator of the winner 400 sovereigns and the nominator of the second 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, for 3 and 4-year-olds, the Rowley mile was won by H. Chaplin's 3-year-old bay filly Merry Gal, by Gallopin, out of Mary Seaton, of which J. Reiff had the mount. The prince of Wales' 3-year-old bay colt Diamond Jubilee, the winner of this year's Derby, by St. Simon out of Pedita II, finished next. Eight horses ran.

FOR PATENT LEATHER.

Nice patent leather makes the neatest of footgear, but it requires care to keep it in order. There is no better dressing for it than a very little salad oil. Before wearing a new pair of patent leather boots it is expedient to well rub in a small quantity of salad oil and then polish with a soft cloth. This is to prevent the leather from cracking, as it sometimes does. Patent leather should never be dried by the fire, for heat has a way of causing the leather to harden and crack.

DR. BRUESS' POWERFUL PENETRATING PEERLESS REMEDY TRADE MARK

STOPS PAIN

It gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF from the body pains caused by RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, STRAINED JOINTS, SPINAL TROUBLE, COLD IN THE CHEST, PNEUMONIA, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, CROUP.

WHAT A TRAINED NURSE SAYS:

This is to testify that I have used Bruess' Liniment, and find it one of the best liniments in my experience. It is a perfect rubefacient, smooth and readily absorbed. I recommend it to all suffering from body pains. GERTRUDE CHRISTMAN, Trained Nurse.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 22, 1899.

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THEY YIELD.

Opposition In Committee to Coinage Plank Will Make No Report.

Kansas City, July 5.—There was no minority report on the platform. The opposition decided that such a report would be useless.

David B. Hill has calmed down since morning and accepted the situation. Early today he was positive the fight on the platform would be carried into the convention.

Said Hill then: "The action of the resolution committee is not conclusive. Why, just look at the list of states that voted for a 16 to 1 plank. It includes states that never did bring an electoral vote to the Democratic party and states with small delegations in the convention. Look at the list of states that voted no. In fact nearly every doubtful state in that column. Doesn't it include nearly every state that is a battleground and the states with the most powerful delegation. There's Indiana, for instance, and Michigan, and New York and Maryland and Ohio."

"Then you don't consider the question settled by the action of the resolutions committee?" Senator Hill was asked.

"No, sir, it is not settled by any means. Wait until it comes up in the convention."

"But Senator, it is understood that there will not be a minority report," was asked.

"I don't so understand. Mr. Sinclair, who was a member of the committee, has just been here, and I gather from what he says that there will be such a report. In fact, it was the understanding that such a report should be made.

"Why do you know," he continued, excitedly, "that we carried the conservative proposition by five votes one time and then they put up the cry that Mr. Bryan would not accept and then carried it by two votes. Think of it. Two votes. Probably Hawaii and Oklahoma. Two territories that can't give us an electoral vote. Defeat the will of the East and the entire Democracy. It's appaling. The strongest silver men are with us. Even Jones is with us and has so declared, but he is dominated by Bryan. Just the same as I am opposed to imperialism in a nation, so I am opposed to it in an individual. This is imperialism of the worst sort. However, I believe we'll beat them."

CHERRY SWEETMEATS.

The season of the luscious cherry almost vanishes before one fully realizes that it is here—it is so short. The following recipes may be a welcome reminder to many of its arrival this year:

The cherries are often served at a luncheon treated thus: Hold the cherries by their stems and dip them into the white of an egg and then into powdered sugar. Pile them upon a flat glass dish and ornament the edge of the dish with cherry leaves.

A celebrated New England housewife's way of making cherry pudding is thus: Line the dish with thin slices of buttered toast. Fill the dish with tart pitted cherries, putting them close together in layers and sprinkling each layer with sugar. Bake half an hour and let it become perfectly cold before serving it with rich cream. This is a fine fruit dessert.

Spiced cherries make a fine relish to serve with meats. To four pounds of fruit and two pounds of granulated sugar and one pint of vinegar. Tie a few spices in a muslin bag and put wi ththe fruit. Let the fruit simmer uncovered until the juice is a semi-jelly when cold.

TABLE LINEN.

Scarfs are placed on the tea table as well as the dinner table, and the little tea napkins are made to match.

Table scarfs are long and narrow and are ornamented with renaissance or other embroidery or framed in heavy guipure. For informal use there are scarfs embroidered in colored cotton which are effective, says an exchange.

There is a return to pure white table linen for dinners of ceremony, and nothing can be in better taste. The table is first covered with a heavy cloth of white wool, and over this the white damask cloth is spread. A scarf is placed lengthwise of the cloth and the jardiniere is on this. The jardiniere is always low and broad, so that it will not interfere with the vision of guests.

CLEANING FINE LACE.

Occasionally a piece of fancy work on the lace order does not soil enough to justify sacrificing its lacy newness to the process of washing. If such work is laid away for a week in a heavy book between blue tissue paper, having had rubbed into the soiled places calcined magnesia or pipe-clay, it will come out cleaned and brightened by the process. This is a good way to treat Battenberg and point lace work which has become dingy or yellow.

JEWS IN AUSTRIA.

A new Mortara case has occurred in Austria. A Jewish girl of 13 named Araten, who had disappeared from her father's house in Cracow, was found in a convent, and its inmates refused to deliver her up. Although the law is clear, the authorities refused, or rather neglected, to interfere, and the father in despair appealed personally to the emperor, who sent a written order to the officials at Cracow to see the law carried out. The people of the convent, however, still refused obedience, the girl was shifted secretly from one religious house to another, and the father has at last appealed to the reichsrath, says the London Spectator. It is extremely probable that, though opinion is strongly in his favor, he will obtain no redress. All Europe failed to release the little Mortara, who became an energetic Catholic priest and minor dignitary of the church. The girl has, of course, been baptized, and the priesthood will reply to every demand, "non possumus," and if force is threatened she will be conveyed secretly out of the empire. The affair, no doubt, will greatly increase anticlerical feeling, and indeed in one way it is worse than the Mortara incident. The pope being absolute, the Roman priesthood were not placing themselves above the civil power.

CHINESE BUCKLES.

The latest fad of the modish girl is to wear a silver buckle representing Chinese hieroglyphics, says an exchange.

Chinese characters, both large and small, are used in a variety of ways. There are curious hat pins with the long-life character in silver for their tops, and cuff links and watch fobs.

The Chinese belt buckles are many and artistic. Some are of green jade, China's lucky stone, and mounted in rose gold. Others are of exquisitely carved white jade, and equally attractive ones are made of dark oxidized silver, decorated with applied Chinese flowers in bright yellow gold.

Highly polished green jade bangles are supposed to bring the wearer the best of luck, and by the superstitious jade watch charms are not to be despised. Some of the oddest of these charms are funny-looking little Chinese dogs.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAVILION—Duluth's only recognized Summer Theater. Matt Kusell, Lessee and Manager. Leon Kusell Associate Manager. VALENTINE STOCK CO. Positively this week only. Special Fourth of July Matinee and grand display of fireworks at night. Repertoire; Monday and Tuesday, "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Fourth of July Matinee and Saturday night, "All the comforts of Home." Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Matinee, "The Crust of Society." Prices for this engagement, lower floor, 15c and 25c. Boxes, upper floor, 25c.

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager. 19 Second Avenue West.
"Great Big Show."
New Stars! New Novelties.
Only fun in town. Delighted audiences

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred sixty-seven and 50-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, upon that certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Eric L. Winje and Thibertine Winje, his wife, mortgagors, to Mary J. Crosby, mortgagee, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1896, with a power of sale therein contained and duly recorded in the register of deeds office, in and for St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, on the 9th day of September, 1896, at 3:40, o'clock p. m., in Book 95 of mortgages, on page 574.

And whereas, no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; now therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, situated in St. Louis Co., Minnesota, to-wit: Lot No. Sixteen (16), in block No. three, London Addition to Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis Co., Minnesota, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1900, at 10 a. m., of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of two hundred sixty-seven and 50-100 dollars, and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 7th, 1900.

MARY J. CROSBY,
Mortgagee.

JOHN Q. A. CROSBY,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Office, 210 Palladio Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.

Duluth Evening Herald, June-7-14-21-28-July-5-12.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS

Officers Elected and Next Place of Meeting Fixed at Taylor's Falls.

DESIRES A REUNION

Grand Lodges Anxious to Again Unite With Junior Grand Lodge.

The session of the state convention of the order of Good Templars continued yesterday, and important business was done including the election of officers. Taylor's Falls won the convention, being selected as the place of meeting, the convention to be held on the second Wednesday in June.

The officers elected were: Grand counselor, C. A. Boston, of St. James; grand vice templar, Miss Lottie A. Bradley, of Ada; grand superintendent of juvenile temples, Miss Cole, of Minneapolis; grand secretary, Miss Agnes Salley, of Minneapolis; grand treasurer, L. Mel Hyde, of Minnehaha Falls; grand electrical supervisor, T. W. Davies, of Minneapolis; deputy right worthy templar, Ira B. Jones, of Duluth, and grand chief templar, N. J. Bray, of Hovelund.

A reunion of the state grand lodge, now in session, and the grand lodge of the Junior Scandinavian Good Templars is to be attempted. Formerly the two did work together, but the Scandinavian lodges thought they could do better work alone, and after some agitation they separated. There is a belief that reunion may now be though possible, and a committee was appointed to bring the matter before the grand lodge meeting of the Junior Good Templars at the meeting in Minneapolis December next.

This mission board, which will further the work in the different districts, which is to be prosecuted more vigorously, will consist of the grand templar, grand secretary and district templars.

The session of the grand lodge continued today. Some of the delegates went home last night, but most of them stayed for the final session and some appointments which still be made.

An excursion was given on the steamer Ben Ami last evening, and in spite of the bad weather a large number went out and had a very happy time.

TRANSFER IS MADE.

Old Lehigh Coal and Coke Company Plant Changes Hands.

On Saturday, June 30, a controlling interest in the North Wisconsin Dock company of Superior was turned over here to Capt. L. R. Doty, of Chicago, president of the Lehigh Coal and Coke company. Mr. Doty purchased the stock for himself and G. M. Hymans by virtue of an option given him by W. B. Banks and E. T. Buxton and other stockholders some four months ago. That option expired on June 30. Mr. Doty obtained control then. The stock was not delivered until Monday, on which day a meeting of the board of directors of the North Wisconsin Dock company was held. The old officers and directors resigned and a new board of directors representing the new interests was elected. The old board consisted of W. B. Banks, president of the First National Bank of Superior; E. T. Buxton, president of the Bank of Commerce, of Superior; Henry S. Butler, of the law firm of Cathcart, Butler & Lyons, of Superior; James Colwell, president of the Commercial National bank, of Cleveland; L. N. Perry, vice president of the Continental National bank, of Chicago. Mr. Banks was president and Mr. Buxton was secretary and treasurer.

They were succeeded by a new board, consisting of L. R. Doty, president of the Lehigh Coal and Coke company; G. M. Hyams, of the Amalgamated Copper company, of Montana; W. K. Doty, of the Lehigh company; Louis Hamlich, of Superior, and Charles Cabeseur, of St. Paul, also of the Lehigh company. Mr. Doty was elected resident of the new board and Mr. Cabeseur, secretary and treasurer.

The price paid by Mr. Doty and his associates for the controlling interest in the stock is not given out, but it is understood that the price was approximately $150,000 for the old Lehigh Coal and Iron company's stock now occupied by Mr. Doty's company.

Although not actually given out by those in the deal, it is understood that the property owned by the North Wisconsin Dock company will be utilized to its full extent for the manufacture of coke for the Western copper interests of Messrs. Hyams and Doty. This will necessitate a large number of new ovens. Since Mr. Doty obtained the option for the controlling interest in the property, the Lehigh Coal and Coke company, which is the lessee of the coal dock, has expended a large amount of money in improvements. It is understood that this is to be followed by further expenditure and a large and modern coking plant directly.

BIG BOARDING CARS.

St. Paul & Duluth New Ones Have Two Stories.

Two-story boarding and sleeping cars are now used for the construction gangs of the St. Paul & Duluth road. They are a novelty, and the Railway News, in its last issue, gives an interesting description of them. It says that each outfit consists of two cars with accommodations for about sixty men. Each car is about forty feet long and sixty feet high. The head room at all points on the road being just sufficient to admit the passage of a car of this size. One of the cars in each outfit is known as the kitchen car, the lower floor being equipped with a range, ice chest, hot water tanks and other necessary appliances. Over the cooking range there is a large hood to carry the heat and steam up through the second story, and there is a removable extension pipe above the roof to improve the draft. The upper floor has sleeping quarters for the foreman, train crew and the cook and his helpers. The remainder of the floor is used for storage purposes. The entire lower floor of the other car is used for a dining room. This will seat fifty-six men at one time at tables extending crosswise, with individual seats instead of benches. The tables and seats are movable, so that the space may be cleared to afford lounging room for the men at night and during stormy weather. The upper floor of this car is used entirely for sleeping quarters, and accommodations are provided for forty-eight men. The car is well ventilated. The upper story is entered by a gangway at each end of the car, but for emergency, as in the case of fire, there are end doors convenient to the stationary ladders up the ends of the car. Owing to the unusual height and the large amount of surface presented to the wind, means are provided for attaching guy lines to the top corners of the cars, to secure against uncomfortable swaying or danger of overturning when hard winds are blowing.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

HOOD'S

MUNYON'S

I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days. MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

RHEUMATISM

NO DULUTH MATTER.

Duluth Man Finds No Duluth Reading on Northern Boats.

A Duluth man who came up on the North West on the last trip said yesterday that he was astonished to find that there was not a scrap of literature on the boat which had any bearing on Duluth. After the big boat had left the Sault there was naturally much interest in the next stopping place, Duluth, among those people who had never been here. They sought in vain for anything which would give them information and wondered why it was. This man thinks the matter is one which should receive the attention of the people interested in advertising the city. He called up the Duluth Improvement association and suggested that the association might well do something in that direction, and that some well selected matter placed on the boats might be of much benefit to the city.

THE CROP REPORTS.

Minnesota and South Dakota Shows Rather Poor Conditions.

The report of the Minnesota section of the climate and crop service for the week ending Monday last tells of the continuance of the drouth and with warm weather. The rains of this week will not have their effect reported upon until next week's statement comes out. The report is as follows:

"Though there were a few light and scattered showers earlier in the week, the drought was unbroken in all parts of the state till the 30th and 1st, when good rains fell in Polk, Clay, Becker and Hubbard counties, with indications of general rains on the 2nd. The early days of the week were very warm, with the maximum temperature above 90 degrees at nearly all points on the 25th, and at some points on the 26th and 27th. Light frost was reported on the 29th in northern portions, but with no injury. In the southern tier of counties the crops are nearly all considerably better than in other portions of the state; from the northern parts of these counties to the Minnesota river they are fair; from Sherburne county to Northern Traverse county they are considerably poorer, and north of this line they are very poor. In all sections the crops are spotted, there being a very few fields that are much better than others in the vicinity. Oats and wheat are being mowed for hay or plowed up for other crops, in the northern and central portions of the state. A large proportion of the wheat and oats, except in the best sections, have heads on stalks from six to eight inches long, which is too short for gathering. A fair crop of winter rye is being cut, and winter wheat will be ripe in a few days. Corn and flax are uneven in stand and size; the best are standing the drought remarkably well, but there are some fields past hope. The only counties reporting good hay crops are Fillmore and Houston; elsewhere the hay crop is practically a failure. Haying is now in progress. Apples are dropping, but this natural thinning will probably be beneficial. Rain will benefit wild meadows, oats, flax, forage crops and prevent dangerous fires, but it must come soon. The week has been one of danger from fires set by sparks in grass fields by passing locomotives."

The report of the South Dakota section for the same period is as follows:

"The temperature during the week averaged above the normal, with considerable high daytime temperature, some hot drying winds, and about the average amount of sunshine. While local rains occurred, fairly copious in some localities, they were mostly light and insufficient, and the precipitation for the state averaged much below the normal. The high temperature, winds and absence of sufficient moisture were unfavorable to small grain, flax and grass, and these crops were injured to some extent in most localities, especially in middle and northern counties.

"Wheat, on the whole, continues thin stand, and the straw, though somewhat lengthened, especially in southeastern localities, is still considered short, and in most fields is uneven in length. The bulk of the crop is heading or blossoming and filling, and in most counties stands badly in need of rain.

"Oats, on the whole, promise a poor crop. Barley is considerably better in southeastern and some other localities, but the prospect is only fair. Rye harvest is in progress in some middle-eastern and southern localities, with light to fair yield indicated.

"The plowing up and reseeding of worthless grain fields to later or forage crops continues in many localities.

"The prospect for flax, on the whole, is not encouraging, and unless more favorable weather occurs soon, the crop will be light. Where not too badly damaged by drought, early flax is in blossom, but the bulk of the crop, especially in middle and northern counties, was sown late, and there is much in these sections which has made little or no advancement during the past week, and some in the driest districts that has not started to grow. The crop as a whole stands much in need of moisture.

"Corn is backward in northern counties and in some localities suffering; elsewhere it has prospered, especially in southeastern counties, where some fields are laid by.

"The prospect for hay has decreased, and in many middle and northern localities pasturage is getting dry."

State League President.

F. B. Wright, of St. Paul, president of the state league of Republican clubs, will be in the city this evening and will address the members of the Garfield club at the meeting this evening. The subject of his talk will be "The League, it's Purpose and Methods." He will tell the club the part the clubs of the state are expected to take in the coming campaign.

Back From Klondike.

S. Bolar, of Dawson Cty, Alaska, arrived in the city last evening and is on his way to England where his father died leaving him a fortune of $75,000. He has more or less success in the Klondike but says that he has suffered much and that there is not much to look forward to in going there unless a man is either a professional man, a tradesman or a practical miner with ample capital.

VERY WET FOURTH

The Birthday of the Nation Not a Glorious One For Weather.

CROWDS AT PAVILION

People Driven Indoors By the Rain---Mishaps Are Mostly Trifling Ones.

Beneath a laden, dripping sky Duluth spent the "Glorious Fourth" as if overshadowed by some great calamity. It is doubtful if a more cheerless and desolate Fourth day of July was ever committed. There was a colored prisoner at police headquarters last night who claimed to have come north to avoid the heat, and while he greatly exaggerated the facts he pronounced Duluth the most polaresque place on earth.

"Oh, it's a fact," continued the colored man when one officer nodded knowingly to another and remarked that it was a clear case of dope. "When I crawled out of my box car this morning the snow and sleet hit me in the face so hardish it took my breath away. Snow plows were working on the tracks and when I made a rush across the right of way I slipped on a piece of ice and disappeared in the snow drift. A policeman rescued me and I guess that's why I'm here."

Notwithstanding the dismal weather however, desperate efforts were made to celebrate the day as it should be celebrated. There were picnics on Minnesota point, at Pester Park and up the river, but they were picnics in name only. The pavilions at Lester Park and O-at-ka were over-populated all day and about 3100 people paid the price of admission to the incline pavilion and saw "All the Comforts of a Home." The crowd was so great, and the noise so loud that the performers could not be heard. It was all pantomine to the thousand or more people that did not get in in time to reach the front of the house. The fireworks at the Pavilion got away together and went off in a bunch according to race track parlance. Several rockets tore a sizzling gap in the fog and then the crowd surged back to endure the closing act of "All the Comforts of a Home."

West Duluth alone celebrated the day in a way that reflected the patriot fervor of other Fourths. The demonstration out there, in spite of the weather was a grand success from the opening salute to the closing fizz of the rockets. It was planned with great detail and handled in a masterly manner throughout.

Considering the recklessness with which explosives were handled all over the city the accident record was remarkable low. There were very few run-aways and only one fire. Edward Nagle who had one of his little fingers and a part of his hand tron off by the explosion of a cannon cracker, was the most seriously injured. He was celebrating on the Bowery and was in the act of throwing the cracker out in the street, when he saw that if he did it would likely damage some people that were passing and he held it just a little too long. The injury was very painful but not serious. Henry Wilson, son of C. W. Wilson of the board of public works, had his face burned by the premature explosion of a toy cannon and Officer Webber of the police force had a hand scorched.

The one fire occurred about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and is supposed to have been caused by firecrackers. It was in the warehouse of D. E. Holston, near the corner of Michigan street and First avenue East. About $75 worth of property was damaged.

During the evening there was considerable excitement on the Bowery when a strapping big longshoreman tried to clean out a saloon by shooting fireworks through the front door. Aside from creating considerable commotion on the sidewalk he did no damage.

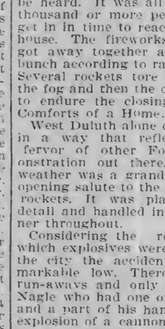
Drowned at Fall Lake.

Word reached this city last evening of the drowning of Frank Meyers, of Detroit, Mich. The accident occurred while he and two other men were trying to cross Fall lake last Monday afternoon. They had been refused transportation on a raft said to belong to the Falls Lake Lumber company, because they only had time checks with which to pay their fare. While Meyers, Edwin Case and another men were trying to cross in a canoe, the boat collapsed. The Detroit man went down and at last accounts his body had not been recovered.

MY BEAUTIFUL BABY BOY

Weak Women Made Happy by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound — Letters from Two Who Now Have Children.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. MINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.



From Grateful Mrs. Lane

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I wrote you a letter some time ago, stating my case to you.

"I had pains through my bowels, headache, and backache, felt tired and sleepy all the time, was troubled with the whites. I followed your advice, took your Vegetable Compound, and it did me lots of good. I now have a baby girl. I certainly believe I would have miscarried had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had a very easy time; was sick only a short time. I think your medicine is a godsend to women in the condition in which I was. I recommend it to all as the best medicine for women."—MRS. MARY LANE, Coytee, Tenn.

SPEAK OUT.

The Searchlight of Publicity is Pleasing Duluth People.

Publicity is what the people want.

Let the public speak on the subject.

There has been too much claim—too little proof.

There is only one kind of proof for a Duluth citizen:

The experience of people we know.

When friends and neighbors endorse.

No question about such evidence.

This kind of proof backs up every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here is a case of it:

Mr. James McKeag, of 1804 Piedmont avenue, miner, says: "For two years I was troubled with pains through my loins and kidneys. If I sat long in one position my back became lame and sore. I tired easily, and if I overworked myself I was always much worse. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills highly recommended for such troubles, I procured a box at the Duluth Drug company's store and used it. The remedy acted splendidly and effectively. Doan's Kidney Pills are pleasant to take, have no disagreeable effects, and are permanent in their results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

THE DAKOTAS.

Jamestown Insane Asylum Attendant Held For Homicide---Fargo's Sensation.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Jamestown—An inquest was held over the remains of Mike Gleason, who died under peculiar circumstances at the asylum, and the jury decided that he came to his death on June 0, 1900, the immediate cause being pneumonia brought on by kicks inflicted by one J. F. Coad on or about June 20. The physicians who held an autopsy found that two of the man's ribs had been broken on either side. The most damaging testimony was given by an attendant who claimed that Coad admitted that he had kicked Gleason. Coad was arraigned in justice court for preliminary hearing. He pleaded not guilty and his hearing was set for Thursday. He is a young man of good appearance and hails from Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He claims that the injuries to Gleason were inflicted by another patient and that he had nothing to do with the affair.

Fargo—Among the greatest surprises recently sprung here was the divorce granted to Mrs. Martha Newton from W. G. Newton. The defendant was once chairman of the board of county commissioners and is at present a member. They had been married a number of years and their children are of age. The decree was granted without opposition.

President Worst, after many weeks of difficult work, has at last arranged the schedule for twenty-five free farmers' excursions to the agricultural college over the Great Northern. Printing and county conventions have interfered considerably with arrangements. The editors over the state have been of great assistance to Mr. Worst, and he returns thanks. All the editors will get a free ride over Mr. Hill's road, too, even if he doesn't issue transportation.

Walsh, Bottineau and Pembina counties come July 10; Grand Forks, Traill and Benson, July 15; Nelson, Ward, Richland, Rolette, Towner and Cass, on July 16; Richland, Sargent, Traill and McHenry, July 18; Grand Forks and Cavalier, July 19; Cass, Ramsey, Pierce and Nelson, July 20.

Devils Lake—By the filing of plats at the local land office yesterday morning the Turtle Mountain reserve was formally thrown open for settlement. An large crowd assembled in the halls and stairways leading to the land office and remained there all night in files, in order to be first in applying for land. Many hundreds will file on land, about 100 doing so yesterday.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Yankton—The preliminary examination for the West Point cadetship was held at the college under the direction of Senator Kyle, eight applicants contesting. Clarence J. Novotny, of Yankton, passed with the highest standing, and Albert T. Lyman, of Mitchell, was second.

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by W. A. Abbett, druggist.

MRS. CARTER MULCTED.

A Judgment For Costumes Recovered Against the Actress.

London, July 5.—In the queen's bench division of the high court of justice today a Parisian dressmaker recovered from Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, £553 for dresses worn in the production of "Za Za." The orders for the dresses were given in London, and the court held that Mrs. Carter's plea that her bankruptcy and subsequent discharge in New York freed her from liability did not affect the London contract. The same plaintiff got a verdict of £172 against David Belasco, the theatrical manager.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cures guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by W. A. Abbett, druggist.

BESIEGED YET ALIVE

Refugees In the British Legation at Pekin Are Reported Safe.

DEATH OF KWANG SU

Poisoning of the Emperor and Dowager Reported Officially Confirmed.

London, July 5.—A dispatch received today by a news agency of this city from Shanghai, under date of July 4, announces that the British legation at Pekin with 1600 refugees, was still safe when the message was sent.

Paris, July 5.—The French consul at Che Foo telegraphs that a Chinaman, who left that city June 30, reports that all ministers and residents were then assembled at the British legation. The French, German and Japanese legations were guarded by their own detachments and that M. Pichon, the French minister, and his wife were well. The other legations, the custom house and the missions had been burned. The foreign troops had lost six killed and had six men wounded, including the commander of the British detachment.

Shanghai, July 5.—(Copyrighted 1900, by the Associated Press)—Emperor Kwank-Su committed suicide by taking opium under compulsion of Prince Tuan June 19. The empress dowager also took poison, but is still alive, though reported to be insane from the effects of the drug.

The above has been officially reported to the German consular staff.

REPORTS OF MASSACRE.

Killing of the Whites In Pekin Persistently Rumored.

London, July 5, 12:40 p. m.—The oft-repeated story of the massacre of all the whites in Pekin is being re-told today with circumstantiality that almost convinces those who have hitherto refused to credit the sickening tales. The only hopeful feature of the evil news is the fact that it comes from Chinese sources at Shanghai, but it is realized that even if the tragedy has not yet been enacted it cannot long be delayed unless help comes from unknown sources. Even the holding of Tien Tsin against the overwhelming hordes now seems to be a very remote possibility, while the safety of other treaty ports is seriously threatened.

> A dispatch from Che Foo, dated yesterday, voices a fear that in view of the imminence of the summer rains it will be impossible for the point forces to advance to Pekin until autumn.

According to reports from Shanghai, the Chinese army, on the march toward Pekin has reached Lufa. This is presumably Gen. Nich Si Chang's force en route to attack Tien Tsin. Another force at 30,000 Chinese from Lutai has appeared Northwest of Tien Tsin and is said to have been driven back by the combined forces of Russia and Japan. The losses of the internationals were heavy.

The native city, when captured, was a horrible spectacle, Chinese bodies lying thick.

The situation in Kwang Tung, or Eastern province, grows worse. Li Hung Chang is said to be trying to raise a force of 200,000 militia.

Anarchy is widespread in the province of Shan Tung, in spite of the efforts of Yuan Shikai, the governor, to control the revolt. Happily, a band of thirty-five Americans and other missionaries reached Tsin Tsu safely July 3.

Viceroy Liu is reported to be freely executing disturbers of the peace at Nankin.

The German chamber of commerce of Shanghai has warned Emperor William not to underestimate the gravity of the situation, but to send troops proportionate with the forces of the other powers.

A statement is published in Berlin that the Chinese have already taken Tien Tsin, but a cable dispatch from Shanghai July 4, 9:35 p. m., shows that according to the latest advices the city is still in the hands of the international troops, though the Chinese forces continued their attempt to isolate them, as they did at Pekin. They were receiving constant accessions, many troops arriving from Manchuria.

The dispatch adds that Col. Wogack, commanding the Russians at Tien Tsin, was almost exhausted. He had been three days and nights in the saddle directing the operations.

SHROUDED IN DARKNESS.

No Trustworthy Advices on the Situation In Pekin.

New York, July 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The situation in China remains a horror of great darkness. There is no trustworthy information from Pekin since the end of June, and there may never be. Shanghai reports state that there is not a foreigner alive in the capital. If this be true, the story of the massacre and barbarous butchery will never be told in detail. There is a budget of rumors and surmises, which is a poor substitute for authentic news. All the legation houses except three are said to have been destroyed by June 25, and the condition of the British embassy, where all refugees of all nationalities were huddled together under fire, is described as desperate and utterly deplorable.

Most of the details mentioned in the Chinese dispatches are unsatisfactory or are evidently based upon conjecture. One detail is suspiciously misleading. It is the statement that infuriated German troops set fire to the house of the Tsung Li Yamen after the murder of the minister, and that many Chinese members perished in the flames. This is evidently a clumsy Chinese invention, designed to cover and condone unspeakable horrors of a massacre of the foreign embassies.

One of the worst features of the catastrophe which everyone in official and diplomatic circles here is now compelled to believe has taken place, is the suspense which must follow these ominous rumors. Days and possibly weeks may elapse before a connected story of this crime against humanity and civilization can be told.

Relief from Tein Tsin is clearly beyond the range of possibilities. The admirals are reported to have decided that they cannot march toward the capital until they are heavily reinforced. They may not be able to hold their ground where they are, for the Chinese army has been heavily reinforced, the bombardment of the foreign quarter has been renewed and the allies are constantly under fire.

Toward midnight, a dispatch was given out from the British consul at Hankow, stating that the legations were still holding out July 1, but that the struggle was hopeless. The admiralty confirmed this report, but added that the ammunition of the legation guards, numbering originally about 450, has been exhausted. An earlier dispatch from Admiral Seymour, dated the twenty-fourth of June, had stated that all the legations, except the British, French, German and part of the Russian, had been destroyed, but that one gate of the city was held with guns captured from the Chinese.

Official news was less despondent than the press dispatches from Shanghai and other ports, but it was clearly impracticable for the army at Tien Tsin to relieve Pekin unless a stroke of extraordinary audacity was attempted. Possibly the pathos of the messages received at Tien Tsin may inspire the commanders of the allied forces with the energy required for a forlorn hope, but this hardly seemed within the range of possibilities.

MYERS IN COMMAND.

Kempff Reports Him at Head of Pekin Force.

Washington, July 5.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

"Che Foo—Myers, of the Oregon, commands force Pekin. Capt. Hall and Dr. Lippitt also there. KEMPFF."

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

Fables of the Rail---V.

A bashful young Married couple were Riding in an Ordinary Sleeping Car one night, and when he thought No One was listening he called her Birdie and asked her whose Duckie she was, whereat a wicked Traveling man yelled Rubber and the Bashful bride and groom were Covered with confusion, etc.

Moral—They might have called each other duckie and dearie all night without interruption if they had occupied one of the elegant private drawing rooms or Compartments on the Sleeping Cars of the North-Western Limited via the North-Western Line.

Introduction of Automobile Cab Service In Connection With the Baltimore & Ohio Trains In Chicago.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad company has sprung a surprise with the announcement of its intention to establish on July 1 an Electric Automobile Cab service in Chicago, for the accommodation of passengers to and from Grand Central passenger station.

These automobiles are of the latest electric pattern, absolutely noiseless in regard to machinery and running gear.

They will carry the name of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and will be in charge of experienced uniformed motormen.

The rates for this extraordinary service are extremely reasonable, fifty cents per passenger to and from the center of the city, and the details absolutely prohibit extortion.

It has been arranged so that passengers on incoming trains can place their orders for cabs with train conductors before arriving in Chicago, which will be telegraphed ahead, thus insuring satisfactory service.

For outgoing passengers, orders will be taken at Baltimore & Ohio ticket offices.

This is a decided innovation in Chicago and in harmony with a similar service which the Baltimore & Ohio recently established at Washington and Philadelphia, where it has met with much success, and has become a most popular feature with passengers on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Dyspepsia.

Strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, relieves distress and the feeling of exhaustion and dizziness.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

THE WORKING MAN AND HIS EXPERIENCE

He Is Learning to Look Out For No. 1.

Outside of any union or labor organization features, the working man has learned the art of self-protection. He has been trifled with long enough, not so much by trusts or corporations as by the manufacturers of the goods he buys. Nowadays the laboring man is learning to ask questions when buying goods: "Who made this?" or "What does it contain?" or "Was it made by a trust?" In buying tobacco, it is well for you to ask your dealer for Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Thrasher or Rise and Shine. These brands are made by the Wilson-McCallay Tobacco company, of Middletown, Ohio, a company independent of trusts. They are better than any other brands on the market, and are pure, wholesome and of delightful flavor. Do not be deceived with inferior and dishonest brands, but paste the above list where it will not be lost.

Unquestioned Superiority

BLATZ

—The Star Milwaukee

BEER.

Each brand, in its respective class, is substantial evidence of the superiority of the "BLATZ" brews.

Blatz Malt-Vivine, TONIC. (Non-Intoxicant.)

Invaluable Summer Tonic

ALL DRUGGISTS.

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE

Duluth Branch, 'Phone 62.

THE SMOOTHEST WAY TO GET A HOME.

The following parties are getting a home for themselves on the easiest plan offered by any one in the city. You know some of them, ask them about it:

Chas. Ten Brook	Konigunde Smiguel,
J. & W. Prink,	Delia Miller,
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Dixon Neeley,	Frank G. Myers,
Charles Smith,	H. L. Smith,
Charles Stevens,	John A. Gladder,
H. S. Merry,	Will Lowry,
Annie Stokes,	Andrew Larson,
John A. Bauers,	Louis Wick,
Martin Nelson,	S. P. Boots,
Jacob Svorzecski	Jaard Mathieson,
Ernest Willie,	H. C. Peterson,
J. H. B. Smith,	Philip Flevler,
Charles Peterson,	R. J. Gundry,
J. B. Flack,	Charles Fancett,
John Sundquist,	Ole Swenson,
Peter Holten,	Fred K. Jewett,
Gottlieb Gunther,	John M. Fowles,
Ira W. Smith,	H. A. Waterson,
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THEY WILL ALL TELL YOU THAT IT BEATS PAYING RENT. ABOUT 70 MORE PROPERTIES TO SELECT FROM ON THE SAME EASY TERMS AND LOW VALUATIONS AS THE ABOVE PURCHASED AT A $1000-HOUSE AND LOT WILL BE SOLD FOR $200 CASH; $400 ON OR BEFORE 5 YEARS WITH 6 PER CENT INTEREST AND $400 PAYABLE $5.72 A MONTH FOR 60 MONTHS, WHICH PAYS THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

Office No. 2 First Ave., West, in Hunter Block.

CHAN SMITH, Secretary.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Joseph Arceneau,
Plaintiff.
vs.
J. D. Ensign, Rose Ensign, his wife, also other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein,
Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district, in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the Torrey Building in the city of Duluth in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
904-6 Torrey Building,
Duluth, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Joseph Arceneau,
Plaintiff.
vs.
J. D. Ensign, Rose Ensign, his wife, also other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein,
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, That an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants; that the object of said action is to obtain the judgment of said court; that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of the premises described herein; that the defendants have no right, title, estate or interest in or to, or lien upon said land or any part thereof.

The land affected by said action is described as follows, viz: Lot five (5), block one hundred and thirty-nine (139), Portland Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
904-6 Torrey Building,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald—June-28-July-5-12-19-26—Aug-2—1900.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE ON FILING PETITION TO SELL LAND—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis. —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, June 19th, 1900.

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles R. Heneage, Deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Guy B. Heneage, administrator of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell said real estate. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses, to sell all of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the court house in Duluth in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies and expenses.

And it is further ordered; That this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth in said county.

Dated at Duluth the 19th day of June, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
(Seal.) J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.
Duluth Evening Herald—June-21-28-July-5-1900.

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS, ETC.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis. —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, June 27, 1900.

In the Matter of the Estate of Isabelle Johnson, Deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Charles L. Avery, administrator of the estate of Isabelle Johnson, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this court on Monday, the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.
(Seal).
Duluth Evening Herald, June-28-July-5—12-1900.

NOT YET NAMED

(Continued from page 1.)

ceived with applause at frequent intervals.

He said: I bring a welcome to you from a state that is counted upon by our friends the enemy as assuredly their own; a state that gave Mr. McKinley 103,000 in 1896, but a state that can give William J. Bryan a majority in 1900. My own city of Milwaukee gav the Republican candidate at the election of 1896 ,000 majority, and in the spring of 1898 it gave a Democratic candidate for mayor a majority of 8000.

Every large city of the state of Wisconsin today is under a Democratic administration. And I ask the gentlemen of this convention, when you are figuring upon results for next November that you keep your eye on the Badger state of Wisconsin, and we won't disappoint you.

"Today we will adopt a declaration of independence and frame it as a companion piece to the declaration of colonists. Independence from rule of greed and avarice, oppression and conquest, monopoly and trust, imperialism and militarism, Hannaism, McKinleyism and Raines-lawism. As the original instrument had its great expounder in the person of the immortal Jefferson, the new shall have its champion in the person of William J. Bryan.

REPUBLICAN MISREPRESENTATION

When I read the speech of Senator Wolcott, in opening the convention at Philadelphia, enumerating the ills that befell us in 1893, a speech received with the plaudits of thousands of Republican partisans and in assent and approval of which even poor innocent old Mark Hanna nodded acquiescence, I though, to myself that the machine which controlled that convention was acting in perfect harmony with itself when it selected the man having the audacity to assent to a proposition of that character in the face of the history of those years and in defiance of the memory of our people.

The panic of 1893 came as though the Republican party had from its stronghold in the Harrison administration planted a mine under the place which it was known that the Democracy must occupy when it came into the ascendency and lighted the slow match to blow the incoming administration into extinction. The success of our party at the election of 1892 was the greatest calamity that could have befallen us, for, had the Republican party been left in power, it would have been compelled to father ills of which it was the author. During the closing months of the Harrison administration the storm clouds were gathering above the horizon of our manufacturing and commercial interests, the forked lightning flashed threatening warning and the mutterings of the rolling thunders of discontent and oppression admonished us that the tornado was upon us.

What a beautiful heritage was bequeathed to the Democratic administration that took office in the spring of 1893. Bequeathed by the party which in its arrogance undertakes to install itself as the champion of morals, the intelligence and the conscience of the nation. A depleted treasury, insufficient revenues, exorbitant expenses, a stringent money market, reduced exports of products, increased exports of gold and currency floating through the channels of trade, bearing the imprint of the dollar, but secured by a deposit worth only 65 cents—a token of the honest money of the Republican party. This was the heritage.

THE CONVENTION OF 1896.

The national Democratic convention of 1896, found in the personnel of its membership new blood, new life, new hope, new ambition and a new integrity, that was needed to lead the party to supremacy and to maintain it in its high station. The fires that had been smoldering under the debris of errors mistakes and mismanagement, fanned by the winds of a popular desire to correct abuses, rehabilitate truth and reform conditions that had degenerated from principles which had defined the limits of party faith since the time of our party organization, leaped forth in consuming ferocity, and, out of the ashes, the party arose, purified in the crucible, cleansed of its impurities and reinstated in all the glory of its traditions, its tenets and its faith. The grand old ship of democracy has been cleaned of its barnacles and out from the dry docks of the Coliseum she was launched upon the ocean of popular suffrage with a new admiral upon the bridge.

The history of that campaign is familiar to every one. All the powers of greed and gold, fraud and deception, misrepresentation, coercion and false pretense were combined in one solid phalanx to defeat the triumph of truth, the truth that had lived as an inspiration in the hearts of the people and found embodiment in the fearless declarations of the platform adopted by that convention.

Six and one half millions of free voters of this nation unawed by fear, undaunted by threat, unyielding to coercion, invulnerable to fraud and defying deception and misrepresentation, cast their ballots in token of their faith in our party creed. Six and one half million of voters, placing conscience before Mammon, withstood the terrible crusiation. As they sincerely believed in the divinity of God, they believed in the righteousness of bimetallism, and that there might be no misunderstanding in their definition of bimetallism, they expressly declared their faith in the principles of bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1. They saw the hypocracy in the pledge of bitemalism by international agreement. They knew that so long as England remains the creditor nation she never would become a party to international contract which was made essential to international bimetallism. They had tasted of the bitter fruits of government by injunction, and they realized that federal interference in local affairs meant ultimate disruption of the body politic and the destruction of the sovereign rights that belonged exclusively to the several states. They regarded the sugar trust and the Standard Oil trust as forerunners of the great, powerful, demoralizing trust organizations that have since absorbed the industries of our country. Organizations that stalked through the aisles of the Philadelphia convention disguised in sheep's clothing encouraged, flattered and courted by the bell-wether of deception and hypocracy, the chairman of the Republican national committee. To them the Declaration of Independence has lost none of its sanctity nor has the Chicago platform lost any of its virtues.

Employment was denied the laborer, credit was refused the borrower, accommodations were withdrawn from the manufacturer and business man, and every instrument of oppression, every lever to move conviction, every force however dishonorable, was exerted to prevent an untrammeled expression of the people's will.

Not satisfied with despoiling the sacred rights of suffrage, they planted their fraud-serving minons at the polling places to make certain that their unholy purpose by miscounting the ballots and stuffing the returns. Localities in the state of Ohio, the home state of their champion, were shown to have cast one vote for each 2½ of her population. Indisputable proof of dishonesty of a bitter sarcasm upon the procreative powers of her people. Whole voting districts in Kentucky were purchased outright and showing a larger total vote than the whole number of inhabitants—men, women and children, and these but samples of the frauds employed to elect a president who should stand by the incarnation of political righteousness.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES.

The industries of the country stagnated by Republican mismanagement and misrule, the finances of the country crippled by a policy based upon a pledge of a dollar redeemable at par with only 65 cents in the treasury for its security, the laboring classes driven to soup houses, penury and want by a system of Republican tariff taxation which had turned the balance of foreign trade against us. Impoverished our treasury and struck down the markets for our foreign products, all were promised relief and a restoration of prosperous conditions the moment that Republican success was assured. The McKinley policy once known to be established should be a guarantee that the vault doors would swing outward and that the millions of hoarded capital would at once be emptied into the channels of trade. This was a pledge, launched from every pulpit, sung by every campaigner, reiterated from every rostrum and proclaimed in the columns of every subsidized newspaper throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Behold the pledge redeemed. For sixteen months the recipients of that pledge watched with longing eyes, blanched cheeks and eager lips to welcome the advance agent of prosperity, whose coming had been announced, but whose arrival was long delayed. "McKinley prosperity" was scoffed, derided, jeered and mocked until it became a by-word of reproach. Commercial failures multiplied, additional banks suspended, ashes flouted the flame that had been promised the forge, the saw rusted on the work bench and the people almost with one accord arose en masse to hurl anathemas and imprecations at the falsifiers and charlatans who had deceived them.

Propitiously, there came up from off the southern shore a cry from an oppressed people pleading for interference in humanity's name. With the avidity of a starved animal held in confinement and discovering an avenue of escape, the administration grasped the opportunity and blessed it as a divine interposition to lead them from the darkness into which they had been drawn by their own dishonorable practices.

A declaration of war would necessitate preparation for war. With a treasury at low ebb it would afford excuse for the sale of war bonds from which that treasury could be replenished and a new lease of life obtained. Hanna, lord chancellor of the exchequer and chief advisor to his highness, fully awake to all the possibilities so gloriously unfolding, advised the sale of $60,000,000 of bonds which would stand, in popular judgment, as justified by the exigency.

Oh, gracious power! Here was indeed a remedy for the disease inoculated from broken promises that has been gnawing at the vitals of the Republican party for lo, these many months and threatening fatal termination.

Bondes were sold, army contracts, naval equipment, transports, provisions, arms, ammunition and soldiers' wages, all served as channels which to float the yellow current into the arteries and veins of commerce, business and manufacture. Internal revenue taxes were imposed cunningly devised to place the burden upon those least able to carry it and to exempt the capitalist and monopolist from the severity of the imposition and by this medium millions of treasure were exacted and collected from the commercial, business and manufacturing and agricultural institutions of our country, not only to defray the expenses added by the new undertakings but to restore a hungry treasury to a financial equilibrium. These taxes are still with us and the end is not in sight.

CONDUCT OF WAR.

The conduct of the war vividly illustrates the character of the party that inaugurated and prosecuted it. Old hulks of vessels that dared not face an honest market were purchased at fabulous prices. Impure and unwholesome provisions were purchased with which to feed our soldiers taken from homes of comfort and plenty, from every walk of business and professional life and commissioned officers were selected without regard to merit, experience or qualification. The young men of the land who had devoted years of study and practice to acquire proficiency and experience in military tactics and maneuvers in the splendid school of the National Guard were left in the ranks and ignored, while the effete, worthless and irresponsible devotees of society were given shoulder straps, epaulete and insignia of military superiority through the influence of partisan strength or financial contributions to Republican corruption funds. Unsanitary camps presided over by horse doctors were made breeding places of pestilence and contagion and disease reared the headstones at thousands of graves of the patriotic sons of the nations. Are the horrors of Montauk Point so soon forgotten? There lay our boys on the naked sands, wasted by the ravages of typhoid and malaria, their burning fever fanned by the breezes that floated past the dome of the national capital at the threshold of a magnificent civilization, at the doorway of immeasurable plenty, separated only by a narrow channel from the loving embrace and sympathetic hearts of 70,000,000 of people, anxious to nourish and cherish and minister and console—lay unprotected and unprovided for, forgotten by an administration absorbed in the wild scramble for gold. Reports of whitewashing committees cannot change the facts. Truth will not down, memory will not forget, history has chronicled events to the lasting disgrace of the party whose misconduct and misrule stigmatized with infamy the fair banner of our national integrity.

Two years ago, come October, there was celebrated at Chicago, a great jubilee to accentuate a proclamation that our nation was again at peace. The events were heralded with great acclaim, thanksgivings were shouted from every tongue, rejoicing sat enthroned in the hearts of men, but all was empty mockery. The doors of recruiting offices have stood open, thousands upon thousands have been engaged in military service and a great standing army constantly maintained in the open field in a cause of conquest more than 8000 miles beyond our shores. Transport ships have taken our boys to foreign climes; taken them in life, in strength and buoyant expectation, but brought them back cold in death to be laid in soldier's graves. The public press gives us daily accounts of strife and battle, of hardship and disease, but every moment we are assured that the conflict is at an end. Every condition incident to war prevails but they tell us this is peace. Oh, what fools these mortals be!

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

The war with Cpain and the conduct of the present administration has brought us face to face with the most serious problem that has confronted out countrymen since the adoption of the federal constitution. The question of slavery was a matter of detail compared with the great question of principle that is now involved and which is of the same nature as the subjects considered by the framers of our government in the establishment of our institutions.

On Aug. 13, 1896, the protocol of agreement between the United States and Spain was signed at Washington and on Dec. 10 the so-called treaty of peace was signed at Paris. What a satire upon our constitution. The constitution a mere handful of sculptor's clay, as elastic and pliable as Republican conscience, to be shaped to Republican policies and moulded to outline the party desires. A campaign subscription list appeals more strongly to judicial construction. In one breath they clothe the people of the Philippines with the sanctity of constitutional protection and in the next assert that the Porto Rican shall have no constitutional protection until that territory is admitted as a sovereign state. As the pestilential climate of Luzon saps the lifeblood of the American soldier, so the same climatic differences take the spirit from the constitution, leaving it an inert, shapeless mass, to be kicked hither and thither at the caprice of Republican expediency. They appeal to the constitution to support a contention, when that can be done with plausible excuse, and repudiate the constitution under a plea of changed conditions, when they find it necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose. They love the constitution. And why not, when they can use it to serve an object, or reject it when it interferes with their policies. As the old toper proclaims whisky a cooling drink in the summer and a warming drink in the winter, so they excuse their treatment of the great Magna Charta that was conceived in the inspiration of heaven, rocked in the cradle of justice, reared in the atmosphere of individual liberty, and sanctified in the ordeals of a century.

The Filipnos were as much in insurrection or rebellion against Spain as were the Cubans when congress adopted resolutions of intervention. They had established a government of their own, which, though not recognized by the nations of the earth, was as much recognized as was the sovereignty of the Cubans. While the peace conference was in session in Paris, and at the very moment that the treaty was being signed, representatives of these people were knocking at the door asking to be admitted and be given a voice in the proceedings that so immediately affected their interests. Four-fifths of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands had thrown off the yoke of Spain and proclaimed an individuality of their own. Their flag sailed in and out of the harbor of Manilla while the American squadron lay in the bay and the identity of their government was admitted by the representative of our government, who acting by and under the authority of the president, recognized them as a belligerent people, made them our allies, secured their co-operation and assistance in the conduct of our war against the Spaniards, under a pledge of independence. If the Cubans were belligerent the Filipinos were belligerent; if the former were oppressed in like degree the latter were oppressed; if one was entitled to independence why is not the other entitled to exercise the same holy right?

They tell us they are incapable of self-government. Yet Dewey says they are more capable of self-government than the Cubans. If they are not capable of self-government we do not want them. If they are capable of self-government it should be granted to them.

They inquire shall we return them to the sovereignity of Spain? We answer, no. They ask, shall we turn them over to other nations? We answer as emphatically, no. Shall we establish a government for them under our sovereignity? That means a dependency tantamount to the English colonial policy, which means imperialism, and how an imperialistic policy can be engrafted upon our form of government without doing violence to its spirit can only be answered by Republican statesmen. They tell us that 80 per cent of the inhabitants of the archipelago are in favor of ending the war in those islands, of whom a large majority are in favor of annexation. If this is true then why send our soldiers to suppress the so-called insurrection? Why do not the 80 per cent subdue the 20 per cent?

The fact is that the true conditions existing among the Filipinos, their wants, their likes and dislikes, are unknown to us. A censored press reports facts, or paints pictures from the imagination, as the imperial will decrees.

It stands conceeded that their retention will necessitate the maintainance of a large army within the borders of their territory. More than 50,000 of our soldiers, are there now. What does this mean but militarism? While it is true that thus far have been able to obtain recruits through the volunteer process, the day will speedily come when this system can no longer be employed, and compulsory military service will become a part of our organic law.

A large proportion of our population is made up of citizens of foreign birth who were driven from their shores by the rigors foreign birth who were driven from their shores by the rigors of this merciless and exacting system. They came to us because military service is not a condition of citizenship. From distressing experence they know the dangers that will certainly ensue a departure from precedent, tradition and constitution in which they placed implicit reliance when the joined their destinies with ours. Already their voices have been heard in eloquent protest and warning, but the administration plunges heedlessly, recklessly along the downward path of its stubborn, unreasoning tenacity. Shall we perpetually subject our people to the payment of taxes for the maintenance of an army and the sustenance of a government, with all that both imply? Shall we wring the sweat from our farmers, our manufacturers and our business men in which to bathe the ignoble scions of a new aristocracy? Shall we convert our schools into military academies to teach our sons the art of war instead of the science of peace? Shall we empty our products into commissary stores instead of the markets of commerce.

If in the strict letter of the bond they do belong to us let us forego the pound of flesh. As we were humane in treatment of Cuba let us be magnanimous in our treatment of the Filipinos. Let us give them their independence, establish for them a republican government, as we have done for Cuba, and protect them against the impositions and encroachments of other nations—in other words, establish a protectorate over them and let them work out their own destiny.

The first bitter fruits of our attempt to govern beyond our legitimate possessions have just been plucked in Cuba. It was a harvest of crime and corruption. The Havana postal frauds sound solemn warning against lust for empire. If history repeats itself the crown of imperialism will be set with brilliant gems of plunder and rapacity.

THE SOUTH AFRIKANDERS.

But in the crazy greed for more the Republican party does not stand alone. England, emboldened by her success in robbing the two little republics of South Africa of their gold fields, reaches out in insatiate desire to swallow the little they have left and subject their people to her imperious will. Monarch never loved a republic, the breath of one is death to the other. Personal liberty never sits at the feet of a king. The proud old tyrant by force of her strength has taken the little weaklings by the throat and struggle as they may she but redoubles the strength of her clutch, while the other great powers stand by with cowardly indifference and witness the unequal struggle. If it was our duty before heaven to interfere on behalf of the Cubans, a peopie whose independence had never been recognized how much more importunate is the duty urging us to interfert in behalf of our two little sister republics whose existence is threatened with extinction by mere force of might. Should not the strong nations command England to take her hands off from these little infants until, by arbitration or other pacific means, it shall be determined that she is right in her aggression?

The recent visit of the envoys of the South Afrikanders to the president of this republic was as amusing as it was distressing. Had they but known that Hanna is the power behind the throne of the American government, that he is united by ties of common interests with the very mine owners in London who precipitated the war upon their unfortunate people they would have appreciated how absolutely absurd, how hopelessly useless their mission would be. Had they realized that while there is no express compact between England and the present administration the ties of sympathy are so strong as to answer the same purpose. For my part I would say to this great brutal giant, "Lower your lance and let the savage warfare cease until the nations may ascertain whether it is justified. If, in honor, you are right, you may proceed, but if in honor you are wrong, then in the strength that God gave us we shall defend the weak."

THE TRUSTS.

Was it sarcasm or hypocrisy that inspired the pen that wrote the plank in the platform of the Republican party recently adopted, in which they pledge legislation to effectually restrain and prevent conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices? In what light shall the promise be read? Four years they have had control of the government in all its branches and departments. Three congresses have convened and dissolved since their party obtained dominion in government, and yet, though the opportunities have been ample, not one sentence of remedial legislation has been passed. On the contrary, every open proof has conclusively established their identity and connection with the very interests and abuses which they promise to abate. Encouraged, fostered and nurtured by Mr McKinley and his satellites, the great trust octopus has fattened and grown and expanded until it has taken within its clutch all of the principal industries of our country. Independent producers have been crushed out, competition destroyed, opportunities for labor restricted, production limited and the prices of the necessaries of life arbitrarily increased. Four years ago, seduced by the gentle sophistry of the Republican party, 300,000 traveling salesmen lent zeal, intelligence and energy to the support of their cause. Today great armies of them walk the streets seeking employment, while their old employers have been coerced into trust combinations or driven off from the face of the earth.

Talk about this administration being the enemy of these monstrous combinations of capital and power? As preposterous as it is nonsensical when viewed in the light of recent events. Ask the officers of the Capital City bank in New York whether they stand in awe of McKinley and his vassal congress? This is the bank of the Standard Oil Trust, to which were diverted without interest the funds which of right should have been deposited in the national treasury. They admit the iniquity, but dissembling group and stumble in search of a cure. They ask us how the wrong may be righted and we answer that it may be done in divers ways when the disposition exists. Put upon the free list and exempt from tariff taxation every article of manufacture, the producers of which are united in trust combination. Throw competition open to the world, and they will soon come to their senses. Enact federal laws, prohibiting corporations except transportation companies, from doing business beyond the borders of the state under whose laws they were organized and the backbone of the monster is broken. These are suggestions used by way of illustration. But I assert that the party that has the honest purpose to reform these abuses will not fall of sufficient remedy.

Their platform is only a plea in confession and avoidance. It is a post mortem upon the record of their administration. They pledge nothing for the future which they could not have done in the past.

PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

We are taught by the party in power that a prohibitory tariff is imposed for the purpose of protecting home industries and the American laborer. Porto Rico is made a part of our possessions by annexation, to which its people assented. Already a plan of government has been adopted and is now in force. They are as much a part of us as are the people of any territory in our domain. And yet, inconsistent as it is, the Republican congress imposes tariff restrictions upon the business and people of this new acquisition. Our soldiers, sailors and representatives entered into their pledges of protection and a government fashioned after our own. Tardily, congress took up the subject of providing a government for them in redemption of these pledges. But again we find the ruling passion strong, and before they could formulate and conclude a scheme of government they stopped to brand it with the sign of the dollar, which by them has been substituted in place of the sign of the cross. If Porto Rico can be constitutionally subjected to tariff impositions, why not apply the same remedy to New Mexico and Arizona?

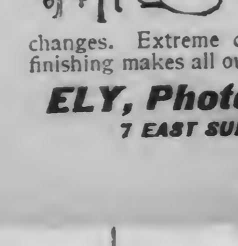
ISSUES OF THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

They ask us what the issues of the impending campaign will be. We answer that in this convention is represented the wisdom, the intelligence, the honesty and patriotism of 6,500,000 of American voters, already identified with our organization and installed by the crucial test of 1896. To these we will add more millions who have shaken off the chains of coercion, who have discovered the mistake they made in giving their support to a party that used them as stepping stones to walk into power only to abuse the sacred trust. Unless every sign is false in what it presages, a great majority of the intelligent free men of this nation are represented here today. We will declare the principles and doctrines which lie nearest to the interests of those who sent us here and the people shall say what the issues will be.

Ours must be an affirmative, aggressive policy. A party that contents itself with simply tearing down what another has built will never accomplish anything for itself. It will not be sufficient to criticise the record and platform of our adversary. We must inspire confidence in our ability and determination to secure something better. To diagnose and locate the disease is of little consequence; we must provide a cure. When we say that the trusts are vicious, we must adopt a plan that will secure their certain extinction. When we charge that the imperialistic plan of government proposed for the Philippines is not the best, we must stand ready to not only sustain the allegation, but to give assurance of something superior. When we say that of right we cannot return the Philippines to Spain nor turn them over to some other nation, we must be able to say what shall be done with them.

The Republican party stands before the country confessedly weak. Arrogance bred from power cringes before the arraignment that confronts them. They know that in McKinley is personified Hannaism, that in Roosevelt is represented paternalism, that found its high tide in the obnoxious and notorious Raines law. Their policies tend toward strong government and the abasement of the common people and their hopes are centered in a future aristocracy. Hostilities are begun, the campaign opened when the gavel fell to call this convention to order. Awake Democrats, arise freemen. Let us at them flank and center, drive them from the high places they have dishonored and plant the flag of honest democracy where the banner of imperialism now waves.

TAKING THE BABY...



The best time for the baby's picture is - today! Bring the little tot in and see how well we can handle it. You'll be astonished at our ability in getting the little one into a good humor and getting a plate before it changes. Extreme care in posing and finishing makes all our work popular.

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Our "Blue Book" to date furnished free on application. We solicit your correspondence.

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Member Chicago Board of Trade.

WANTED.

Man with some capital as partner in wholesale liquor business. Office man preferred. Address—
F 84 this office.

TO MAKE A TEST

Mayor Hugo Preparing Engine No. 1 at Lakewood For a Trial Run.

This afternoon Mayor Hugo went out to the Lakewood pumping station to prepare engine No. 1 for its official test, which will be begun tomorrow. Engine No. 2 was tested about a year ago, and the general impression is that it fell somewhat short of the premium capacity, though at that time it was given out that there would be a premium. The city has a suit for $30,000 against the D. Clint Prescott company and its surety, the Duluth Trust company. The sum mentioned was what it cost the city to complete the pumping engines after Mr. Prescott had thrown up his contract at the Marinette works. However, under the contract Mr. Prescott would be entitled to a liberal premium if the engines exceeded the capacity required in the contract. It is to determine whether or not the premium is due that the official tecst is being made. Neither Mr. Prescott or the Duluth Trust company will be represented in tomorrow's test.

NO CONTEST.

School Campaign Looks as Though It Might Go By Default.

If the campaign in the independent school district of Duluth keeps up the way it is going now there is little danger that it will detract from the interest in the presidential campaign. It takes competition to make excitement, especially in an election, and there is little liklihood of there being any competition in the school election. So far the only ticket in the field is the one that his already been announced by The Herald, consisting of two of the directors whose terms are about to expire, with the addition of Dr. C. L. Codding. The two directors who are likely to be re-elected on this ticket are Dr. W. H. Salter, the president of the board, and J. O. Milne.

This ticket is giving general satisfaction, and whether it has been discussed nothing but good has been spoken of it. The two old members have given good service that entitles them to re-election, according to the only views expressed, and the addition of Dr. Codding to the ticket is looked upon as an element of strength. It is this feeling that is responsible for the fact that there is no other ticket in the field, and that there will not be, in all probality. The ticket seems so ecinently satisfactory that it will probably receive the entire vote cast at the school election this month.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES TO CINCINNATI, O., JULY 10, 11 AND 12, VIA WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

For further particulars, call and see us at 430 West Superior street.

W. M. STEPHENSON,
General Manager.

BERLIN WIZARD

A Clairvoyant Whom the Kaiser Is Alleged to Have Consulted.

He Has Been Arrested For Killing Several of His Customers.

Edmund Janicke, the kaiser's clairvoyant, arrested for murdering several of his customers, claims to draw his occult wisdom from the sixth and seventh books of Moses, which, he says, also gavé him power over life and death of persons believing in magic.

By falsely describing himself as a gypsy and the hereditary possessor of the secrets of the "black arts," this man seems to have acquired a big reputation as a necromancer and conjuror—indeed, the police found in his apartments letters and account books proving that he had had dealings with Berlin's highest circles, even with the "all-highest," says a Berlin correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The emperor himself is said to have been in the habit of consulting this seventh son of a seventh daughter, brought to his notice through the offices of Postmaster General Von Pohbielski. Janicke's wife was formerly cook in his excellency's house. She told the general of her husband's wonderful achievements in the realms of the black art, the general told the kaiser, and William seems to have employed Privy Councillor Von Lucanus and other officials and courtiers near to him to interview the redoubtable magician.

Of course, the German press is not permitted to publish this part of the business, but the fact is nevertheless in everybody's mouth. As a matter of fact, it has been known for a long time that the kaiser consulted Janicke—his acting as intermediary earned for Herr Von Lucanus the nickname of "Black Man" as much as his aptitude to request the resignation of state officials when the kaiser tires of them.

Superstition is distinctly a Hohenzollern trait. Princess Amelia, the beautiful sister of Frederick the Great, and the heroine of Trenck's Memoirs, had a pack of magicians, soothsayers and conjurers in her pay all through the Seven Years' War, and their prophecies were dispatched to the king's headquarters once a week by special couriers. Frederick William the Second was completely in the hands of Cagliostros and mountebanks of that ilk, who used their influence over him to impoverish the state.

As to the kaiser, it has been remarked over and over again that he seldom, or never, follows the advice of constitutional councillors—the documents found in Janicke's apartment seem to indicate at least one of the reasons thereof.

There are numerous memorandums of consultations with Herr Von Lucanus and the kaiser's court marshals and chamberlins, all marked "I. D. S. M." Im Dienste Seiner Majestaet, on his majesty's service. The size of the fees charged, moreover, precludes the thought that these gentlemen went to the pseudo gypsy on their own account. How could Prussian officials and courtiers, being notoriously underpaid and poor, afford to "cough up" between 200 and 300 marks per week for soothsayings?

The kaiser seems to have consulted Janicke both when at home and abroad—the mystic phrase "I. D. S. M." recurs regularly three or four times per month, at the very least, and the dates noted generally tally with William's various pleasure trips.

When examined by the police about the implied connection, Janicke said his majesty's gentlemen used to consult him before every intended journey as to the probability of the kaiser meeting with death by assassins. He also claimed that he was demanded to "conjure up" good shooting records for William whenever he set out to hunt.

Most of the consultations seem to have taken place in Janicke's Berlin apartment, which was noted in the neighborhood for the number of royal carriages that stopped at the door.

At times, though, the magician was "commanded" to repair to the depth of one of the royal forests in the neighborhood of Potsdam or Spardau to meet the august person in want of advice, and it is claimed that on such occasions the emperor himself attended the seances either in disguise or from behind some thicket that concealed him.

Not the least remarkable circumstance is that Janicke is an ignorant man, a potter by trade, and such a poor one that he found it difficult to make a living by work. So he darkened his skin by the application of oil and cosmetics, donned golden earrings and let his hair grow. Having sharp features and an aquiline nose, he sucessfully posed as a gypsy after adding some outlandish togs to the rest of his disguise. Next he began to advertise himself as the seventh son of a seventh daughter, while his grandmother, a real "zingari," assisted him in the fraud.

His first attempt at securing trade was by frequenting the back stairs of the houses of nobles and rich people generally, where many servants are kept. There he told the flunkies' and maids' fortunes out of the lines of their hands, by way of cards and by explaining dreams. Later on he inveigled some of the higher class servants to recommend him to their master and mistress, and these seem to have welcomed the pseudo gypsy no less enthusiastically than their Lenas and Johanns had done.

Janicke's ledger and correspondence show that Herr Von Lucanus and the emperor's courtiers were not exceptions, but types of his customers. The wives of several secretaries of state and of generals, governors and presidents, princes, counts, board of trade men, bankers and barons consulted the ex-potter regularly on affairs of state or finance.

Matters of love, of imperial displeasure or preferment and the chances of gambling also led to many consultations by persons of rank and supposed intelligence. Indeed, before every drawing of the Prussian state lottery Janicke received visits from hundreds of persons willing to pay from $1 to $5 for "reliable" information regarding their prospect to win.

With such customers at his beck and call, the ex-potter might have laid up money, but he got the big head and spent his money as quickly as he earned it in riotous living, for fast horses and women. Finally, extravagance driving him to the wall, Janicke added swindling to his other evil practices, and being threatened with exposure, murdered the persons of whom he stood in awe. Up to date one murder and three attempts at murder have been brought home against him, while he is suspected of having caused the death of at least one more woman who had had dealings with him.

The murdered person was a well-to-do seamstress named Louise Bergner. Johann Just, a footman in the emperor's service, was to be put out of the way at the same time as she, but escaped, his superior having refused to allow him the furlough required for his outing.

The other intended victims were two young nephews of the murderer, whom he had adopted for the sake of placing a heavy insurance on their lives. They were about to be poisoned when the police rescued them.

The Bergner woman had entrusted the conjurer with her entire savings, 7000 marks, and was to receive 500,000 marks in return.

Johann Just had been promised a like sum, and besides, the hand of a lovely young countess, who is a frequent visitor at the imperial court. This to repay Just for an investment of 5000 marks and for praising up Janicke to the kaiser's valet, who was understood to repeat these golden opinions to his master.

The countess, whose name is withheld out of respect for her family, is an unmarried woman, but Just is married and the father of eleven children. However, the conjurer made the flunkey believe that he could procure for him the love of the highborn lady, whose horse he was sometimes permitted to hold, as easily as a divorce. She was to be turned into his sweetheart by a philter—"a potion so powerful that even the empress would be unable to resist," if it were given to her, said Janicke.

Janicke managed to bamboozle Fraulein Bergner and Herr Just for several months with stories of that kind, but his dupes lost patience in the end and demanded either realization of the promises made or their money back, threatening to inform the state's attorney if satisfaction was not given by a certain day. On receiving this notice Janicke informed both parties by telegraph that the charm was about to work, all conditions and preliminaries having been fulfilled and attended to.

Just was ordered to meet the conjurer at Devil's lake, in the depths of the royal preserves, circuit of Teltown, at 11 a. m. next day. Janicke himself brought Miss Bergner to the spot at the time of the intended rendezvous.

There they waited two hours for Just. When he didn't show up, Fraulein Bergner, suspecting collusion between the two men, threatened to return to Potsdam at once and inform the police. Thereupon Janicke promised to give her the 500,000 marks at once.

What followed is told in the language of the murderer's 12-year-old nephew, who accompanied the pair to Devil's lake.

The conjurer commanded Fraulein Bergner to stand with her face toward the lake and watch for the apparitions that would presently appear—first, a white dove; secondly, a monk in a black habit, bringing the philter. She was to do exactly as the monk said.

Janicke then vanished into the bushes, and all was still for some twenty minutes. Then the boy and Miss Bergner saw a milk-white pigeon cross the lake, while a terrible voice coming from the distance, informed them that this was the ghost of Habakuck, treasurer of the realm of the dead. Next a monk appeared, a tall figure enveloped in black, with naked sandaled feet. His height and size about corresponded with the conjurer's person.

The monk strode thrice around the lake while pronouncing exhortations and keeping his hypnotic eyes fastened upon those of his victim, who stood trembling at the water's edge. Rather than relax his gaze for a short time, he walked backward part of the way.

When the fake monk approached Fraulein Bergner a third time, he held his hands over her head and loudly called upon the "spirits that are in the air and below the earth to come forward and do his bidding."

Then, again walking backward, he retraced his steps to the water, took a blue glass from the folds of his cassock, and, having filled it, threw in a whitish powder.

"Drink this," he said. "It will make you sleep for a short while, and on awakening you shall find yourself bedded on sacks filled with pure gold. My servant Janicke shall, meanwhile, go to Teltow and fetch a carriage to bring you and your treasures home."

The thought that this was all juggler's trick, hocus-pocus of the most transparent sort, never seems to have occurred to poor Fraulein Bergner, whose sparrow's brain teemed with notions of things transcontinental, and who was dreaming of being in the same boat with Emperor William, a client of Herr Janicke like herself. The boy, though, said afterward he had recognized his uncle by his walk and voice.

Poor Fraulein Bergner took the potion, and immediately afterward cried out: "It tears my inside—I am undone." She fell down upon the ground, writhing in pain, her limbs shaking and contracting with the most horrible convulsions. Seeing this, the monk withdrew into the thicket, and ten minutes later Janicke reappeared in another direction, saying as he approached, that he couldn't find a carriage, and that they would have to bring home the money on their backs.

When the boy told him how Fraulein Bergner had suffered, and that she was now apparently dead, Janicke feigned great surprise, and questioned the witness about what had happened. Having heard his story, Janicke made the little one kneel down and swear never to divulge a word of what he had seen. "If you do," he said, "you yourself may be charged with murder."

Then he ordered the boy to help him turn the body around, Fraulein Bergner having fallen on her face, and telling him to walk ahead, placed a bottle marked "strychnine" in the murdered woman's right hand.

Driven into a corner by the police, Janicke confessed to the facts above set forth. The alleged philter, he said, was a mixture of strychnine and prussic acid. Fear of exposure was his motive for killing Fraulein Bergner.

When confronted with Just, he congratulated him on his escape, saying that he meant to poison him together with the woman, in order to give the murders the appearance of a love tragedy. The stage settings were most favorable to the surmise. Fraulein Bergner was known to be given to romance. Just imagined himself a lady killer. There was the romantic spot in the midst of the royal forest, the poison bottle, etc.

Just, it seems, had hoped to go to the rendezvous up to 10 o'clock on the morning marked for his undoing. Then his superior ordered him to Berlin to fetch something for the kaiser from the royal palace there. Thus his life was spared.

Questioned how he came to pose as a magician and necromancer, Janice replied he was born such, and boasted of his high connections. Postmaster General Von Podbielski was his friend, he said, and the emperor had consulted him on various occasions. The latter part of the testimony was ordered stricken out by the judge, who forbade Janicke to ever again allude to the matter. Of course, he can't be prevented from doing so in court, but in that case scandal may be averted by ordering the sessions to be held behind closed doors. This is always done when the emperor's name is dragged into a public trial or when the proceedings appear to menace public morals.

As to his conjuring tricks, Janicke said that he learned the black art from the sixth and seventh books of Moses.

These books, which are not in the Old Testament, are supposed to be ancient Hebrew writings containing instructions for the priesthood. Theologians generally have adjudged them apocryphal, and they are said to be the work of some learned rabbis living in the second and third century after Christ. Others deem them concoctions of a still later period got up for sectarian purposes.

Those who have seen the German version owned by Janicke say it's full of mystical ravings arranged in Old Testament style. The formulas of numerous incantations are given, and all sorts of mimic trickery are described therein. Men are admonished to possess themselves of the wisdom deposited in these books in order to gain ascendency over the mighty of this world. The interpretation of dreams, of signs in the hand, of the constellation of stars, etc., etc., is taught after an elaborate system. One passage says that the magician shall have power over life and death of the uninitiated.

Janicke originally proposed to base his defense on that passage, but the judge telling him that his contention was equivalent to attempted regicide, he withdrew it. He didn't care to intimate that by virtue of some superstition or other he held the kaiser's life in his hand.

The sixth and seventh books of Moses, so called, circulate mainly among poor and ignorant peasants, who regard these spurious writings and revelations as of the first order. They are said to be the text book of half the fortune-tellers in the world.

Strenuous efforts are being made to suppress the kaiser's connection with the affair, which, remote as it is, forms a curious commentary on the state of mind of one who calls himself the first man of Europe. It has already been said superstition is a Hohenzollern trait, but that doesn't explain how the postmaster general of the German empire, a general of cavalry at that, came to recommend to his sovereign a soothsayer and all-round fraud who happened to be the husband of his own cook. And in Berlin, "the city of intelligence, too!"

Turns on the light of reason; removes intellectual or moral cloudiness and black spots from one's character. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Time Changes on "The Milwaukee."

Effective July 1, the morning train on Iowa & Minnesota division for Northfield, Faribault, Owatonna, Austin and through will leave Minneapolis 8:05 a. m. and St. Paul 8:15 a. m. This is twenty-five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The afternoon train for same points will leave Minneapolis 4:35 p. m. and St. Paul 4:35 p. m. This is five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The evening train on Hastings & Dakota division for Glencoe, Millbank, Aberdeen, Graceville, Wahpeton and Fargo will leave St. Paul 7:35 p. m. and Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. This is about thirty-five minutes later than heretofore.

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Scalp treatment, facial treatment and manicuring. Beautiful hair switches.

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Painless Dentistry

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Examination Free.

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Top Floor Burrows Block.
TAKE ELEVATOR.

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Has removed to 14 FIRST AVENUE EAST. Hats sold at factory prices. Also Hats remodeled to latest styles. Straw Hats bleached and pressed.

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TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Your Basement Is Full!

Possibly of odds and Ends that a For Sale Miscel laneous Want Ad. would clear out. Here's a hint.

CHAIRMAN SPEAKS.

Congressman Richardson as Permanent Chairman Makes Address.

Permanent Chairman Richardson then said:

I am deeply sensible of the great honor you have bestowed upon me in calling me to preside over this great Democratic convention. We have been clothed with the authority to formally name the candidates who at the next election, are to be chosen president and vice president of the United States; and to lay down a platform of principles upon which the battle is to be fought and the victory won. With your permission I will address myself to some of the issues of the impending campaign. The last great national contest for supremacy was fought mainly upon one issue—that is to say one issue was paramount in the struggle. That issue was familiarly called "Sixteen to one." It involved the question of the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one part of gold, with which all of us are familiar.

The momentous issue this year is again sixteen to one, but the sixteen parts to the one part of this campaign, which I will briefly discuss, are wholly different from those of 1896. I will first refer to the sixteen parts and then to the one part. These sixteen parts are:

First, we have the issue fraught with indescribable importance to our people native born, and those who have for patriotic reason cast their fortunes with us, namely, that of the republic against the empire. On this part alone of the sixteen, if there were no other we confidently expect to win a sweeping victory in November. The Republican party stands for empire. The Democratic party stands for the republic, for the Declaration of Independence, and the constitution of our country.

Second, the paternal and fostering care given by those with whom we contend, to the combinations of corporations and companies into powerful organizations familiarly known as trusts. Under three years of Republican rule while they controlled the presidency, the senate and the house of representatives, that is of the law-making power of the government, trusts have been propagated and fostered by legislation until they not only dominate all markets, both the buying and selling, but defy the very power of the government itself. The farcical efforts put forth by the Republican party in an alleged attempt to restrain them in the dying hours of a late session of congress only excited ridicule and contempt, and served to emphasize their inability and disinclination to grapple the monsters and regulate their conduct and actions. No matter what their excuses may be, the fact their policies have created them, and, though clothed with all power, they refuse to enact legislation to control them.

Third; called to power March 4, 1897, under a pledge to reform the currency, they seized the first opportunity to fasten upon the land the highest protective tariff law ever put upon the statute books of any country. This law was enacted not to raise revenue, but to give protection to favored manufacturers. It failed to raise sufficient revenue for the government, but answered the purpose of enriching the favored few while it robbed the many, and at the same time, brought forth trusts to plague us as numerous as the lice and locusts of Egypt. Their high protective tariff is the mother of trusts.

Fourth; this administration came into power with a solemn declaration in favor of bimetallism and a pledge to promote it. It has failed to keep that pledge. It has erected in its stead the single standard of gold, and has endeavored to destroy all hope of bimetallism. In doing this, it has built up a powerful national bank trust, and has given us a currency based upon the debts and liabilities of the government. We stand for bimetallism and not for a monometallic standard of either one or the other metal.

Fifth; the dominant party has recently made the fraudulent declaration that it favored the Monroe doctrine, and yet their president and secretary of state have done all in their power to nullify and abrogate that famous and much revered Democratic doctrine. In the name of its Democratic author, James Monroe, I denounce their vaunted advocacy of this truly American doctrine as false and hypocritical. We stand for this doctrine in its essence and form, and demand its rigid enforcement.

Sixth; in order to obtain place and power they pledged themselves, in the interest of an expanding commerce, to construct a waterway to connect the two great oceans. They have repudiated this promise. They have negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which, while it virtually abrogates the Monroe doctrine, renders it impossible to build an American canal. Under the terms and provisions of this treaty, which is English and not American, the canal can never be constructed. We stand for an American canal, owned, constructed, operated and fortified by America.

Seventh; they declared in their platform that their party was responsible for the merit system, that it was their creature and that the civil service law should be protected and its operations extended. Their protection of this law has been such as the wolf gives. They did not dare openly repeal the law or to modify it by an act of congress, but they have insiduously by an order from the president extorted from him to aid them to obtain and hold political power, greatly impaired the efficiency of the law. By the president's order many thousand lucrative offices regularly covered by the civil service law were taken from under the protection, and these places turned over to his partisan followers in a vain effort to satisfy their political greed.

Eighth; they declared in their platform in favor of the admission of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as states of the Union, yet, after nearly four years of full power, they are still territories. Under the wicked rule of law as now applied by the Republican party to some of our territories they may at an early date find erected between themselves and the balance of the Union a tariff wall which will serve to pauperize them while it enriches others.

Ninth; when congress last assembled the president in his first utterance addressed to the representatives fresh from the people solemnly urged upon them that it was their plain duty to give free trade to Porto Rico. His party leaders, quick to obey his injunction made ready to comply with his recommendations. But in a night, almost in the twinkling of an eye the mighty magnates of the trusts swept down upon Washington and interposed their strong arm, and plain duty vanished like mist before the rising sun. The president wheeled into line the Republican party, reversed its policy, and set up a tariff wall between the island of Porto Rico and the remainder of the United States. It is not at all surprising that in the recent somewhat lengthy declarations of principles enunciated by the party in convention assembled while they enlarge upon almost every political question, they could not find the space to point with pride to the achievements of their party in its dealings with that unhappy island. The Democratic party stands for equal taxation, equal rights, and opportunities to all who come under the folds of the flag.

Tenth; they wholly failed by their legislation or by the cheaper method of platform declaration to tell the country what their policy is in respect to the Philippine islands. For two years by their equivocating policy, and no policy at all, they have continued in that archipelago a war, expensive in human blood, as well as in money. Incompetent to deal with this question, and too cowardly to avow their real purpose of imperialism and militarism in dealing with these and kindred colonial questions they should be retired from power, and the control should be given to a party honest, bold and patriotic enough, to apply American theories and precents to existing conditions and thereby solve them in harmony with the underlying principles of the declaration of independence and the constitution of our country.

Eleventh; another part of the issue of the campaign this year is the scandalous dealings of a high cabinet officer with private banks of the country. These scandals are notorious, and are based upon the earliest and repeated written demands of the officers of some of these banks that they should be favored by this administration because of money contributed by them with which to buy the presidency of 1896. Correspondence submitted to congress shows that, in one case at least, an appeal from an institution in New York city to the secretary of the treasury for financial assistance because, as it was claimed, the officers of that bank had contributed liberally to the election of the present chief executive was not made in vain, and the asked-for assistance in this case from the government was freely, if not corruptly given.

Twelfth; the scandals which surround the war department in feeding embalmed beef to the soldiers, in its purchase of old yachts, tugs, ocean liners, ocean tramps, barges, scows, etc., for use as army transports constitute an important chapter.

Thirteenth; so also the scandals in connection with the postoffice matters in Cuba, and the scandals in connection with the expenditure of the funds of the Paris exposition. Time will not merit an amplification of all these scandals.

Fourteenth; they loudly proclaim that theirs is the party of liberty, and in their vain glory boast of their very name, Republican, yet they are caught coquetting and forming secret entangling alliances of the most detestable character with the old mother monarchy. They stand supinely by and refuse even an expression of sympathy with the Boer republics in their heroic and unequal struggle for existence as against the gross oppressions, and brutal efforts to enslavement of the same old tyrant who went down in defeat when he sought to present the establishment of our own liberty-loving republic. They thus permit a brave people in love with their free Republican institutions to perish from the earth, lest by one word of sympathy and comfort they might offend the delicate sensibilities of their new found ally, Great Britain.

Fifteenth; an important chapter is the oft repeated promise, made to be broken, that when the war ceased the oppressive burdensome and vexatious war taxes on many articles of prime necessity should be repealed or reduced. Though the war closed two years ago and notwithstanding there is a large and growing surplus in the treasury, not one dollar of reduction in these taxes has been made. It is known that delegation after delegation of citizens, suffering from these burdens, crowded the committee rooms at Washington, and literally begged for some relief. It is true that those of us who constitute the minority of congress joined in that appeal and declared our readiness to support any and all measures that might in some degree remove these burdens of taxation. But a deaf ear was turned by the Republicans to all such efforts for relief, and none came. It is well known also that no relief will be given by the party in power, and it is vain for overburdened people to look to them while present policies are attempted to be enforced. The only hope for relief lies in hurling from power the Republican party and the restoration of the party which believes in simple and economical government.

Sixteenth and lastly; the cost of Republicanism and its twin monster, imperialism. This is neither the time nor the occasion to discuss in detail the increased appropriation made necessary by the Republican policy of imperialism. Briefly, however, I will mention that the average of appropriations per year for all purposes of government for the two years immediately preceding the Spanish-American war was about $475,000,000. The average expenditures per annum for each of the three years since that war, including the fiscal year upon which we have just entered, shows an increase of nearly $300,000,000. The total increase for the three years will be nearly $900,000,000. And in like proportion it will go on.

This shows the difference in cost of the empire as against the republic. These figures refer alone to the money cost of the change, and do not include the expense of the blood of the American boys, the price of which is far beyond computation. In the Republican congress just closed, not one dollar could be had for much-needed public buildings throughout the country at home, but many millions were promptly voted to prosecute a war in the far-away Philippine islands. Not a dollar for necessary improvements of our rivers and harbors at home, but millions to be stolen and squandered in Cuba and our new insular possessions. Nothing for isthmian canal, and many other enterprises and objects, but more than two hundred millions were freely given for the army and navy, for imperialism and militarism, for gold and glory.

I said at the outset the issue this year was again sixteen to one; the foregoing are briefly the sixteen parts of the issue. What is the one part?

We have seen that platform pledges are made and broken. That good intentions of men are many times set at naught. That plain duty, clearly set forth and understood, is disregarded. That some men are weak and vacillating and may change their solemn opinions in a day. It is apparent, therefore, to all that in this supreme exigency of the republic a demand goes forth not for a faint-hearted declaration of platform platitudes, but for a man. Yes, a man who stands like a mighty rock in the desert; a man who knowing the right will dare do the right; a man who, "rather than follow a multitude to do evil, will stand like Pompey's pillar conspicuous by himself, and single in integrity." Such a man as the one part this convention will tender to the nation as their candidate for president. A man who is unsurpassed as a citizen, unequalled as an orator, courageous as a soldier, conspicuous in every element that constitutes the typical and the true American. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

Our "Claret Punch" is a Thirst Quencher.

KUGLER'S DRUG STORE,
127 East Superior Street.

WARNER AGAINST IT.

Declares Sixteen to One Plank a Mistake.

Kansas City, July 5.—Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, one of the founders of the Bimetallic league, is vigorously opposed to the action of the majority of the committee on resolutions in inserting a 16 to 1 plank in the platform.

"The idea of announcing that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a great moral principle is all nonsense," said he. "The ratio is a thing to be determined by congress. Here we have the spectacle of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and some of the smaller Western states dictating to such states as Ohio, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania. It is absurd. Bryan is honest and earnest, but he is surrounded by a lot of people who evidently control his views. It would be simply impossible to carry Ohio or Indiana on any such platform as is suggested by the majority of the resolutions' committee. The Germans will vote solidly against us. It forces 16 to 1 to the front as the paramount issue of the campaign. It is not that so much but the Democratic party will have to defend it from the moment the platform with a 16 to 1 declaration in it is adopted. They are playing right into the hands of their opponents."

Was It a Miracle?

"The marvellous cure of Mrs. Rena J. Stout of consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind.," writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. "She only weighed ninety pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained thirty-seven pounds in weight and was completely cured." It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

DODGED QUESTION.

London, July 5.—According to a St. Petersburg dispatch, the senior Russian naval commander at Taku recently telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions as to the disposal of the Chinese prisoners in his hands, and the reply he received is said to have been indefinite and to the effect that Russia was not yet in a state of war with China.

There is no 40 cent coffee that excels Baker's Premium Coffee at 25 cents.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

ASK TO CONFER.

Silver Republicans Want to Hear From Democrats on Vice Presidency.

Kansas City, July 5.—A sub-committee from the Silver Republican conference committee called on Senators Tillman and Jones today to arrange for a conference of the full committee with a committee of the Democratic convention in regard to the placing of Charles A. Towne in nomination by both conventions. Senators Jones and Tillman assured the sub-committee that they would do all in their power to bring about such a conference.

The program of the session late this afternoon is to adopt their platform, place W. J. Bryan in nomination for president by acclamation, and then await the result of the expected conference before proceeding to the nomination of a vice presidential candidate.

STATE SCHOOLS

Insane Population of Minnesota Is Materially Increased.

St. Paul, July 5.—(Special to The Herald).—State, penal and charitable institutions show a net increase of but 34 population over a year ago. But there are 216 more in the insane hospitals and 46 more in the school for the feeble-minded than July 1, 1899, showing the growth of mental disorders. The total population of the institutions is: Insane, 3590; school for feeble-minded, 619; state prison, 502; reformatory, 148; training school, 379; public school, 240; schools for blind and deaf, soldiers home, 259.

ANOTHER VICTIM DIES.

List of Fatalities From the Philadelphia Explosion Grows.

Philadelphia, July 5.—The list of fatalities resulting from the explosion of fireworks in the Italian section of the city yesterday now number eight. Isabel Dereites, aged 8 years, who was horribly burned about the face and body died today. The condition of several more of the injured is critical, especially Isiah Harris, the colored boy whose reckless handling of a toy pistol caused the accident.

CHICAGO STILL ROASTING.

Rev. Dr. Tripp Among the Victims of Heat.

Chicago, July 5.—Dr. Robinson Tripp, 95 years of age and one of the oldest Methodists in the Northwest, died here last night from the excessive heat. Dr. Tripp came to Chicago from Vermont in 1834 and built the first Methodist church here.

The stifling, scorching, moisture laden heat continued today. Other deaths due to the heat were: Andred Cushman, laborer, prostrated while at work and died in hospital; John Teach, overcome while working at blast furnace, dying soon after.

HITCH ON PLATFORM.

Silver Republican Committee Fails to Agree on Imperialism.

Kansas City, July 5.—When the Silver Republican national convention was called to order by Temporary Chairman Teller, the sub-committee appointed at the meeting of the committee on resolutions last night to draw up a platform was still far from an agreement. The sub-committee held another session this morning in an endeavor to decide on the disputed question of imperialism.

The insertion of an anti-imperialistic plank was only opposed by Western members of the sub-committee, many of whom are avowed expansionists and who favor the ignoring of the issue altogether. Up to the time of convening, however, this point had not been decided, and it was said that the platform would not be completed until late this afternoon.

TROOPS ORDERED HOME.

Three Regiments In Cuba to Return at Once.

Washington, July 5.—As a result of recent consultations of the secretary of war with Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, and Maj. Gen. Wood, commanding the division of Cuba, orders were today issued for the return to the United States from Cuba as soon as possible of the Second, Fifth and Eighth regiments of infantry. These regiments are scattered over the island and probably will not be able to start home for a week or ten days. They will be brought to the port of New York and their further stations will be determined before they reach that point.

The recall of the Cuban troops is the first step in the program of the war department for the replacement of the volunteer army in the Philippines with troops of the regular establishment. It was intended to begin the homeward movement of the volunteers in the Philippines next November, but the deplorable state of affairs in China undoubtedly has caused the military authorities to hasten the departure of the outgoing troops as much as possible with a view of utilizing them for the protection of American interests in China, in case it is found necessary to divert them from their original destination at Manila.

TROUBLE MAY SPREAD.

Goodnow Says Southern Provinces May Become Involved.

Washington, July 5.—A cablegram has been received by the state department from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, declaring that there is imminent danger of an extension of the Boxer rebellion to the Southern Chinese provinces unless the international forces are maintained and increased.

$4.30 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Return Via Eastern Minnesota Ry.

Account Meeting Sangerfest Society. Eastern Minnesota will sell round trip tickets at one fare for 11:15 p. m. train, July 5th, and 1:30 p. m. train, July 6th, good returning to and including July 9th. Ticket office, No. 432 West Superior street, and Union depot.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.
Brick store room in Union Block, First avenue west and Fourth street. Low rent. Good location for drug store or similar business.
CHAS. P. CRAIG & CO.,
Herald Building.

Real Estate and Loans
Stocks bought and sold; also deal in Commercial Paper. Rental Agency for resident and non-resident property-owners.
Thos. P. Brown,
No. 704 Torrey Building.

What Think You?
We have for sale on upper side of London Road, at Lakeside, a 7-room modern house at $1700—it cost $3000. It's a SNAP! Do you want it?
Crosby & Martindale,
106 Providence Building.

FOR SALE.
217 Pittsburg Avenue—between Second and Third Avenues W., just above 5th Street. Make us a bid.
R. B. KNOX & CO.
No. 1 Exchange Bldg.

HARRIS BROS.,
Real Estate,
712 PALLADIO.

BARGAIN!
Lot on London Road and Twenty-third Avenue East.

A. W. KUEHNOW,
C. L. FREDERICK,
AGENTS
St. Paul & Duluth,
Northern Pacific,
Wisconsin Central
Railroad Lands.
Small cash payment, balance on five years' time. Forest reserve scrip. Cheap wild and improved farm lands sold and exchanged.
Office—430 W. Superior St.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED — GOOD, LIGHT, OPEN buggy, with rubber tire; must be in good repair. D 76, Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STENOGRAPHY OR TYPEWRITING AT 313 Lyceum building. 'Phone 637. Prompt service.

MIDWIFE.

MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. CROIX AVENUE. Private hospital. 'Phone 976.

TWO REPORTED SAFE.

News of Missionaries at Kulin and Tien Tsin.

New York, July 5.—The Presbyterian board of missions today received a cablegram from Shanghai, dated July 5, announcing the safety of the Rev. Dubois S. Morris, who has been living at Kulin, 450 miles up the Yang Tse river.

A cablegram was received by the American Bible society from Shanghai, which announced that the Rev. Mr. Gammon was safe. Mr. Gammon had charge of the agency at Tien Tsin and nothing had been heard regarding him since the fighting began at that point.

The Case Is Appealed.

The case of Gheen Bros. against Stephen Niles made its appearance in district court this morning on an appeal from the decision of the municipal court of Tower. The parties are in Ely, and the case was started there, but by an affidavit of prejudice against both of the Ely judges the case was removed to Tower, where it was heard. Gheen Bros. sued for $187.65 alleged to be due for goods and money furnished Niles, and Niles came back with a counter claim of $270 which he claimed was due him. He won out in the Tower court, and the plaintiff's appeal to the district court.

Spend the Day at Niagara Falls.

All summer tourist tickets to Eastern resorts reached via the Michigan Central will permit a stop-over at the Falls. Call at Michigan Central tourist bureau, 119 Adams street, Chicago, and obtain a copy of "A Summer Note Book," or send your address with 6 cents to cover postage. No trouble to answer questions. Fullest information and assistance given to aid you in the selection of a delightful summer tour.

Fishing Excursion Rates.

Where fishing is the best, on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad—at Sturgeon lake. Round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $1.50, and Lake Pokegama, Pine City, round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $2. Excellent hotels and accommodations and three trains via St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Secure tickets at Union depot or city ticket office, 332 West Superior street.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

Furniture Moved and Stored....
We have experienced men, competent packers and best storage house in the city and are responsible for all breakages. Call or telephone us at 410 W. Superior street. Telephone No. 190.
DULUTH FUEL AND TRANSFER CO.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at No. 320 Twenty-seventh avenue west.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; three in family. 1710 Jefferson street.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND girl in private family, and girls for general housework, dining room girls, dishwashers and nurse girls. 17 East Superior street, room 9.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework and care of baby. 322 East Fourth street.

WANTED—LADY TO CLERK IN CONfectionery store. Apply 2101 West Superior street.

WANTED — DISHWASHER. MEIERS' hotel, Thirty-eighth avenue west.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at room No. 3, Lonsdale building.

WANTED—GIRL, AT ONCE, FOR GENeral housework. 226 Fifth avenue east.

WANTED—COMPETENT DOMESTIC, family of three. Mrs. R. S. Powell, 2614 East Superior street.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. 315 EAST Second street.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK AT PHILlips hotel, West Duluth. Must be experienced.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT, ONCE. Call mornings, No. 1306 East Second street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 314 East Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK ON dairy farm. 2107 East Fourth street.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO WORK ON dairy. Good milker. Voss Bros., Thirty-second avenue east.

WANTED — GOOD SOLICITOR AND salesman. Good salary. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

Business Men
supplied with competent stenographers and accountants free of charge. Apply to W. C. McCarter, Business University. 'Phone 719.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED — ONE GOOD salesman in city, two to canvass country towns. Household goods sold on easy payments. Salary and commission. Gately Supply company, 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

YOUNG MAN, SOBER AND INDUSTRIous, wishes work of any kind; experienced as marine and stationary fireman and janitor. Can take charge of any heating plant. Good references. T 43, Herald.

PRINTER WANTS WORK, GOOD ALL-round man. Steady work in country office preferred. O. A. Olson, Milaca, Minn.

WANTED—SEWING BY A SEAMstress in families by the day. A 95, Herald.

GIRL WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN confectionery store. A 97, Herald.

GIRL WOULD LIKE A GOOD PLACE in small family. Central location. A 97, Herald.

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPer or office man, eight years' experience in bank and insurance office. Best of references. T 83, Herald.

HOTELS.

WHEN IN MINNEAPOLIS STOP AT the new Golden West hotel, opposite the Milwaukee station. American or European plan. Everything new and modern.

HOUSE-MOVING.

H. SAXTON, 1008 WEST SUPERIOR ST

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved in or outside the city by D. Mackenzie, 1525 East South street.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

HERBAQUEEN FRECKLE WATER.

FRECKLES AND SUNBURN TAKEN away with Herbaqueen's freckle water, leaving the skin white and soft. Absolutely free from all injurious properties. 319 First avenue east.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

DRESS MAKING.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING. WORK guaranteed. Latest styles in millinery. Mrs. Bennett, 105 West Fourth street.

INSTRUCTION.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION, CALISthenics and abdominal breathing. Frederick Hoffman, 416 Burrows building.

HAIR GROWRER.

HERBAQUEEN'S POWERFUL HAIR grower. 319 First avenue East.

ASSAYER.

E. ANGERMEIR, NO. 319 FIRST AVE. E.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, CENtrally located. 205 Lyceum.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED BASEMENT. 322 West Third street.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE, ASHTABUla terrace. R. T. Lewis, 303 Lonsdale.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL houses. Reasonable rents. A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SITting room and bedroom. Modern flat. Reasonable. No. 11 Osborne block.

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED room at 2023 West Superior street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, MODERN. 1327 Jefferson street.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRING TO spend the summer in Duluth wish board with private family. Location and surroundings must be first class. Address S 94, Herald.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—STEEL RANGE, USED only short time, in first class condition. J 39, Herald.

FOR SALE—GOOD PHAETON AND harness, cheap. Market Hall cigar stand.

FOR SALE—CASH, OR ON TIME—complete light manufacturing machine shop outfit including five horse-power dynamo. Write or inquire of Hansen Smith, Palladio building.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SADDLE pony. Baker, Minnesota avenue, Park Point.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO ROLL TOP desks, two office chairs, six dining chairs, used ten days. Duluth Van Co., 212 West Superior street.

FOR SALE—FRESH MILCH COW, gives twenty-five quarts per day. Inquire at G. Kraus, 1103 East Sixth street.

FOR SALE — AUTOMOBILE CHEAP for cash. East End pharmacy.

FOR SALE—A CARLOAD OF FRESH milch cows, just arrived. Fine Jerseys among them. S. Kaner, 1122 East Fourth street.

J. HAMMEL & CO., THE OLD RELIable sale stable, have moved to their new location in the Union rink, corner Third avenue east and First street; will also handle full line of carriages, wagons, etc.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL MODERN house at Lester Park. For particulars call at 5819 Oneida street, 2 to 5 p. m., Lester Park.

Horses and Mules.
Barrett & Zimmerman's Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul have on their Midway Horse Market, 600 head of Horses, consisting of Drafters, Expressers, Farm Mares, General Purpose Horses, Family Drivers and Roadsters. Also 200 head of Mules. Come and buy at Midsummer prices. Private sales daily; part time given if desired.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A SPECIALTY. M. HENRICKSEN, expert watchmaker, 334 W. Sup St.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

DR. F. H. BURNETT, TOP FLOOR BURrows b'ld'g. Best work. Moderate prices.

MEDICAL.

WOMEN FEMALE BEANS Great monthly regulator for women; not one failure; most stubborn cases relieved in few days; $2 at Boyce's, Lyceum and other druggists; mailed by Lion Drug Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Le Due's Female Regulator Positively warranted to cure most stubborn cases Monthly Stoppages, Irregularities, Obstructions, Suppressions $2 or 3 for $5. Refuse substitutes. Sent prepaid on receipt of price and guaranteed by the KIDD DRUG COMPANY, Elgin, Ill. Retail and wholesale by S. F. BOYCE and MAX WIRTH, Duluth; Nygren's, West Duluth; Lignell & Sodergren, West Superior; Merrill's Pharmacy, Superior; Two Harbors Drug Co., Two Harbors; N. J. Benson, Tower; A. S. Jaines, Ely; H. A. Sodergren, Virginia; Dowling Pharmacy, Eveleth; City Drug Store, Hibbing; Bayfield Pharmacy; Owen Frost Co., Washburn; A. H. Miles, Iron River, Wis.

PALMIST.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant, 704 East Second.

LOST.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, WITH four hearts, between Second avenue west and Fourth avenue east, on Fourth street. Return to Herald office and receive reward.

LOST — DIAMOND EARRING, BEtween Lester Park and First avenue east, June 27. Liberal reward for return to Herald office, or C. O. Baldwin, First National Bank building.

LOST—FRIDAY, JUNE 29, DIAMOND ring, between Seventh avenue east and Eleventh avenue west. Initials K. O. inscribed. Reward if returned to 117 West Second street.

CLAIRVOYANT.

J. LEO SMYTHE, HIGH PSYCHIST and clairvoyant medium. Sitting in all affairs of life. Do not go to cheap, pretending mediums. Why not go to the best, it costs no more and satisfaction guaranteed. J. Leo Smythe is known and endorsed by the most prominent people. Come and see him. You will never regret it. 208 West Second street.

PERSONAL.

"WOMAN'S BLESSING," PRIVATE prescription; positice cure for suppressed or irregular menstruation; never fails; box free. G. M. Howe, M. D., Drawer W, Chicago, Ill.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, scalp treatment, manicuring and massage. Mrs. Sherman, 404 New Jersey bldg.

Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.

Steam Carpet Cleaning and Rug Weaving. Carpets laid and refitted. Carpets renovated on floor when desired. Rugs made from old carpets. Duluth and Superior Steam Carpet and Rug Weaving Works, 1522 West Michigan street.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD

FINANCIAL.

$500 OR LESS TO LOAN—5½ PER CENT. Address Mortgagee, Herald.

WANTED—$500 ON GOOD SECURITY; principal and interest paid in installments. Address Z 10, Herald office.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. Chan Smith, No. 2 First avenue west.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill. 207 Exchange building.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, FURNIture, horses and all kinds of personal property. 316 Palladio building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds, watches, etc. The Standard Jewelry & Loan Co., 324 W. Sup. street. Established 1893.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

APPLICATION FOR MORTGAGE LOANS wanted. J. Q. A. Crosby, 210 Palladio.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings each month, 8:00. Next meeting July 16, 1900. Work, Second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE, NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting July 9, 1900. Work, Second degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 28, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting Sept. 12, 1900. Work, —— Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 8:00 p. m. Next conclave July 3, 1900. Work, —— Lyonel Ayres, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Tuesday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder; John C. Walker, financier; residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks' hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; P. H. Levy, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, first and third Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. H. P. Curren, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; B. F. Neff, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F.—Meets Tuesday evening, July 3, 8 p. m. Work, installation of officers; in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Eastern Star, No. 86. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., at Hunter's hall. All visitors cordially invited to attend meetings. E. O. Olund, chief ranger.

STEAMSHIP TIME TABLES.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP Co.
EXCLUSIVELY PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS
NORTH WEST AND NORTH LAND
Leave Duluth Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m. for Sault Ste Marie, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and all points East. Arrive Duluth Mondays and Fridays, 9 p. m. Last sailing from Duluth, September 18th. J. G. MOONEY Nor. Pass. Agent, 432 West Superior St. Telephone 101.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RY. CO.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth	.....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor	Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction	..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf	Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia	Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth	Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta	Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik	Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar..... Mt. Iron	Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar..... Hibbing	Lv	12:25 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON, General Passenger Agent.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv...... Duluth	......Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar...... Virginia	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar...... Eveleth	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar........ Ely	Lv	7:19 a.m.

EASTERN RAILWAY OF MINNESOTA.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 30 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL ...AND MINNEAPOLIS...	†1 20 pm *7 00 am
*Daily.	†Daily except Sunday.	
*7 55 am †3 05 pm	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points, Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 43 pm †11 50 am

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. Train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m. J. G. MOONEY, Nor. Pass. Agent.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Leave Duluth.	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8:35 am *4:30 pm	St. Paul, Mpls. ---Twilight Limited---	**3:05 pm *9:59 pm
*5 10 pm	Chicago Milwaukee,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Appleton,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Oshkosh, Fond du Lac	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	-----FAST MAIL-----	*10 30 am

Pullman Sleepers. Free Chair Cars. Dining Car

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Union Depot. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

Lv.		TRAINS FOR	Ar.	
Lv.	†9 00 am	TRAINS FOR	Ar.	*6 45 am
"	*1 55 pm	ST. PAUL AND	"	†2 00 pm
"	*11 15 pm	.. MINNEAPOLIS ..	"	*7 00 pm

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave	**Ex. Saturday. *Ex. Sunday.	Arrive
**7 00 pm *8 15 am	BOSTON LIMITED EXPRESS	*8 [illegible] m *7 [illegible] m

The Advantages we Give: Our assortments are the largest, our stocks are the greatest, our selections are the choicest, our prices are the lowest, our greatest and strongest effort is to lessen price and increase value.

The Greatest of all Clothing Sales.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO The Great Eastern Duluth THE BURROWS STORE. SUPERIOR ST. 3rd AVE. W.

A store that lives up to its advertising, performs all it promises and never disappoints.

It's glory now—not profits we're after. We are in the midst of the grandest customer-making sale ever known.

A Great Cleaning-Up Sale

Before Taking Stock Aug. 1.

A Sale Full of Enthusiasm.

A Sale Full of Determination

Owing to the recent changes that have taken place in the business and the retirement of Mr. A. Nathan as special partner, it it is necessary to take inventory August 1st and clean up stocks by that time. We find now, even with the tremendous business done during our great Readjustment Sale of the past few weeks, that every department in the house is still greatly overloaded. We have gone through the stocks throughout the whole store and have made terrific reductions for this grand cleaning up—not half hearted cuts—they're all bonafide stupendous reductions that will cause immediate and wanted results.

A Showing of Magnificent Clothing Values That Stand Unparalleled in Clothing History.

The deepest dip of all—The barrier of price almost removed that stands between you and the possession of ideal clothing. The hour of clearance has come. The time for unloading is here. Don't put off coming early but be here

Tomorrow Morning, the First Day of This Great Sale.

Men's Suits

We've divided our Men's Suit Stock—Spring and Summer Styles—Into Four Prices and Offer You For This Great Sale These Extraordinary Bargains

OFFER NO. 1.

Choice of Any Suit in Our House. **$15.00** Choice of Any Suit in Our House.

This includes the famous Rogers-Peet and Stein-Bloch Co.'s Tailor-made Garments such as we sold all season for $22, $25, $28 and $30, full and complete in sizes, beautiful in cut, unsurpassed in workmanship, draped and finished so that even the $50 and $60 tailors can't distinguish them from their finest custom work.

OFFER NO. 2.

Burrows' Fine Tailored Suits—An immense assortment in light, medium and dark checks and plaids, as well as plain colors, in reliable grades of Cassimeres, Cheviots and Oxford Gray Vicunas—Suits that were made for good, hard service as well as for style and dress, hundreds of patterns to choose from—this sale—

$6.75

OFFER NO. 3.

Burrows' Finely Tailored Suits in fancy and plain Worsteds, new patterns of nobby English Tweeds and swell effects in Scotch fabrics, new and handsome effects, which will fit all shapes of men, every suit guaranteed to give satisfactory wear, every one honestly made and sure to please the purchaser—this great sale—

$9.50

OFFER NO. 4.

Very Fine Suits—Beautifully tailored and of the finest fabrics, swell styles, handsome patterns, in medium and dark effects and highest grade workmanship characterize this particular assortment, which is one of the grandest lots of suits that we have ever shown at a sacrifice price; your choice of a magnificent assortment for—

$11.75

Men's Spring Overcoats

WE DIVIDED OUR SPRING OVERCOAT STOCK INTO THREE PRICES.

$10.00, $9 and $8.00 Overcoats Reduced to **$7.45**

$16.50, $15 and $14 Overcoats Reduced to **$9.45**

$25, $20 and $18,00 Overcoats Reduced to **$12.45**

The original price remains on every garment, the reduced price plainly marked in red. Look at these honest, legitimate bargains—everyone on which we will stake our reputation as being the most genuine ever offered in Duluth.

Boys' and Children's Clothing at Half Price!

Mothers Take Advantage of this Sale.

Your free and unrestricted choice of any Boys' and Child's 2-piece Suit in the house, spring and summer styles, EXACTLY HALF PRICE.

500 Boys' Long Pant Suits— Half Price

All our Novelty Suits— Half Price

All our Boys' Vestee Suits— Half Price

All our Boys' Middy Suits— Half Price

All our Boys' Spring Overcoats— Half Price

Extraordinary Reductions in Boys' Hats, Furnishings and Shoes

West Duluth

The program of sports in the Fourth of July celebration was carried out almost in full in spite of the unfavorable weather. The horse races, on Grand avenue, were spirited and the time good considering the wet track.

The free-for-all pacing race was won by P. Cederstrom's horse, and in the pony race Joe Woods' mount took the prize. Ed Wachtel, the baseballist, won the potato race, and A. T. Parke was high man in the fat man's race. Wachtel also won the 10-yard dash.

Conrad Graftson won the race for boys under 12, and John Smith was a close second.

Maxwell and Momlace won the three-legged race. Maxwell, of Two Harbors, won the broad jump. Wachtel second, and they finished in the same order in the hop, skip and jump. Mead won the standing high jump.

Myrtle Thompson won the race for girls under 16.

The pie-eating contest was, as may be imagined, a warm feature. There were half a hundred contestants, and the pace was furious. C. Perry was the winner, with Clarence Foucault a close second.

The bicycle race was abandened because of the weather.

The day's festivities closed with a ball at Great Eastern hall.

The awards on parade were made by the judges appointed by Dr. Confer, who were James Gantey, Peter McLeyse and B. T. Knox, as follows: Largest turnout, West Duluth lodge, No. 2, K. O. T. M.; best appearing turn-out, West Duluth lodge A. O. U. W.; best characteristic display, Sitting Bull Tribe, No. 25, I. O. R. M.; most comical float, "Woman's Rights;" best float, Lesure mill float of J. J. Galway.

A. J. Filiatrault, undertaker, office Patterson livery. Telephone No. 3070.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

The Police Court.

In police court this morning there were fifteen individuals that looked as if they had enjoyed the Fourth. Tobias Moe paid a fine of about $12 for drunkenness and David Nickelson forfeited $10 bail. Mike Furlong, Gust Peterson, Daniel McNeil, Bernard Deolin, Thomas Carney, William Farrell, James Cutler, James Bowdin, Jerry Cochrane and Fred Olson, each got ten days for begging on the street. Harry McAlister, said he was not drunk and the police department said it would produce the proof at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

C. Kirsterer paid $2.50 for keeping a dog unlicensed and John Biedli was required to put up a like amount on a similar charge.

Crowds at Pavilion.

In spite of bad weather yesterday Manager Kussell had the satisfaction of seeing his popular pavilion crowded to the doors both afternoon and night Many parties were up in the morning and remained all day and saw the fireworks at night. Everything went smooth except that the fireworks got unruly and went off in a bunch. Tonight "The Crust of Society" will be presented.

Dryness Opened the Roof.

During the dry spell that the rains put an end to in time to spoil the Fourth, the court house dried up so that the roof opened yawning gaps through which the rain has been pouring during the last few days. The favorite opening into the interior seems to be directly over the desk of Assistant County Treasurer Williamson. Being an ingenious individual, Mr. Williamson rigged up a watershed with an umbrella and a board and he worked along this morning under this shelter very comfortably, considering.

Defeated the Tower Team.

The Duluth Picket baseball team, composed of promising amateurs, went to Tower yesterday and defeated the team of that place by a score of 3 to 5. For the most part the game was uneventful, the Duluth men playing a hard, steady game. Elmer Whyte did the pitching for the Pickets, and for seven innings the Tower men were unable to score. The men returned this morning in excellent spirits, and say the Tower fans treated them with every possible courtesy.

LIGHTING CONTRACT

Water and Light Committee and Mayor Confer With a Bidding Company.

NOT FOR WHOLE YEAR

Black River Falls Company Will Not Have Power Developed Until Then.

For several hours this morning there was a conference in Mayor Hugo's private office between William Burgess, representing the Black River Falls company, and the mayor and Aldermen Cochrane, Wing and Rothermal, the council committee on light and water. Alderman Neff was also present during part of the conference, at which the facilities of the Black River Falls company for furnishing electricity to the city were talked over at length.

Recently the company made seven separate propositions to the city for supplying electricity for 300 arc lights of a nominal 2000 candle power. These propositions were discussed this morning, and Mr. Burgess stated that his company expected to generate 5000 horse power at the falls. Deducting 30 per cent for waste. Duluth and Superior could probably depend on about 3500 horse power for lighting and other purposes.

The Black River Falls company expects to get a franchise through Superior shortly, and the future of the negotiations between this city and the company depends on that franchise. If it discriminates against Duluth as compared with Superior, negotiations will probably end.

If the city decides to build an electric street lighting system, which in all probability it will, the Black River Falls company stands a good chance to secure the contract for furnishing the power, but neither the company nor the city will be ready for a year at least.

One Day Was Enough.

Notwithstanding certain lines in the "Pirates of Penzance" opera a policeman's lot is not a happy one. Several days ago John C. Wesenberg was appointed to the force to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of big Roy McKenzie. Mr. Wesenberg went through the mill for one night and then quit his job. His successor has not yet been chosen.

There is probably not a police force in the country that has the amount of work required of each man as in this city. In most cities the police force is double that of the fire department, but in Duluth the fire department exceeds the police force by that ratio, and the man that accepts the star has much expected of him in consequence.

Was Not Done There.

The police department and Manager Wells of the Parlor theater have carefully investigated the charges of Walter Sense, who claimed that a premiere danseuse eccentrique of the popular vaudeville house had cut him while leaving the theater Tuesday night. They are unable to discover who did the cutting, and the impression is that Mr. Sense was not cut in or near the Parlor. His story did not seem to connect very well when he told it yesterday morning, and the police later in the day sent him away.

Manager Wells says that he has made a most thorough investigation of the affair, and is certain that it was not done in his house or by any of the vaudeville people connected with it.

For Sale,

Residence, No. 229 East Fourth street, corner Third avenue east and Fourth street, for sale. Enquire J. C. & R. M. Hunter, Exchange building.

BIG LAW BUSINESS.

Practice of the Counsel of New York City.

Though the largest law office in the world handles thousands of important cases, involving millions of dollars every year, it has but a single client. This sounds like a paradox; nevertheless, it is literally true. The office is that of corporation counsel of New York city, and the client is the city itself, says the New York Herald.

Sooner or later nearly every phase of municipal activity drifts to the dingy building, which is the beginning and end of Tryon row. If a new street is to be opened, if a careless householder allows his fire escape to become blocked, if a man falls and breaks his leg at a slippery crossing, if the head of a department is in doubt in regard to his duties, if a builder fails to observe the building regulations, if a citizen neglects to pay his personal tax, if a dispute arises between neighbors who own hostile dogs, if a screaming parrot murders sleep, if a manufacturer persists in burning soft coal, if heartless children decline to provide for the support of helpless parents, if dishonest coal dealers use short weights, if indolent citizens seek to evade jury duty, appeal is made to the corporation counsel, and he steps in to settle the disute, elucidate the law, or punish the guilty, as the case may be.

Under the charter the mayor appoints the corporation counsel, who receives a salary of $15,000 a year, which is as much as the mayor himself receives, and more than is allowed by the city to any other official of the municipal government. The present corporation counsel, John Whalen, today has 174 employes at his command—nearly half of them lawyers—and there is plenty of work for them to do. His office costs $212,000 a year. Vast amounts of money are involved in the proceedings which pass through his hands. By the ceriorari proceedings now pending to review assessments for taxation, property worth $107,443,076 is affected. There are now on the calendar of the department no less than 18,000 cases.

So enormous has the work of the department become since consolidation that it has been necessary to divide the office into bureaus and suboffices, which are scattered throughout the city.

Whenever city officials are puzzled or in doubt about what they should do they turn to the corporation counsel for advice. No less than 3123 such requests were sent to the office last year. Citizens who find themselves in a dilemma also seek light from the corporation counsel. On an average requests of this character are received to the number of 100 a day. To attend to this branch of the duties of the office there are a private secretary, eleven stenographers and six typewriters in constant attendance.

Every contract made by the city must have the approval of the corporation counsel as to its form.

All proceedings to acquire land for new streets, schoolhouses, fire engine houses, court houses, police stations, bridges, parks or wharves are in charge of the corporation counsel, and he will acquire for the city all rights-of-way for the rapid transit system. At the present time the bureau of street openings is conducting 263 proceedings, in which $20,000,000 is involved. One thousand commissioners, each of whom receives $6 for each sitting, are engaged in the work of condemnation. There are forty-six employes in the bureau of street openings, and the yearly payroll $65,000.

It is the duty of the corporation counsel to see that the rules and regulations made by the health department for the protection of the health of the inhabitants of the city are obeyed. Since the beginning of the present year, however, it has been necessary to bring 477 suits to enforce obedience.

In a single year 21,400 complaints of the violation of the city ordinances were received and 13,873 suits were brought as a result.

Men who are reluctant to pay their personal taxes are certain sooner of later to receive word from the corporation counsel that it will be to their advantage to settle their accounts with the city.

So carefully has this immense volume of business been systematized that it is disposed of without confusion and without apparent haste. The main office of the corporation counsel occupies the second and third floors of No. 2 Tryon row, opposite the city hall park and within a stone's throw of the city hall. On the third floor, at the head of the stairs, is a heavy iron door, which is guarded by a policeman specially detailed to the office.

Here also is the telephone, which is kept busy with an average of 300 calls a day, including all kinds of queries. There is a railing around the entrance to the office, set apart for the corporation counsel himself.

Mr. Whalen sits at a large flat top desk in the middle of the room, which is usually littered with books and legal papers. At his left is a group of electric buttons, by means of which he can communicate with the offices of his assistants. These offices open from a long private hall, extending from the corporation counsel's office across the entire width of the building. They are separated from each other by temporary partitions and each office contains two desks where the assistants work. At the end of a corridor is a large library, containing everything that may be required in the way of reference.

Not the least important of the corporation counsel's functions is to watch legislation in Albany during the session and to prevent, if possible, raids upon the city or unjust discrimination against the city's interests. For this purpose an assistant is maintained at Albany constantly while the legislature is there, and he keeps a close watch on every bill introduced, appearing before committees and advising the legislative representatives of the city in cases where action is necessary. Through this watchfulness bills carrying city appropriations of many millions of dollars are killed every year.

MOSLEM MISSIONARIES.

They Are Preparing to Invade the United States.

"Yes, the Mohammedans will try to convert America to Mohammedanism," said Hadji Raphael, an Egyptian, who lives at 472 Fourth avenue, New York, says a New York special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "And what is more, I think they will succeed.

"I am a Mohammedan by education and training, and I have lived for years among them in Egypt.

"It is the dearest wish of the modern Turk to bring the scorned religion of the prophet home to the hearthstones of the people who have been sending missionaries to Turkey and Arabia for generations. They will do it, too.

"Within six months eloquent speakers from across the water will be preaching in the best of English to crowds of people in Carnegie's hall. The men who will bring Mohammedanism to America are highly polished scholars.

"I was educated in the best schools of the Orient. I have sat at the feet of the great scholars of Islam. I can say the Koran by heart. I speak and write English, Arabic, Greek, Turkish, Spanish, Italian and French. I was the official translator of Oriental documents at the Chicago World's fair. And I know what I am talking about.

"And would you know what they will preach?"

"They will preach that to the faithful Mohammedan heaven is eternal, and that the fairest women that God can create blossom there like the flowers on the trees. They are made solely for the entertainment of the blessed who have died in the arms of Allah.

"The houri of that beautiful land grow by the roadside, and drop into the arms of the faithful departed like ripe fruit from overladen orange trees. How will the Christian people of America like this kind of thing? And these marvelous preachers, who have all the arts of the mystical East to back up their teachings, will also have the hard, nutty philosophy of the Koran to entertain the Americans.

"And that is the kind of sunny, happy philosophy that the Turkish missionaries will preach to the weary and careworn financiers of Wall street, the merchants of Broadway and the toilers in the markets. I read the interview by Rev. Dr. Burrell, the pastor of a Fifth avenue church, in the Evening World, the other day. It was full of Eastern philosophy. All your preacher's philosophy is borrowed from the East. The Bible is an Oriental book.

"Are miracles demanded by the matter-of-fact Americans? Then these Mussulman priests will perform them. They will do wonderful things. From the seed of an apple they will grow a tree on the platform of Carnegie hall. From that tree they will pick apples and give them to be eaten in the audience.

"They will raise the dead, and heal the sick.

"I have known for a long time that these men were coming here. They are wise men from the East, to whom all our modern Western science was known in the abstract centuries ago.

"They will aim to convert the aristocracy first. They will have social qualities which will win them entrance in the best circles of New York.

"How will they gain all this? Who shall say? There are more things in the mysticisms of the East than the Goulds and Vanderbilts know.

"In America they will appeal to the reason and logic. American missionaries in Turkey work a lifetime, and perhaps convert a few thousand.

"Ten Turkish scholars in America for twenty years will have the whole country by the ears. Americans like fads. Combined with the Mormon element in the West there will be a strong force here for the establishment of polygamy.

"If I live to the average age of man I shall expect to know that there are Mahometan mosques in every American city, where the cry to Allah goes up every night, and that there are harems in such cities as New York and Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Chicago.

"Some of the men who are to preach to New Yorkers are now on their way. I learn this from my correspondents in Europe. Although not born a Mahommadan I have lived among them, and all the beautiful doctrines are engraved on my heart.

"I am not unknown in New York. I am a thirty-third degree Mason here, and belong to the Shelks. By the way, do you not see that the fad that Americans have taken up in the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Sarine is paving the way in good society for the coming of the genuine article, the real Mahometanism?

"There will be interesting things in the social-religious world when Islamism and Christianity clash in the drawing rooms of New York's aristocracy."

Here are some Turkish proverbs:

Take it as it comes. The best of philosophy is to look forward for betterment and backward for consolation.

If you are poor there are others poorer than you. So you are better off than others. If you have misfortune, you are not the only one. There are others. Look at the bright side. Never mind how sad you are. To look at the bright side brings a new life within you. Don't you know that the secret of all success is to look to the future with joy?

Allah loves the just man.

Terrible is the judgment of Allah. Therefore bravely meet misfortune, for Allah loveth a cheerful man. Try again. The more misfortune the more energy to meet it with. And that is the difference between one person and another.

Tell to whom feel sad
That sadness will not last.
As happiness passes away
So sadness goes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy known for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

SILBERSTEIN & BONDY CO.

Rain Coats with double capes of splendid serge—navy and colors—

$6.50

Imported English Rain Coats—double cape—

$8.50

and

$10

Special line of $1.25 Umbrellas,

at 98c

The last of an exceptionally large lot—Gloria Silk, plain or fancy handles, cover and tassel

$1.50

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

HIS BIG SCOOP.

Reporter Saw a Mirage of a Great Sensation.

"The other morning I got a pointer for a story in a roundabout way, which I was sure would give me an 'exclusive' if I could get details in time. It was the death this morning of an old lady of interesting personality on account of her long and eventful history. First four miles on the trolley and then a walk of a mile up through the fields of a suburban farm, and I came to the house of death, a pretty little cottage just built," says a writer in the Hartford Post.

"Knocking at the door, I was admitted by the son of the dead woman, and I entered at once into a very large room, but partly finished off and scantily furnished.

"'We are living in a house and building it at the same time,' he said, apologetically, and then, 'You'll excuse this, please,' with a wave of the hand toward the other end of the room. I followed his nod and was considerably startled to see lying in the bed the body of the woman whom I had come to write up. I also happened to know that the undertaker had not been able to reach the house yet, so I began to ply the son with the many questions which I wanted answered, until I was interrupted by the arrival of a boy messenger, who must be attended to immediately.

"The son of the dead woman apologized for the necessary interruption, and in order to leave him disengaged I walked to the other end of the room and near to the bed on which the poor old mother lay so peacefully.

"She was very old, her eyes were closed in the last sleep and the lower jaw drooped in that unmistakable way which comes with final dissolution. Her hands were crossed on her breast and just showed above the bedclothes, and I gazed at the worn features with interest and perhaps a little awe, for her life story had been an unusual one, full of struggles and hardships.

"Perhaps I felt a bit like an intruder and sorry that I had been obliged to present myself in the very room where the dear old mother lay in her last sleep. At any rate a decided feeling of sadness came over me as I looked at the old face, wrinkled and pinched, but majestic in the awful majesty with which death stamps the most commonplace features.

"I looked and wondered and—what! Could that be a movement of the coverlet? I drew a step nearer and strained my eyes. Could I be in my right senses? Yes, as sure as I stood there, the hands and the bedclothes were slowly and very, very gently moving up and down above the breast of the woman.

"I stood there almost paralyzed and I remember now that visions of the most sensational 'scoop' that an enterprising reporter could wish for went like lightning through my brain. I saw it in a double-column head line that moment—'The Dead Comes to Life—Startling Discovery of a Post Reporter—Burial of a Live Woman Prevented in the Nick of Time,' etc., etc.

"I bent over the body, and just as I did so there was a twitching of the eyelid which told me that I could not be mistaken. I rushed over to the son, now intent on writing a note for the messenger boy.

"'Man alive,' I whispered in a subdued screech, 'your mother is not dead. She is breathing. I saw her just now.'

"The man looked up with a half sorrowful, half amused expression on his face. He said:

"'That's not my mother. That's my great-aunt. She is 90 years old and has been very sick. We moved her in here. Mother is in the other room.'"

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

TWELVE PAGES--SECTION ONE--Pages 1 to 8

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Three Mighty Suit Sales Commence Tomorrow in Our Men's Clothing Department.

Store open Monday and Saturday evenings. The BIG DULUTH Store open Monday and Saturday evenings.

FIRST—Your choice of any suit in the House at—

$13.95

This don't mean your choice of a few styles of carried over spring and summer suits, but your free and unrestricted choice of each and every suit in our house in imported Clay Worsteds, finest silk lined Serges, imported Hockaday Worsteds, beautiful Oxford Vicuñas, handsome Thibets. Your choice of our finest tailor-made suits that have been selling at $20, $22, $25 for only

$13.95.

SECOND—Your choice of over 500 $15, $16 and $18 suits for—

$9.75.

THIRD—Your choice of over 500 $10.00, $12.00 and $13.50 suits for only—

$6.75.

MEN'S TROUSERS.

From our Great Purchase from Kohn Bros., we will continue to sell:

Men's $1.50 and $2.00 Trousers at 95c
Men's $2.50, $3 and $3.50 Trousers at $1.95
Men's $4 and $4.50 Trousers at $2.95
Men's $5 and $5.50 Trousers at $3.95
Men's $6 and $8 Trousers at $4.95

Boys' and Children's Dept.

Many hundreds of Boys' and Children's suits left from our great purchase from Kohn Bros. While they last you can buy

Boys' $1.50 and $2.00 Suits at 95c
Boys' $2.50 and $2.75 Suits at $1.45
Boys' $3.00 and $3.50 Suits at $1.95
Boys' $4.00 and $4.50 Suits at $2.45
Boys' $5.00 and $6.00 Suits at $2.95

TERMS—Strictly Cash.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters. The BIG DULUTH 125 and 127 West Superior St.

WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL.

FOR RENT. First class two-story brick building on East Superior street, with basement on Michigan street. Heated by steam; freight elevator from basement to second floor.

FOR SALE. Very good dwelling, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, desirable location in the East End.

Loans in Amounts of $500 and upward.

....C. H. GRAVES & CO....

Office: Torrey Building, First Floor, Duluth, Minn.

Restful Furniture.

Get a line of couches, chairs, etc., which are pleasing to the eye and restful to the body. Designed on graceful lines, made of handsome woods, covered with beautiful tapestries, and finished in the most skillful manner, each piece is worthy of a place in the best apartment. These figures are low enough to please but high enough to insure value.

OWING to the fact that we are overstocked on COUCHES, we are offering a

15 per cent Cash Discount.

Don't fail to take advantage of this sale if you need a Couch.

Couch, regular $7.00. Special price $5.95
Couch, regular $8.00. Special price $6.80
Couch, regular $12.00. Special price $10.20
Couch, regular $15.00. Special price $12.75
Couch, regular $20.00. Special price $17.00
Couch, regular $30.00. Special price $25.50
Couch, regular $50.00. Special price $42.50

We have about three dozen Couches left to make your selection from.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. Special 10 per cent Off

We are showing a nice line of Rattan Rockers. Prices are right.

R. R. FORWARD & CO.,

Phone 680. 3021-23 W. Superior St., Duluth.

TOWNE'S BATTLE

The Duluthian Went Down Fighting and With Colors Flying.

His Strength Was Greatest Outside the Mass of Voting Delegates.

Kansas City, July 6.—The final day of the Democratic convention broke clear and hot. The sun blazed pitilessly down through the same brilliant sky that has marked every day of convention week, and the cloudless blue gave no promise of relief from the intense heat, but the grateful wind, which has saved the week from being intolerable, did not forsake the sweltering crowds today. It blew steadily from the southwest, hot, it is true, from its passage over the plains, but nevertheless a wind. It swept in through the great windows at the south end of the hall, fluttered the bunting and flags and fanned the vast crowd.

An hour before the convention hall was opened dense crowds were packed around the various entrances, and hundreds more were coming on every thoroughfare that afforded access to the hall. About thirty minutes after the doors were opened, the galleries were all occupied and still the crowds around the entrance and in the streets had suffered no diminution.

Yesterday, the hall was so densely packed that it was at times impossible to move around upon the floor, one-fourth of the delegates were unable to see the chairman, and three-fourths of them could hear nothing uttered from the platform. The aisles were choked up to a degree that was dangerous, and passage through them was at all times difficult, and late in the evening impossible.

This morning, the police and sergeants-at-arms started in with great vigor to prevent any repetition of the disagreeable features of yesterday's second session, and for a considerable time met with success, but they were gradually overwhelmed and made comparatively helpless by the heavy crowds that were allowed to pass by the gatekeepers.

The crowd was not as terrible as that of last night—the great feature of the convention—the reading of the platform, and the nomination of a candidate for the presidency were over.

Sulzer was the first vice presidential candidate to appear in the hall, and his appearance seemed to excite very little interest. He came down the aisle from the delegates' door, his tall form towering over a small Ohio delegate at his side, across whose shoulders his arm was caressingly thrown and into whose ear he talked with great energy.

The convention was called to order at 10:44, and prayer was offered by Rabbi Meyer, of Kentucky, as follows:

O, our Heavenly Father, father, too, of all mankind, Thou who art nigh unto all who call upon Thee in truth, we invoke Thy name today with thrill of stirring scenes and strong emotions that we may profess before Thee the conviction of hearts that unless Thou art with us, we labor in vain. We would remind ourselves that Thou art arbiter over us in life and eternity. We thank Thee for the many worthy men Thou hast raised up in leadership over us. O bless them and all those who labor for wise government and just laws.

Make us to rejoice in the largeness of our domain, in the spread of truth and justice. Make us to perceive more and more clearly our duties toward those who stretch forth unto us their hopeless hands in piteous appeal for that succor which we, as common children of the All-Father dare not deny them. May every good enterprise that invites our service find us ready to enroll ourselves in its cause. May we be free from bitterness towards those who hold opinions that clash with ours. May loyalty to principle be accounted unto us and unto all men for righteousness, whenever the desire is manifested to defend the right and to defy the wrong. If intolerance shall continue on earth, let it be directed not against the bondsmen of error and sin, but against the falsehood and ignorance that have overmastered them. Thou, O Lord, has lifted up an ensign to the nations from afar and hast called for one of them from the end of the earth. May it come with speed, swiftly, not to blight but to bless, that the partition walls of radical infinities dividing men against themselves may be levelled and kindness rule everywhere and always. O, may there be none weary nor stumbling among its men. We ask it for the sake of Thy name. Amen.

The roll was called for the nomination of vice president. Arkansas yielded to Illinois for the purpose of placing Stevenson in nomination.

Williams, of Illinois, nominated Adlai Stevenson for the vice presidency.

Stevenson's name was received with cheers.

Connecticut yielded to Minnesota, and Mr. Rosing nominated C. A. Towne.

Mr. Rosing is a tall powerful man, with a voice befitting his stalwart frame. He could be heard in every direction. His first applause was gained when he spoke of Mr. Towne as a man who embodied the best characteristics of American manhood. When he pronounced the name of Towne, there was cheering from the Minnesota delegation, which rose to its feet waving flags in frantic fashion. The galleries joined in the applause with fervor, but there was less enthusiasm among the men on the floor who had the votes. A stout woman in the Northwest corner of the gallery climbed upon a chair, holding in her left hand a colored lithograph of Bryan and Towne, while, with her right she waved a handkerchief vigorously. Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado, a zealous supporter of the candidacy of Mr. Towne, climbed into the gallery in an effort to get the woman forward to the platform, but she declined to come.

He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: It is a great honor to be privileged to answer here to the roll of Minnesota. The Democracy of the North Star state has a candidate for the nomination of vice president to submit to the right judgment of this convention. We come to you to present the name of a man worthy of the high honor of being presented upon the same ticket with the splendid champion of equal rights whom you have named for president. We Democrats of Minnesota feel that we have earned the right to participate actively and effectively in the national councils of the party. For forty years prior to 1898, the party had wandered in the wilderness, but as a result of the great contest of 1896 and because of the splendid accession to our ranks in that campaign, we entered the battle of 1898 more aggressively than ever before, and at last realized in our own state that for which we had striven so long and elected a Democratic governor.

The veterans of those campaign now stand shoulder to shoulder, determined that this year the electoral vote of Minnesota shall be cast for the nominees of this convention. The condition was made possible because of the brilliancy, courage and fidelity to principle of the men in that memorable campaign, who practically put country above party and severed their relations with the Republican party, laying aside personal ambition, prejudices and self interest. The man of this type who, perhaps, sacrificed more than any one else, who, more than any another, was called to lay upon the sacrificial altar a brilliant future, filled with promise enough to satisfy the vaulting ambition, who had the courage to sever the ties of personal friendship that he might be true to his ideas of Americanism, is the man whom Minnesota today proposes to this convention as its candidate for vice president.

We come to you asking for your support for our candidate, not because he is from Minnesota, but because he is of the people; not because he is a product of the Northwest, but because he is an American; not because he stands for any one issue, but for all the issues that mean the preservation of American institutions. We ask your support of him because he is a Democrat on the Jeffersonian principle, a Democrat of the stern sort of Andrew Jackson, a Democrat in defending the flag of

L. A. ROSING.

the Union and in believing that to whatever land that flag became allied, the people over whom it floats are under the protecting aegis of the constitution. We present him to you not because he is rich in this world's goods, not because his nomination would mean contributions, but because a beneficent God has endowed him with an eloquent tongue, a brilliant mind, a splendid courage, a big heart and all the qualities of American manhood. We ask your support for Minnesota's able statesman, orator and patriot, whom I have the honor to place in formal nomination as the unanimous choice of the Minnesota Democracy, a leader of the people, Charles A. Towne.

By degrees, the enthusiasm spread throughout the delegations and in a short time men were up in the states of Washington, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, but their number was much less than which had risen to the name of Stevenson.

While the galleries were enthusing over Mr. Towne, there was an excited little group about the chair of ex-Senator Hill. In it was Croker.

"You must take the nomination and save the day," said Edward Murphy, excitedly.

"I cannot, I cannot" replied Hill, his face white and set, "I do not want it."

"You must take it," said Croker, leaning over Hill, while Norman E. Mack and Frank Campbell held Hill, one on each side and urged Hill to accept. An excited man from New Jersey, shaking his fingers under Mr. Hill's nose shouted: "You can't refuse; you can't. The party must have you to save the East."

"I don't want it. You can name Stevenson. He is as good as I am," said Hill, and then turning to Murphy and Croker and gripping his hands he said: "Please don't force this, please don't."

Mr Murphy then gave an indication of a prearranged scheme to nominate Hill by saying to the excited Jersey man: "You keep quiet and it will be all right. We have it fixed."

Meanwhile, the confusion continued to be so great in the hall, that even after Chairman Richardson had recognized Governor Thomas, of Colorado to second the nomination of Mr. Towne, not a word of his speech could be heard by either the delegates or the people in the galleries.

Finally, after Governor Thomas had been speaking for a minute or more, former Senator White went to the stand and in a ringing voice warned the convention that if order was not restored he would move that the galleries be cleared.

When the state of Delaware was called, the announcement was made that the state would yield to New York. The result of the Hill conference became apparent. A tremendous shout of applause swept through the hall. Delegate Grady, one of the leaders of Tammany hall, had already ascended the platform, and as he stepped to the front to address the convention, the applause and cheering increased. His first sentence rang through the great building in trumpet tones.

"On behalf of the Democracy of New York, I present to this convention for the nomination for the vice presidency the name of David Bennet Hill.

It was dramatic in the extreme; the effect was theatrical. His words set the convention in a frenzy of enthusiasm. The scene which followed was by far the most tempestuous of the session and the name of Hill echoed and re-echoed through the hall. State standards were seized and held aloft and the convention was canopied with fluttering flags and handkerchiefs. Delegates and spectators cheered and the great structure fairly shook with the noise when the galleries became infected with the enthusiasm. Governor Hill meantime had worked his way through the surging multitude to the platform. As he ascended it his hands were eagerly grasped and he was escorted to the seat of the permanent chairman. He asked Mr. Grady to yield to him that he might make a statement, but Grady declined.

Judge Van Wyck, of the New York delegation, hurried to Governor Hill and began an earnest conversation with him, urging him not to decline the nomination, which evidently seemed to be within his grasp. Hill only shook his head. It was a pretty, even a dramatic side-play. All the convention was pulsating with enthusiasm and cheers.

When finally Mr. Grady was permitted to proceed, he said that Governor Hill might decline, "but decline or not," he shouted, "New York's united and solid seventy-two votes will be cast to the end for David Bennet Hill."

While Senator Hill on the platform waited for quiet and for Senator Grady to finish his speech he kept repeating: "I will not take it."

To Senator Grady he said:

"This is absolutely unfair. You should not do it." Judge Van Wyck kept urging him to accept and not make a declination. Hill was obdurate. His face was like marble, his hand trembled and he wiped the perspiration from his brow.

While Grady was speaking Hill asked to see Senator Jones, and when the chairman of the national committee approached, the ex-senator said to him:

"Jones, stop this thing; it is not wise; it should not be forced upon me. Help me stop it."

Chairman Jones said: "I will help you. Go on and decline and I'll help you out. I'll see the delegation leaders. You are right. Go on and make your speech."

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

HILL PROTESTS.

Tells the Convention That He Cannot Accept Nomination.

Kansas City, July 6.—Then Senator Hill advanced to the platform. He stood with head bowed a few minutes, expressive of gratitude for the cheers that rolled in heavy volumes toward him from every part of the hall, and finally there was a quiet spell. He said:

I greatly appreciate the action of the delegation from New York, it is proper for me to say that it is without any approval. I appreciate also the manifestation of friendliness on the part of the delegates from other states, but I feel that it is my duty to rise here and say to you that for personal reasons, and good and valid reasons, I cannot accept this nomination. I have not been a candidate; I do not desire to be a candidate, and I must not be nominated by the convention. There are gentlemen here whose names have been presented to this convention, any one of which names is stronger than my own. There is no difficulty whatever in making a satisfactory choice, and I ought not, in justice to them, permit my name to be used a single moment further, and this convention should proceed to nominate a candidate from some of those who have been named.

In justice to me, in justice to them, and in justice to the ordinary procedure of this convention, it is unfair to place me in this position without my consent.

He was frequently interrupted by protests as he insisted he could not accept. From New York came cries of "Yes, you can." When he said clearly and firmly: "I did not come into this convention as a candidate, I did not expect to be a candidate, and I cannot accept the honor," again came the cries of "Yes, you can" in greater volume than before, but they had not the slightest effect.

He left the platform cheered to the echo and surrounded by his friends, who pressed forward to grasp his hand.

When Georgia was called, Mr. Hutchinson, of that state, spoke briefly and clearly, delivering a short speech in seconding the nomination of Stevenson, of Illinois.

Connecticut had yielded to Illinois in the roll call, and received a like favor from that state when its name was called, and James Kennedy, chairman of the state delegation, made a short seconding speech for Stevenson, of Illinois.

LEWIS NOMINATED.

Chairman Dunphy, of Washington, Names the State's Candidate.

Kansas City, July 6.—When Idaho was called, she gave way to Washington and W. H. Dunphy placed in nomination the name of James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington. The name of Mr. Lewis was received with but few cheers and they lasted but a few moments.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention: The Democrats of the state of Washington authorize me to say that in the coming contest our electoral vote will be placed for the second time to the credit of the matchless nominee of this convention and his running mate, whoever he may be. We challenged Republican integrity and competency in governmental affairs and in the campaign of '96, under the leadership of a favored and honored son who never flirted with tariff barons or trust magnates, and who always acknowledged the constitution to be the supreme law of the land, we gained possession of the agencies of the government and elected to the national congress our gallant chieftain. His voice is ever heard defending the rights of the plain and common people. We are here in the best interests of our party and believe that his nomination for second place on the ticket will cause the voters of Montana, Idaho, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington to ratify your wisdom. I nominate the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, as your vice presidential candidate, and on the eve of November 6 the wires from the silver and golden West will be freighted with tidings announcing a triumphant result.

STEVENSON THE MAN

Another Run for the Vice Presidency to Be Made By Him.

He Is Easily Nominated On the First Ballot This Afternoon.

Kansas City, July 6, 3 p. m.—Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, received 559½ votes on the first ballot, nominating him for vice president.

THE BALLOT.

Alabama cast 3 for Stevenson and 19 for Hill; Arkansas, Towne 5, Stevenson 11; California, Stevenson 15, Towne 3; Colorado, Stevenson 8; Connecticut, Stevenson 9, Towne 3; Delaware, Stevenson 4, Hill 2; Florida, Stevenson 4, Hill 4; Georgia, Stevenson 26; Idaho, Hill 3, Towne 3; Illinois, Stevenson 48; Indiana, Stevenson 28; Towne 2; Iowa, Stevenson 26; Kansas, Stevenson 20; Kentucky, Stevenson 26; Louisiana, Hill 16; Maine, Towne 2, Stevenson 10; Maryland, J. Walter Smith 16; Massachusetts, Hill 13, Towne 11, Stevenson 6; Michigan, Towne 5, Stevenson 23; Minnesota, Towne 18; Mississippi, Stevenson 18; Missouri, Stevenson 23, Hill 6, Towne 3, Danforth 1, Hogg 1; Montana, Carr 1, Hill 3, Stevenson 2; Nebraska, Towne 10; Stevenson, 6; Nevada, Towne 2, Hill 4; New Hampshire, Stevenson 8; New Jersey, Hill, 20; New York, Hill 72; North Carolina, Carr 22; North Dakota, Hill 6; Ohio, Patrick 46; Oregon, Stevenson 5, Hill 2, Towne 1; Pennsylvania, Stevenson 64; South Carolina, Stevenson 18; South Dakota, 6, Stevenson 2; Tennessee, Hill 24; Texas, Stevenson 30; Utah, Stevenson 6; Vermont, Stevenson 8; Virginia, Stevenson 24; Washington, Towne 8; West Virginia, Stevenson 12; Wisconsin, Stevenson 21, Towne 3; Wyoming, Stevenson 6; Alaska, Stevenson 6; Arizona, Stevenson 5; Towne 1; District of Columbia, Stevenson 6; New Mexico, Stevenson 5, Towne 1; Oklahoma, Stevenson, 3½, Towne 2½; Indian Territory, Stevenson 6; Hawaii, Hill 6; Rhode Island, Stevenson 8.

This nominates Stevenson.

Stevenson received 559½ votes; Towne, 89½; Hill, 200; Patrick, 46; Carr, 23; Smith, 16; Danforth, 1; Hogg, 1.

STEVENSON ACCEPTS.

Minneapolis, July 6.—The news of his nomination at Kansas City was given to Adlai Stevenson this afternoon at the summer cottage of his son-in-law, Rev. M. D. Hardin, at Lake Minnetonka, by an Associated Press representative. Said Mr. Stevenson:

"This comes as a great surprise to me. I was not a candidate at any time, and never expected to be nominated. But, of course, I shall accept the call of my party. Indorse the platform? Of course I shall.

Indiana gave way to Virginia and Congressman William A. Jones, of the latter state, seconded the nomination of Stevenson.

Iowa seconded the nomination of Stevenson. Chairman Sells, of that delegation, contenting himself with the announcement that Kansas did not respond.

At the call of Kentucky there was cries of Blackburn, but the senator did not respond and ex-Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, came forward and seconded the nomination of Stevenson, whom he claimed as a son of Kentucky, he having been born in that state.

Delegate E. H. McCaleb, of Louisiana, when that state was called, announced from his seat that the delegation from Louisiana unanimously seconded the name of "that gifted leader and statesman, David B. Hill, of New York." Again the name of Hill aroused the convention to cheering and applause.

Delegate A. Leo Knott, of Maryland, formerly an assistant postmaster general, presented in a brief speech the name of Governor John Walter Smith, of Maryland.

WILLIAMS SECONDS TOWNE.

Massachusetts Man Pays the Duluthian an Eloquent Tribute.

Kansas City, July 6.—When the state of Massachusetts was called Hon. George Fred Williams ascended the platform amid considerable applause. In the course of his address, which was delivered in stentorian tones, reaching to every part of the hall, he paid a handsome compliment to the state of New York, which, he declared, was unitedly in favor of the platform and the choice of the convention. For this reason no state in the Union was entitled to greater consideration than New York. This was received with a shout of approval, the belief becoming in some manner prevalent that Mr. Williams was about to second Hill's nomination.

"The name which seems most desirable in the interests of the party," Mr. Williams declared, "in connection with the vice presidential nomination is that of a man who is intellectually and morally the peer of the candidate for the first place, Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota."

Cordial applause was given Mr. Towne's name, but it was tempered by such remarks from among the delegates as: "We want a Democrat," "This is not a Populist convention," and other expressions that raised in question Mr. Towne's Democracy.

In response to these cries Mr. Williams insisted that Mr. Towne was as much of a Democrat as any man in the convention.

Mr. Williams said:

We are performing a sacred duty here, and as God's benediction was almost heard spoken aloud in our deliberations yesterday, so I believe that His blessing will be upon our deliberations now. I speak for the state of Massachusetts, but I wish to point a moral for this convention from the state of New York to guide us in our deliberations.

There is no state in the whole Union that is entitled to more consideration at the hands of the Democracy of this Union than the state of New York. The New York Democrats have their internal differences, but they have just come to us with one faction of the party presenting the representative of the other faction, both of them grasping hands in the great union that is necessary for the success of our cause. And had the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hill) not insisted upon declining and been named by the convention, every Democrat who is worthy of the name would have gone home to work most enthusiastically for him.

We owe a great debt to New York, for when we were in a crisis yesterday morning, with the rising of the sun, New York sent out word from its delegation that there must be no minority report to this convention.

Massachusetts has come here for the best man, but I am permitted to speak for Massachusetts to second a nomination which seems to me desirable in the

Your Basement Is Full!

Possibly of odds and Ends that a For Sale Miscellaneous Want Ad. would clear out. Here's a hint.

interests of the party. There has been presented to the convention the name of a man who is the intellectual and moral peer of the candidate in the first place, and that gentleman is the Hon. C. A. Towne. (Great cheering).

I know that there are many among the delegates who are under a misapprehension with respect to Mr. Towne. I know of my own knowledge that after the campaign of 1896, in which he did such valiant service, he desired to abandon the Silver Republican organization and go in the Democratic party without reservation, and I know, also, gentlemen, that it was upon the request, with urgency, of the leaders of the Democratic party that he was dissuaded from taking the course, and had it not been for that Mr. Towne would have been standing here with as much right to the name of Democrat as I have to that name.

There are several states in this Union in which the balance of power is held by a party or parties that dominate themselves merely, but they are for our interest and our party. They are our friends; they are present in this city to extend the right hand of fellowship.

Fellow Democrats, it is time that the Populist party and the Silver Republican party ceased to exist, and we have the opportunity here today of doing the work that will create one solid phalanx to march to victory for Bryan.

We all know that Mr. Towne has not his superior as a public debater in the United States. The Republican party has put up for the second place a grandstand performer—(laughter)—and we need a man for our second place who can attend to the case of Theodore

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

Roosevelt. There is no man more equal to the task than Hon. Charles A. Towne.

At the conclusion of the speech both Williams and Towne were heartily cheered.

Minnesota, when called, yielded the floor to Mr. Cummings, of Connecticut, who briefly seconded the nomination of Towne. His speech, as usual with those seconding the nomination of Mr. Towne, was received with much applause from the galleries.

Senator Money of Mississippi rose when his state was called and made his way to the speakers' platform. He declared the ticket should be composed of men who had been Democrats in all political affiliations. He therefore seconded the nomination of Alida Stevenson.

The audience received Governor Stone of Missouri with great enthusiasm, rising to its feet and cheering and waving flags, while the band played "Dixie."

When he spoke it was with deliberation and he was given strict attention, particularly by the local audience.

His eulogy for Teller and Towne called for a burst of applause, and his statement that if they had been Republicans, their support of silver with Mr. Bryan entitled them to seats in this convention, was the signal for more enthusiasm. In his closing remarks he seconded Mr. Stevenson, and said that all who differed in 1896 should be welcomed to the party in 1900, if they would come, was applauded.

Nebraska passed in the call for nominees, saying they had nobody to present as a candidate.

Nevada had F. G. Newlands present their views. He named Towne as their choice, and the minute he mentioned the name there were calls for a vote. The audience was displaying its impatience with the delay.

When New Hampshire was called, Col. Henry O. Kent made a short speech in favor of Stevenson.

Delegate Daley, of New Jersey, rose to second the nomination of Hill. He spoke vigorously and his terse speech called forth loud cheers.

Patrick H. McCarren rose in his seat when the roll call reached New York and announced that the Empire state would yield its time to Delaware.

L. Irving Handy, of that state, took the platform and, like Mr. Daly, spoke for Hill. He declared that although the senator had declined, a better soldier had never walked beneath the Democratic flag and when he was nominated he would take it.

The convention was becoming very impatient over the length of seconding speeches and there were frequent calls of "time" before he concluded.

Senator White, of California, spoke energetically from the platform, declaring that those who did not desire to hear the nominating speeches could go out. If they did not care to go out, they should keep quiet.

North Dakota from the floor seconded the nomination of D. B. Hill.

S. M. Gates, a son of North Corolina, presented the name of Julian Car from his state. He spoke briefly and escaped the usual reminder conveyed in the call of "time."

Ohio put in nomination the name of A. W. Patrick. His name was presented by M. A. Daugherty. He was one of the few speakers whose seconding speech could be heard at any distance from the platform.

Oregon seconded the nomination of Hamilton Lewis, of Washington.

W. H. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, read his speech seconding Stevenson from a yellow slip of paper. Although he spoke clearly and distinctly, the crowd, in its impatience repeatedly interrupted him by calls of "louder," "time," "vote." He read steadily, however, and the tumult increased to such an extent that Chairman Richardson was compelled to use his gavel.

NAME BRYAN.

The Silver Republicans Nominate Him For President By Acclamation.

Kansas City, July 6—William Jennings Bryan was nominated for president by acclamation by the Silver Republican convention.

TOWNE AND ADLAI.

Duluthian Seemed to Lead Procession With the Illinoisan.

Kansas City, July 6.—There was somewhat of a haze about the vice presidential situation, even when the convention was ready to meet this morning. Mr. Stevenson seemed to have the largest following, with Mr. Towne next.

Eliot Danforth's following had become much larger than that of Mr. Kellar, of New York, and his friends were debating at 10 o'clock the advisability of letting his name be put in nomination to demonstrate to Mr. Croker that the New Yorker not selected by Tammany was the stronger. Senator Hill was a little averse to the proposition. He smiled as he said:

"I'm for harmony. If Mr. Danforth could go on the ticket I would be for him, but I have no desire to use his name merely to demonstrate Tammany's weakness."

"Your own name is being mentioned," was told him.

"I am not a candidate, and I say that in no Rooseveltian sense. I will not go on the ticket. I don't think my friends will force me. It is my impression that Mr. Stevenson will get the nomination and Thus complete a good ticket. Of course I vote with New York as a unit for Kellar, but I'm really in favor of Stevenson."

E. L. Metcalf, of the Nberaska delegation, says emphatically that Mr. Bryan has given no intimation to him or the Nebraska delegation as to any choice for vice president. The Nebraska delegation met this morning and it was found that six votes would be cast for Stevenson and the other ten scattered among the various candidates. It was the opinion of Metcalf that Stevenson would be nominated. This opinion was also expressed by Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman Richardson and other leaders who had been consulted.

Congressman Sulzer who, up to the time that his own delegation took up a new man, had been an aggressive candidate, agreed with his friends that his name should not be presented to the convention. He said:

"It will be a splendid ticket and platform, no matter who has second place. I am entirely content over the action of the convention and have no regrets regarding myself. I never was a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination. Any ambition I ever had I was glad to subordinate to party harmony and success."

Then Mr. Sulzer paused and added emphatically: "My friends say that if Tammany had not deserted me I would have been nominated on the first ballot, but, as Mr. Kipling says, 'that's another story.' I shall forego my vacation to work for the ticket."

REJOICING IN LINCOLN.

Local Demonstration Late Starting But a Big One.

Lincoln, Neb., July 6.—Chief interest in Lincoln today in the Kansas City convention is as to when it will conclude, for with the final adjournment it is believed the crowd will naturally drift to Lincoln. The local demonstration in honor of Mr. Bryan, while it was slow in starting, reached respectable proportions after midnight, when a marching party formed and with bands paraded to the Bryan home and serenaded the presidential nominee. The Bryan telephone was kept ringing late into the night by friends who wished to offer congratulations. Many telegrams from a distance were received.

Mr. Bryan was asked what effect he thought the adoption of the platform in its present form would have on the vice presidency. He replied that it might tend to eliminate some candidates who would have remained in the contest had the platform contained a mere reaffirmation of the silver plank of 1896. No names were mentioned, of course.

The discussion of Mr. Bryan's possible visit to Kansas City came up at frequent intervals. Mr. Bryan said that while reading the bulletins he had done some figuring, with the result that he had found that the delegates had put in two solid hours shouting. He jokingly remarked that he guessed he would not go to Kansas City for the Democrats had already done so much shouting that they would be shouted out and on his arrival they could not make much noise and Republican papers would then state that he did not meet a cordial reception.

About the city there was much speculation as to the result of the nomination. It was hailed with delight by the hotel people, who are already preparing to accommodate big crowds when the delegates shall visit Lincoln on their return. The Chicago Marching club is expected here and doubtless many of the Eastern and Western delegates alike will stop here.

If Mr. Bryan does not make the Kansas City trip, the number who will come to Lincoln will be much larger. Friends who expected Mr. Bryan would leave for Kansas City on the early morning train, were at the depot in force but he did not put in an appearance and it was concluded he had decided not to go at all.

CAPT. LA SALLE

Death Claims Well Known Vessel Man After a Long Illness.

Capt. Fred N. LaSalle died this morning at his residence in Chester terrace after a long and severe illness. For months a constitution of great strength has battled against the ravages of relentless and hopeless disease and death has finally removed one of the finest men, a man beloved by all his friends and they include every individual who has ever known him. In every circle of life in which he walked he was honored and loved and he departs this life leaving a magnificent heritage. He was a plain man, simple and unaffected in his manner but his great frame—for he was a man of large physique—sheltered one of the warmest hearts that ever beat in the breast of man.

The story of Capt. LaSalle's life is like a romance. So full is it of incidents that the intensely interesting that probably none but himself could ever tell it as it really was. The details that his friends and his family know make a remarkable tale but they but meagerly give an idea of all the events that have been crowded into his career. He was born in Bloomingville, O., on July 3, 1848, and is a descendant of the famous Breckenridge family of Kentucky, his mother being a Breckenridge. When he was but a boy of nine years his father went West on an expedition across the country and was killed by the Indians. At a very early age he went sailing on the lakes as first cabin boy and later advanced to the position of cook. He continued at this until the war broke out and then became cook for a colonel of one of the Ohio regiments. At the second battle of Harper's Ferry in September, 1862, he was captured and was taken to Libby prison. He remained in that famous death hole for some months when the discovery was made that he was not an enrolled soldier and he was released. He was then only 14 years of age but he had a love of adventure and a disposition to travel and he determined to see the South, then engaged in a battle for secession from the union. In company with another young fellow they traveled over a large part of that section of the country, shifting here and there and living as best they could.

After the war he shipped on the ocean and was a sailor before the mast, remaining on the salt water two or three years. When the Union Pacific railroad was built to Denver he was attracted to that country by the high wages and went out there, going to the Cheyenne cut-off between Denver and Ogden and worked there for some time. Bands of Indians were causing much annoyance swooping down on small parties and capturing and killing whom they could. One day the party in which he was working was attacked, and he was captured and carried off. The next day, however, he was recaptured by a party of soldiers sent out to round up the Indians.

After a time he came back to the lakes and shipped on a schooner. In the month of November he was wrecked off Goderich, Ont., and for forty-eight hours was lashed to the mast. When they were finally rescued four out of the seven in the party were frozen to death. Capt. LaSalle's feet were frozen, but he recovered very quickly, and after going up to Port Huron, shipped at once on another sailing vessel. On his first trip on this boat and within a month of his terrible experience on the other, he was again wrecked. It occurred in a terrible storm on Lake Huron. He escaped with the crew in the lifeboat and they were picked up by another sailing vessel.

With the advent of steam vessels on the lakes he became mate with Capt. Wolvin's father and gradually worked up until he was commodore of the Lehigh Valley line and master of the Tacoma, the last ship he sailed on. He spent the winters in the Lake Shore yards at Cleveland. While there he was mixed up in a wreck one day and his leg was terribly torn and lacerated.

In 1888 he came to Duluth, and went into the coal business, continuing for two years. Later he went into the vessel business with A. B. Wolvin, and continued with him until 1894, and in 1895 formed a partnership with G. A. Tomlinson, which still continues.

Capt. LaSalle was one of the early members of the Shipmasters' association, and his pennant number is 18. He was a member of the Duluth board of trade and one of the directors, and he was also a Mason. He was one of the most popular members of the Duluth Curling club, a sport in which he took the deepest interest.

Capt. LaSalle has been twice married, and has two children from the first union. Two of these, Jessie and Frank, as well as his wife, survive him.

About a year ago Capt. LaSalle left for Europe in the hope of benefiting his health, and he returned much improved, but it was not for long. Again he went to California, and for a time was much better there. The improvement was only temporary, and he returned about a month ago.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at his residence in Chester terrace, and the body will be taken to Chicago for interment.

Baker's Premium Coffee pictures are suitable for the finest walls. They are reproduced in colors and mounted on dark mats.

JOURNALISM ON SHIPBOARD.

It is well known that many interesting papers make a regular appearance on board our great liners, many of the Castle line journals being quite triumphs of artistic production, says the Philadelphia Times. Many of these journals are printed and cleverly illustrated; others, less ambitious, are reproduced by copying machines, but all are interesting epitomes of the life spent on board, and record the daily cricket scores, sweepstakes and personal gossip, while ignoring such trivialities as European complications.

West Duluth

Big dance at the West Duluth Bowery Saturday night. K. of P. band will furnish music.

The West Duluth Republican club will meet at I. O. G. T. hall on Grand avenue at 8 o'clock Saturday night. A large attendance is desired.

LETTERS TO THE BANK.

Savings banks, which often have many depositors who are totally unfamiliar with business usages, and are also unskilled in the use of the English language, receive many strange letters, says the Youth's Companion. A teller in a Boston savings bank sends the Companion some interesting examples of such missives. Here is a threatening one:

"Mr. Treasurer of the —— bank, I have writ onet befor to send my munny. If I don't get it by next Thuesday too gether with four cents postage I will contest it with my life—sure without fail. Timothy Sullivan."—

As Mr. Sullivan gave no address, and as the postmark on his envelope could not be made out, the bank did not, at last accounts, know whether he "contested it with his life" or not.

The following note was received from a man who thought it very hard that his "order" was refused payment:

"Mr. Treasurer I give this mon the privege to lift tin dollars off of your bank. Pat Flanagan."

And probably this good woman thought her case was a hard one also:

"Mr. Treasurer of the savings bank. Little Johnny have the whoping cout and so I need two dollars; will I get it I don't know. Mrs. McCarthy."

Here is another curious communication: "This book belongs to me mother-in-law and she promised to die most every day, and I want to get your advice about the best way to draw her money."

This pathetic and quite charming letter was from a depositor who had gone to Ireland:

"Killarney, Ireland, March — 189—.

"Mr. ——, Savings Bank, Treasurer:

"Dear Sir: You was so good to send me my money. I got it all right. If you will please let me know the size of your feet I shall be very glad, for I will nit you a pair of socks. It will be a great favor. I hope you will. Your humble servant, Mary B——.

All who suffer from piles will be glad to learn that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will give them instant and permanent relief. It will cure eczema and all skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. Max Wirth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Band Concert Sunday Afternoon and Evening and Grand Fireworks Display In the Evening.

O-at-ka Beach.

HAIR and Complexion Specialist—Switches, 50c to $25.00. Ideal Tonic and Skin Food never fails. Manicuring, Chiropody and Electrolysist. MME. BOYD, DULUTH and SUPERIOR.

EYES TESTED FREE and Glasses Fitted. GEIST & ERD, Opticians, 121 West Superior Street.

LUMBER SASH DOORS MOULDINGS MAPLE FLOORING HARDWOOD SCREENS SCOTT-GRAFF LUMBER CO.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER. Sold in Duluth at The Ideal Beer Hall.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT. Brick store room in Union Block, First avenue west and Fourth street. Low rent. Good location for drug store or similar business. CHAS. P. CRAIG & CO., Herald Building.

Real Estate and Loans. Stocks bought and sold; also deal in Commercial Paper. Rental Agency for resident and non-resident property-owners. Thos. P. Brown, No. 704 Torrey Building.

What Think You? We have for sale on upper side of London Road, at Lakeside, a 7-room modern house at $1700—it cost $3500. It's a SNAP! Do you want it? Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STENOGRAPHY OR TYPEWRITING AT 313 Lyceum building. 'Phone 637. Prompt service.

MIDWIFE.

MRS. BANKS, 228 ST. CROIX AVENUE. Private hospital. 'Phone 956.

DRESS MAKING.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING. WORK guaranteed. Latest styles in millinery. Mrs. Bennett, 105 West Fourth street.

INSTRUCTION.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION, CALISthenics and abdominal breathing. Frederick Hoffman, 416 Burrows building.

HAIR GROWER.

HERBAQUEEN'S POWERFUL HAIR grower. 319 First avenue East.

HERBAQUEEN FRECKLE WATER.

FRECKLES AND SUNBURN TAKEN away with Herbaqueen's freckle water, leaving the skin white and soft. Absolutely free from all injurious properties. 319 First avenue east.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

PERSONAL.

"WOMAN'S BLESSING," PRIVATE prescription; positive cure for suppressed or irregular menstruation; never fails; box free. G. M. Howe, M. D., Drawer W, Chicago, Ill.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, scalp treatment, manicuring and massage. Mrs. Sherman, 401 New Jersey bldg.

Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.

Steam Carpet Cleaning and Rug Weaving. Carpets laid and refitted. Carpets renovated on floor when desired. Rugs made from old carpets. Duluth and Superior Steam Carpet and Rug Weaving Works. 1522 West Michigan street.

HOUSE-MOVING.

H. SAXTON, 1008 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

HOUSE-MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved in or outside the city by D. Mackeuzie, 1525 East South street.

HOTELS.

WHEN IN MINNEAPOLIS STOP AT the new Golden West hotel, opposite the Milwaukee station. American or European plan. Everything new and modern.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

MAGINNIS & SON, Forest Reserve, Soldiers' Additional, Pine and Iron Lands Bought and Sold. 407-8-9 PALLADIO BUINDING.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at No. 320 Twenty-seventh avenue west.

WOMEN TO TRAVEL OR AT HOME for a reliable firm; work pleasant and easy; experience unnecessary, $50 per month and expenses. T 40, Herald.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 124 East Third.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO LEARN palmistry; good positions waiting for them. 704 East Second street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; three in family. 1710 Jefferson street.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND girl in private family, and girls for general housework, dining room girls, dishwashers and nurse girls. 17 East Superior street, room 9.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework and care of baby. 322 East Fourth street.

WANTED—LADY TO CLERK IN CONfectionery store. Apply 2401 West Superior street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at room No. 3, Lonsdale building.

WANTED—GIRL, AT ONCE, FOR GENeral housework. 226 Fifth avenue east.

WANTED—COMPETENT DOMESTIC, family of three. Mrs. R. S. Powell, 2411 East Superior street.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. 315 EAST Second street.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK AT PHILlips hotel, West Duluth. Must be experienced.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT ONCE. Call mornings, No. 1306 East Second street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 314 East Second street.

STENOGRAPHERS. Assisted to positions without charge. Call for application blank. Remington typewriters for sale or rent. WYCKOFF, SEAMENS & BENEDICT, 323 West Superior street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD EDGERMAN. Red Cliff Lumber company, No. 401 Torrey building.

WANTED—BY C. E. MEAD CARPET cleaning company, two weavers. Steady employment. 7203 West Michigan street.

WANTED—GOOD BUSHELMAN. Address J. W. Brownell, Two Harbors.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE YOUNG MEN to deliver milk and work on dairy farm; must be good milkers. Keough & Ryan, Woodland dairy.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO WORK ON dairy. Good milker. Voss Bros., Thirty-second avenue east.

WANTED — GOOD SOLICITOR AND salesman. Good salary. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OFFICIAL political book "Great Political Issues and Leaders of the Campaign of 1900." Burning political questions by Roosevelt, Bryan, Beveridge, Hoar, Cochran, Lodge, Towne and many others. Acknowledged by political authorities as the argument settler of the campaign of 1900. Everybody wants it. Prospectus now ready. Free to workers. Books immediately after Democratic convention. Freight paid, 50 per cent to 60 per cent commission, premiums; 630 pages illustrated. Price, $1.50. Send seven 2-cent stamps to pay postage, returned with first order. Write quick. W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED — ONE GOOD salesman in city, two to canvass country towns. Household goods sold on easy payments. Salary and commission. Gately Supply company, 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

YOUNG MAN, SOBER AND INDUSTRIous, wishes work of any kind; experienced as marine and stationary fireman and janitor. Can take charge of any heating plant. Good references. T 45, Herald.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A COMpetent bookkeeper and stenographer. Law office preferred. F. D. Hilbert, 903 West First street.

BOY, AGED 16, WOULD LIKE A POSItion in a store. Good references. Address 501 East Sixth street.

WANTED—SITUATION AS TINSMITH, eight years' experience. Call or address George Williams, Merchants hotel, Duluth, Minn.

PRINTER WANTS WORK, GOOD ALLround man. Steady work in country office preferred. O. A. Olson, Milaca, Minn.

WANTED—SEWING BY A SEAMstress in families by the day. A 95, Herald.

GIRL WOULD LIKE A GOOD PLACE in small family. Central location. A 97, Herald.

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPer or office man, eight years' experience in bank and insurance office. Best of references. T 83, Herald.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 220 West First street.

NOTICE OF FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the first general meeting of the stockholders of the International Steamship Company is called and will be held at the office of J. L. Washburn, 304 Lonsdale Building, in Duluth, Minnesota, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors, making and adopting by-laws and transacting any and all other business which may lawfully be done by the said stockholders in general meeting.

Dated July 5th, 1900.

J. L. GREATSINGER,
D. T. HELM,
GEO. HARKNESS,
A. B. WOLVIN,
J. L. WASHBURN,
Incorporators of said Company.

Duluth Evening Herald—July-6-13-1900.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, CENtrally located. 205 Lyceum.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED BASEMENT. 322 West Third street.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE, ASHTABUla terrace. R. T. Lewis, 303 Lonsdale.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL houses. Reasonable rents. A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

TWO FRONT ROOMS AND GOOD TABle board. Modern. 318 West Second street.

NICE FURNISHED ROOM. 115 WEST Second street.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SITting room and bedroom. Modern flat. Reasonable. No. 11 Osborne block.

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED room at 2023 West Superior street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, MODERN. 1327 Jefferson street.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping within five minutes' walk of the Postoffice. J 41, Herald.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED harness business, best in Northwest, including stock, fixtures, etc., amounting to $3000. Fifteen years' established, good location. Sickness cause of selling. Address "Harness," Herald.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR BUSINess, well worked up; good stock, first-class fixtures; large roomy store and parlors. J 38, Herald.

GROCERY WITH NEW STOCK OF goods, well fitted up, in good location, for sale cheap. Must be sold on account of partner retiring from business. Address B 72, Herald.

TWO GOOD COWS—SIXTY-SEVENTH avenue west Fifth street. Hans Olsen.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST CLASS trap. Reversible rear seat. Can be seen at 221 East Fourth street.

FOR SALE—GOOD PHAETON AND harness, cheap. Market Hall cigar stand.

FOR SALE—CASH, OR ON TIME—complete light manufacturing machine shop outfit, including five horse-power dynamo. Write or inquire of Hansen Smith, Palladio building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO ROLL TOP desks, two office chairs, six dining chairs, used ten days. Duluth Van Co., 212 West Superior street.

FOR SALE — AUTOMOBILE CHEAP for cash. East End pharmacy.

J. HAMMEL & CO., THE OLD RELIable sale stable, have moved their new location in the Union rink, corner Third avenue east and First street; will also handle full line of carriages, wagons, etc.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL MODERN house at Lester Park. For particulars call at 5839 Oneida street, 2 to 5 p. m., Lester Park.

Horses and Mules. Barrett & Zimmerman's Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul have on their Midway Horse Market, 600 head of Horses, consisting of Drafters, Expressers, Farm Mares, General Purpose Horses, Family Drivers and Roadsters. Also 100 head of Mules. Come and buy at Midsummer prices. Private sales daily; part time given if desired.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A SPECIALTY. M. HENRICKSEN, expert watchmaker, 334 W. Sup St.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

DR. F. H. BURNETT, TOP FLOOR BURrows b'ld'g. Best work. Moderate prices.

MEDICAL.

MEN NERVE BEANS restore weak parts, make men strong, vigorous, robust; married men, men intending to marry, should take a box; astonishing results; night losses stopped; power restored; $1 at Boyce's, Lyceum and other druggists; mailed by Nerve Bean Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GONOVA French treatment, male and female — positive cure of GONORRHOEA, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Inflamations and Ulcerations of the mucous membranes. An internal remedy with injection combined, $3 or 2 for $5. Refuse substitutes. Sent on receipt of price and guaranteed by THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, Eight, Ill. Retail and wholesale by S. F. Boyce and Max Wirth, Duluth; Nygren's, West Duluth; Lignell & Sodergren, West Superior; Merrill's Pharmacy, Superior; Two Harbors Drug Co., Two Harbors; N. J. Benson, Tower; A. S. James, Ely; H. A. Sodergren, Virginia; Dowling Pharmacy, Eveleth; City Drug Store, Hibbing, Barfield Pharmacy, Owen Frost Co., Washburn; A. H. Miles, Iron River, Wis.

WEAK MEN, YOUNG AND OLD, SUFfering from seminal weakness, premature old age, loss of manhood, vigor and vitality, heart and kidney trouble, etc., should apply at once to Dr. LaCroix for a free sample of his wonderful remedy Aphrodisiac, the best specific genetic tonic and restorer for men known to medical science. It restores quickly and permanent vital energies. Over 200,000 sufferers of seminal weakness have been cured by this old and tried remedy within the last ten years. Write today for free sample and convince yourself of its wonderful curative powers. LaCroix Clinic, 189 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PALMIST.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant, 704 East Second.

LOST.

LOST — DIAMOND EARRING, BEtween Lester Park and First avenue east, June 27. Liberal reward for return to Herald office, or C. O. Baldwin, First National Bank building.

CLAIRVOYANT.

J. LEO SMYTHE, HIGH PSYCHIST and clairvoyant medium. Sitting in all affairs of life. Do not go to cheap, pretending mediums. Why not go to the best. It costs no more and satisfaction guaranteed. J. Leo Smythe is known and endorsed by the most prominent people. Come and see him. You will never regret it. 208 West Second street.

ASSAYER.

E. ANGERMEIR, NO. 319 FIRST AVE. E.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD

FINANCIAL.

$500 OR LESS TO LOAN—5½ PER CENT. Address Mortgagee, Herald.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. Chas Smith, No. 2 First avenue west.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, FURNiture, horses and all kinds of personal property. 316 Palladio building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds, watches, etc. The Standard Jewelry & Loan Co., 224 W. Sup. street. Established 1893.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

APPLICATION FOR MORTGAGE LOANS wanted. J. Q. A. Crosby, 210 Palladio.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC. PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings each month, 8:00. Next meeting July 16, 1900. Work, Second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE, NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting July 9, 1900. Work, Second degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 28, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next: meeting Sept. 12, 1900. Work, Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 8:00 p. m. Next conclave July 3, 1900. Work. Lyonel Ayres, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W. A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder; John C. Walker, financier; residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A. MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2296. Meets at Elks' hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; P. H. Levy, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

K. O. T. M. KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, first and third Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. H. P. Curren, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 32, K. P.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; B. F. Neff, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F. ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F.—Meets Tuesday evening, July 10, 8 p. m. Work, First degree; in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Frank Berglund, N. G. W. Marquart, Sec'y.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Eastern Star, No. 86. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m. at Hunter's hall. All visitors cordially invited to attend meetings. E. O. Olund, chief ranger.

STEAMSHIP TIME TABLES.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO. EXCLUSIVELY PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS. NORTH WEST AND NORTH LAND. Leave Duluth Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m. for Sault Ste Marie, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and all points East. Arrive Duluth Mondays and Fridays, 9 p. m. Last sailing from Duluth, September 18th. J. G. MOONEY Nor. Pass. Agent, 432 West Superior St. Telephone 101.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RY. CO.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth	Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor	Lv	3:00 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..... Iron Junction..	Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf	Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:20 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia	Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth	Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta	Lv	12:32 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik	Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar..... Mt. Iron	Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar..... Hibbing	Lv	12:25 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON, General Passenger Agent.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth	Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p. m.	Ar..... Eveleth	Lv	7:30 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar..... Ely	Lv	7:19 a.m.

EASTERN RAILWAY OF MINNESOTA.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 30 pm	ST. PAUL	†1 20 pm
*11 15 pm	... AND MINNEAPOLIS ...	*7 00 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

*7 55 am	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points.	*6 43 pm
†3 05 pm	Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	†11 50 am

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. Train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m. J. G. MOONEY, Nor. Pass. Agent.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Leave Duluth.	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8:35 am	St. Paul, Mpls.	**3:05 pm
*4:30 pm	...Twilight Limited...	*9:50 pm
*5 10 pm	Chicago Milwaukee,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Appleton,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Oshkosh, Fond du Lac	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	.....FAST MAIL.....	*10 30 am

Pullman Sleepers. Free Chair Cars. Dining Car

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. Union Depot. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

Lv. 10 00 am	TRAINS FOR	Ar.	*6 45 am
" †1 55 pm	ST. PAUL AND	"	†8 00 pm
" *11 25 pm	.. MINNEAPOLIS ..	"	*7 00 pm

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY. Spaulding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave	*Ex. Saturday. *Ex. Sunday.	Arrive
**7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED	*8 [illegible]
*8 35 a m	EXPRESS	*7 [illegible]

TODAY'S MARKETS

Ohio and North Dakota Official Report of Crop Damage.

CABLES ARE STEADY

Features Were Not Many and the Trading Not Large.

Duluth Board of Trade, July 6.—Wheat opened steady, a shade over yesterday's close. There was no opening change in the Liverpool price and the North Dakota report stated that conditions there were about as had previously been understood. There was an official report from Ohio, making the crop of that state about 25 per cent. A trifling bulge took place early and traders and room dealers sold on it, which sent the market off a cent. Recovery followed to nearly the top price of the earlier trading.

On the Duluth board trading was active in September though cash was very dull and December almost as bad. September opened [illegible] up at 81¼c, and this was the high point for the morning. In fifteen minutes it was at 81c at 10:19 at 80⅝c, had dropped to 80 at 11, and advanced to [illegible] at 12:20. [illegible] eased to [illegible].

At Chicago, August wheat opened at a shade over yesterday's close at 79@79⅛c, soon after reaching 79[illegible]c. It then declined to 78¾c and later recovered to 79c.

Receipts were 102 cars at Duluth and Minneapolis against 121 the same day a year ago and 19[illegible] the same day last week. Chicago receipts were 159, at which 7 were contract grade.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 83[illegible]c; to arrive, [illegible]; August, 83[illegible]c; September, 81¼c; December, [illegible]. No. 1 northern, cash, 81[illegible]c; to arrive, [illegible]; August, 81¼c; September, 81[illegible]c; December, 82c. No. 2 northern, 79[illegible]c. No. 3 spring, 76[illegible]c. Oats, 27½-27c. Rye, 51c. Barley, 36-46c. Flax, spot, $1.80 in car lots; $1.75 in sacked lots; September, $1.36; October, $1.30. Corn, 40[illegible]c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 27; corn, 29; rye, 2; [illegible]; flax, 11. Receipts—Wheat, 29,[illegible]; corn, 28,[illegible]; oats, 11[illegible]; rye, 411; barley, [illegible]. Shipments—Wheat, 138,000; oats, 19,[illegible]; flax, 755.

Flax was [illegible] at the close; rye, [illegible]c off, [illegible] oats and barley unchanged, and September and October flax, [illegible] off.

Ship Your Grain to McCarthy Bros. & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants,

Duluth and Minneapolis.

WE SELL BY SAMPLE.

REFERENCES:

First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES FRIDAY.

No. 1 hard, wheat, 60 bus	$0.82¾
No. 1 northern, 1 car	.81
Flax, [illegible] bus September	1.33
Flax, [illegible] bus September	1.33¼
Flax, [illegible] bus September	1.35¼
Flax, 11,000 bus September	1.35
Flax, [illegible] bus October	1.30
Flax, 3,000 bus October	1.29¼
Flax, 500 bus October	1.29¼
Flax, [illegible] bus October	1.29
Flax, [illegible] bus October	1.28½

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

News Is Bullish But the Market Is Dull and Heavy.

Chicago, July 6.—Wheat opened steady, August a shade over yesterday's close at 79[illegible], shortly afterward touching 79½c. Liverpool was unchanged to ¼d lower, and the North Dakota official report covering the state reported the condition about as had been previously calculated. The Ohio report made the crop of that state 25 per cent. On the bulge traders and Southwest interests sold, largely on the continued rains in the Northwest and the market declined to 78¾c. There was good support at the decline, mostly local and a recovery to 79c followed the dip. Local receipts were 159 cars, 7 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 102 cars against 194 last week and 421 a year ago.

August rallied to 80⅛c and closed strong, [illegible] over yesterday at 79[illegible]c. A decrease in Minneapolis and Duluth stocks of [illegible] bus, the falling off in receipts and a New York report of renewed export inquiry helped the market.

Corn was rather quiet but strong, helped by hot weather in Kansas. Local bulls were the best buyers early. August opened a shade higher at 41[illegible]c and sold to 41[illegible]c. There was a good cash demand which served as a factor in the advance. Receipts were 300 cars.

The close was strong, August [illegible]c higher at [illegible]c. There were damage claims from Northern Kansas and some from Nebraska and country acceptances were [illegible].

The oats market was rather erratic. August opened [illegible] higher on elevator [illegible] at 2[illegible] and then [illegible] to 2[illegible], sympathizing with the wheat dip and then recovered to [illegible], helped this time by the corn strength. Receipts were 135 cars.

The provision market opened firm under the influence of light hog receipts but [illegible] on profit taking. September pork opened [illegible] higher at $12.97½, touched [illegible] and then declined to $12.82½; September lard closed a [illegible] up at $7.00, easing to [illegible] and September ribs unchanged at [illegible] dropping to $7.05@7.07½.

Rye, July, 57½c; September, 59[illegible]@60c. Barley, cash, 36[illegible]c. Timothy, September, $3.[illegible]; October, $3.[illegible].

Close: Wheat, July, 78¾c; August, 79[illegible]c; September, 80[illegible]c. Corn, July, 41[illegible]c; August, 41[illegible]c; September, [illegible]c. Oats, July, 24c; August, 23[illegible]c; September, 23[illegible]c. Pork, July, $12.90; September, $12.77. Lard, July, $6.7[illegible]; September, $6.90; October, [illegible]; November, $6.90. Ribs, July, $7.02[illegible]; September, $7.02[illegible]@7.05; October, $7.00[illegible]. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80[illegible]c; No. 3 red, 77@79c; No. 2 hard winter, 74[illegible]@75c; No. 3 hard winter, 73c; No. 1 northern spring, 78[illegible]c; No. 2 northern spring, 77[illegible]c; No. 3 spring, 72@76c. Corn, No. 2, 41[illegible]c; No. 3, 41[illegible]c. Oats, No. 2, 23[illegible]@24c; No. 3, 23[illegible]c. Flax, cash Northwestern, $1.80; Southwestern, $1.80; September, $1.35; October, $1.2[illegible].

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, July 6.—The earlier part of the session showed quite a weak wheat market with a decline from Thursday's close of [illegible]. This was however, completely recovered and a fraction advance scored by the close. Big Argentine shipments, 2,168,000 bus together with indifferent cables and rather weak Northwestern market was the course of the early weakness. The Ohio wheat report made the condition only 25 per cent. Argentine reports through private sources that they would not have much more than 4,000,000 bus to export. There were local sales of wheat and New York reports 16 loads taken there for export.

Efforts to keep wheat down by taking advantage of every possible bear loop hole continue to be futile and the market shows a recuperative power in the face of very small speculative interest at present, which is indicative of considerable strength. We do not consider reports of rains in the Northwest as a factor at all as regards its improving the crop and our estimate as gathered from reliable sources for spring wheat crop in the three states is well within 75,000,000 bus, which no amount of rain or other favorable conditions can increase to any material extent. The bear factor has been the Southwestern crop. We consider this a rather inconsistent bear argument when the remarkable demand for winter wheat is taken into consideration and the very small receipts which are showing up in winter wheat centers. Chicago options are good purchases on every weak spot and for investment purposes should be bought.

Corn market has been strong, helped along by crop damage talk from Kansas. The market has been quite active. A good deal of influential buying in evidence this talk of crop damage is just beginning. The ready experts are reducing their estimates considerably and we look for very effective bull turn in the corn market, resulting from damage talk and with strong legitimate position which this cereal continues to maintain.

The oat market has been irregular. There has been some local covering and prices have been inclined to follow corn.

The provision market opened strong, under small hog receipts. Export demand for lard is good. Liverpool was firm. Speculative interest is not large but provisions are statistically strong and worth the money.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

Arthur R. Jones & Co.,

324 West Superior Street. (St. Louis Hotel.)

Members of Chicago Board of Trade.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton.

Leased Wires to New York, Chicago and Boston

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
July—				
Open	81⅛N	79¼B	78⅝	86
High		80	78⅞	
Low		78⅜	77½	
Close	81⅞	80	78⅞	86¼
September—				
Open	81¼	79½	80½-80¼	85-¼
High	81½	80⅛	81-⅛	85¼
Low	80	78⅝	79¼	83⅞
Close	81½	80⅛	80⅞A	85

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. Sept.	Corn. Sept.	Pork. July.
Open	23½-⅝	23⅞-¾	$12.97
High	44⅞	21⅞-½	13.00
Low	43⅞-½	23⅜	12.77
Close	44⅜	21¾	12.77

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, July 6.—Wheat in store—No. 1 northern, July, 80c; September, 80⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 82⅝c; No. 1 northern, 80⅝c; No. 2 northern, 78⅞c.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, July 6.—Close, wheat, July, 86¼c; September, 85c; December, 86c. Corn, July, 49⅝c; September, 49⅝c.

CORN AND WHEAT BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., Friday, une 6, 1900.

STATIONS OF DISTRICT.	State of weather	T'mp'ture *Max	T'mp'ture **Min	Rainfall inches and hundredths
Alexandria	Clear	82	62	.12
Campbell	Clear	88	54	1.40
Crookston	Cloudy	78	62	.88
Devil's Lake	Cloudy	80	60	.98
Grand Meadow	Cloudy	92	64	.04
Granite Falls	Clear	84	62	.14
Minneapolis	Clear	81	66	.24
New Ulm	Clear	86	64	.28
Park Rapids	Raining	78	60	.74
Winnebago City	Pt. cldy	86	60	.18
Worthington	Clear	82	64	.28
Devil's Lake	Cloudy	70	56	1.74
Larimore	Pt. cldy	70	60	.18
Lisbon	Cloudy	76	60	.58
Pembina	Cloudy	74	60	.44
Millbank	Cloudy	82	60	.28
Mitchell	Clear	80	58	.40
Bismarck	Clear	70	58	.20
Duluth	Pt. cldy	70	52	1.28
Huron	Clear	80	60	.12
La Crosse	Cloudy	88	72	.01
Moorhead	Cloudy	80	64	1.12
St. Paul	Clear	84	68	.30
Winnipeg	Raining	78	60	1.16

CENTRAL STATION.	Number of stations reporting	District averages Temperature *Max	District averages Temperature **Min	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Chicago	27	90	72	.02
Columbus, O.	18	92	74	.12
Des Moines	14	88	68	.24
Indianapolis	11	92	74	T
Kansas City	16	88	70	.02
Louisville	17	92	72	.02
Minneapolis	17	82	62	.32
Omaha	13	88	66	.02
St. Louis	12	90	72	.04

Light to heavy rains fell over the Red River valley and light rains in other portions of the grain region; moderately warm weather prevails.

* Not received in time for use.

Warm and rainy weather prevailed, with heavy rains in many localities.

T. indicates inappreciable rainfall. *Maximum for yesterday. **Minimum for twenty-four hours, ending 8 a. m., 75th meridian time.

NOTE—The average maximum and minimum temperatures and the average rainfall are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, July 6.—Wheat quiet, ¾@1⅛d lower; July, 6s 3d; September, 6s 3¼d. Corn quiet, ¾@⅝d lower; September, 4s 1⅞d; July, 4s ⅝d.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

Chicago, July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2000; steady to strong; good to prime steers, $5.15@5.75; poor to medium, $4.60@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.65@4.85; cows and heifers, $2.90@5.00; Texas-fed steers, $4.10@$2.40. Hogs—Receipts, 19,500; tomorrow, 17,000; left over, 3346; 5@7½c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.20@5.45; rough heavy, $5.05@5.15; light, $5.15@5.42½. Bulk of sales, $5.30@$5.42½. Sheep—Receipts, 3000; slow to active and stronger; sheep, $3.10@$4.85; lambs, $4.75@$6.00. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle—Receipts, 18,663; hogs, 20,206; sheep, 21,766. Shipments—Cattle, 1500; hogs, 6808; sheep, 846.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: A stronger tone to the trade in heavy drafters and good expressers, especially were the latter kind in better demand. The drop in values has seemingly ceased. The prices on the wholesale market are now almost equal with country prices. The representation of buyers was also more promising, giving the market an improved condition over the past two weeks. The common grades, however, had no reviving features, and remained dull at the lowest quotable prices:

Drafters, choice	$125@170
Drafters, common to good	70@130
Farm horses, choice	90@115
Farm horses, common to good	50@75
Western horses	12@23
Mules	90@125

MARKET GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, July 6.—The wheat market ruled very nervous all day within a range of 2c per bus. After opening firm in sympathy with the steadiness in Liverpool, later sold off owing to large Argentine shipments amounting to 2,168,000 bus for the week. At the decline there was good buying and together with better cash demand and the strength in corn, caused a smart reaction and the close was strong, ⅝c higher than ysterday. There was an improved demand for cash wheat both by local millers and for export and some business reported done. The seaboard reported a fairly large business done there for export. Trade fairly large and on the weak spots the buying was very good. The market looks healthy to us and seems to be getting ready for another upturn. The visible supply Monday is expected to show some increase, but this will be occasioned by a mistake in reporting stocks at Fort William. Estimated receipts tomorrow 45 cars.

The corn market ruled very strong all day with a large trade and closed 1⅛c higher than last night. Country offerings were practically nothing while cash demand was brisk and a good business again reported done. The seaboard also reported a large business done there for export. The weather throughout Kansas and Nebraska is hot and dry especially in the former state where considerable damage is said to have been done in the northern part of the state. The situation looks healthy to us and as we said before we look to see higher prices on supply and demand basis alone. Estimated 370 cars tomorrow.

Oats ruled firm all day in sympathy with corn and closed ⅝c per bus higher than last night. Country offerings were light but cash demand was rather quiet. Export limits are generally below a working basis. Estimated receipts tomorrow 165 cars.

Provisions opened up with the usual advance but declined sharply on first signs of offerings. Receipts of hogs are very light owing to extreme heat, but equal for all needs. Packers are generally selling on hard spots, possibly anticipating larger run of hogs and it is a purely professional market and altogether scalping market. Outsiders are more interested in grain and July is always our dull month. We feel that prices are strained and low prices will come. Estimated 16,000 hogs tomorrow.

Puts, September wheat, 78⅞@79⅛c.

Calls, September wheat, 81⅜@82c.

GEORGE RUPLEY,

Representing

Weare Commission Co.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions. Private Wires to all Markets.

310 Board of Trade. Telephone 713.

Local Stocks, Real Estate, Fire Insurance, Investments.....

A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

112 Exchange Bldg.

LAND SCRIPS, PINE LANDS, STOCKS.

H. W. COFFIN,

Chamber of Commerce.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.		
Creamery, extra	20	@ 22
Creamery, choice	18	@ 20
Dairies, fancy	17	@ 17½
Dairy, fair	13	@ 15
Packing stock	12	@ 13
EGGS.		
Country, strictly fresh	11	@ 11½
CHEESE.		
Twins, flat, full cream, new.	10½	@ 11
Full cream, Young America	12	
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13	@ 14
Brick cheese, No. 1	11	@ 12
Limberger, full cr'm, choice	13	
Primos	6	@ 6½
MAPLE SUGAR.		
Vermont, per lb	12	
Ohio, per lb	11	
Maple syrup, per gal	1 10	
HONEY.		
Fancy white clover	16	@ 17
Fancy white clover in jars.. strained, per lb	12½	@ 13
Golden rod	14	@ 15
Dark honey	13	@ 14
Buckwheat, dark	13	@ 14
PEAS AND BEANS.		
Fancy navy, per bus	2 40	@ 2 50
Medium, hand-picked, bus	2 00	@ 2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 90	@ 2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40	
FRUITS.		
Apples, new, bus boxes	1 75	@ 1 90
Valencias	4 75	@ 5 00
Seedlings, California oranges	3 75	@ 4 00
California lemons	3 50	@ 4 00
Mediterranean sweets	3 50	@ 4 00
Messina lemons, per box	5 50	@ 6 00
Bananas	2 00	@ 3 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	60	@ 65
Springs, per doz	3 00	@ 3 50
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25	@ 1 35
Strawberries, 16 quarts	1 50	@ 1 75
Strawberries, 24 quarts	2 25	@ 2 50
Apricots	1 40	@ 1 50
Peaches	1 40	@ 1 50
California Cherries	1 25	
California plums	1 25	@ 1 50
Watermelons	30	@ 35
LIVE POULTRY.		
Springs	15	@ 16
Hens, old	8½	@ 9½
Old roosters	6	@ 7
Turkeys	8	@ 9
Ducks	9	@ 10
Geese	9	@ 10
NUTS.		
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50	
Filberts, per lb	13	@ 14
Chestnuts, per lb	12	@ 13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	14	
Soft shell almonds, per lb	17	
Brazils, per lb	8	@ 9
Pecans, per lb	10	@ 11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	5½	@ 6
POPCORN.		
Rice corn, shelled	3½	@ 4
Choice, per lb	3	@ 3½
VEGETABLES.		
Hot house cucumbers	40	@ 45
Potatoes, per bus	60	@ 65
Lettuce, per bus	50	@ 60
Beets, per doz	35	@ 40
Onions, green, doz bunches	12	@ 15
Carrots	30	@ 35
Rutabages	35	@ 40
Oyster plant, per doz	25	@ 30
Horse Radish, per lb	10	
Parsley, per doz	35	@ 40
Cauliflower, per doz	1 25	@ 1 50
Lettuce, per bus	75	@ 85
Mint, per doz	30	@ 50
Cabbage, new crate, per lb	2	@ 2½
Parsnips, per bus	90	@ 1 00
New potatoes, per bus	60	@ 70
MEATS.		
Mutton	9½	
Lamb	10	
Veal, good	8½	
Veal, fancy	9½	
Beef, dressed	7	@ 7½
Hogs	8	
BRAN AND SHORTS.		
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	16 00	@ 17 50
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	15 50	@ 17 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	16 00	@ 17 50
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	15 50	@ 17 00
GRAIN, HAY AND FEED.		
Oats, car lots, sacked	30	@ 33
Corn, car lots, sacked	45	@ 48
Hay, Minn. upland	14 00	@ 16 00
Hay, timothy	15 00	@ 20 00
Feed, No. 1	18 00	
Cracked corn	17 50	

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 6.—Butter steady; creamery, 15@19½c; dairies, 14@17c. Eggs steady; fresh, 10½c. Dressed poultry, firm; turkeys, 6@7c; chickens, 8½@9½c to 10@10c.

THE COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, July 6.—Close: Adventure, 2; Allouez, 1@1½; Anaconda, 39@40; Arcadian, 19; Arnold, 5@5½; Amalgamated, 84¾@85½; Atlantic, 22@23; Baltic, 17¾@19; Bingham, 9¾@10; Bonanza, 75@100; Boston and Montana, 290@295; Boston Consolidated, 10½@11; Butte and Boston, 62@65; Calumet and Hecla, 716@720; Centennial, 16 bid; Cochita, 9 bid; Copper Range, 14⅞; Dominion Coal, 39@½; Elm River, 3¼@4; Franklin, 13½@14½; Humboldt, 3; Isabella, 75 bid; Isle Royale, 24½@25; Mass, 6½@7; Michigan, 3¾@4; Mohawk, 11⅞; Old Colony, 2¼@3¼; Old Dominion, 18; Osceola, 62@66; Oil, 15@½; Parrott, 40½@41; Pioneer, 25@40; Quincy, 135@136; Rhode Island, 4; Santa Fe, 4½@5; Tamarack, 175; Tecumseh, 2@3; Tri-Mountain, 7⅛@½; Union Land, 2 asked; Utah, 26@¼; Victoria, 2@¼; Winona, 2½@3; Wolverine, 37½@38; Wyandotte, 1¼@½; Zinc, 9 asked.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust	117¼	118⅜	115⅞	116½
Am. Steel Wire, com	33¾	34⅜	32⅝	32⅝
Am. Tobacco	92⅛	92⅜	90½	91¼
Atchison, com.	25¼	25½	25	25
Atchison, pfd.	71¾	72⅛	71⅛	71⅜
Brook. Rap. Tran.	56	57¾	55⅞	56
C., M. & St. P.	111⅞	112½	111¼	111⅝
C., B. & Q.	125¾	126	124¾	124¾
C. & N. W.	159	159¼	159	159¼
Fed. Steel, com	34	34¼	33	33⅛
Fed. Steel, pfd	67	67	67	67
L. & N.	74	74⅜	71¾	71⅞
Manhattan	87¾	89	87¾	87¾
Mo. Pacific	52¼	53⅛	50¾	51
Nor. Pacific, com	51¼	51⅝	50½	50⅞
Nor. Pacific, pfd	70⅞	70⅞	70⅝	70¾
People's Gas	99¼	100	98½	98⅝
Rock Island	106⅛	107¼	105¾	106
So. Pacific	32⅛	32¼	31⅝	31¾
Tenn. & C. I.	69½	69½	68½	68⅝
U. S. Leather, pfd.	68½	68½	68½	68½
Union Pacific pfd.	72⅞	73	72⅛	72¼
Union Pacific pfd.	51⅛	51½	50½	50½
Western Union	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Illinois Central	113½	115¼	113½	114⅛
Great Northern	150⅛	151	150⅛	150¼
B. & O.	74⅛	75⅜	73¾	74
Money	1¾	2	1¾	2

CHICAGO MONEY.

Chicago, July 6.—Clearings, $26,825,100; balances, $2,607,489. Posted exchange, $4.85@4.87½; New York exchange, 5c discount.

SHE CONFESSES

Ada Arlington Tells the Story of How She Killed John Resburg.

With stolid indifference the woman that ruthlessly murdered John Resburg, at her home across the river from New Duluth on Wednesday night, makes a full confession of her crime. Though she gave her name as Ada Arlington when she surrendered to the West Superior police yesterday afternoon, her real name is Mrs. Alexander Wilson. She has been unfavorably unknown here for about fifteen years, and according to her own statements she has led a desperate life ever since she was a mere child of 11 years of age.

She made the following confession last evening:

"It happened about midnight—at least, between 11 and 12 o'clock. I was sitting in my front room, playing cards with a gentleman from New Duluth, John Beemer, by name.

"Resburg came into the yard, and up to the house, and demanded that he be admitted. I refused him entrance and he tried to force his way in. I have a slit in my storm door, over which I have tacked mosquito bar. He tore this stuff down, and would have got in there had I not nailed a board across the opening. This kept him out there, and so he went around in front to the porch window.

"There he threatened violently for some time. He said he would kill me and Mr. Beemer, too, and would burn down the house. He ordered Mr. Beemer out of the house, but my friend didn't go.

"Pretty soon Resburg began to try to force his way into the house, and he made five different attempts to enter. He smashed in the window and began to crawl in. I warned him over and over to stay out, or it would be the worse for him, but he wouldn't mind.

"He was drunk, and swore awfully. Then, after the fifth warning, I took my 38-calibre revolver and, as he was about to climb into the window, I fired.

"By this time I had seen that another man—John Nord—was with him. I fired over their heads, hoping to frighten them away, but Resburg kept on coming, and so I shot again.

"The second ball struck him in the neck, severing his jugular vein. He sank down, bleeding badly. I rushed out to him, while Nord ran down to the river, jumped into my boat, cut loose, and rowed to New Duluth.

"I picked up Jack, and carried him—bleeding so terribly all the way that my dress was blood-covered as I held him in my arms—into the house.

"He cried out: 'My God, Ada, you've shot me!' and I replied: 'I'm sorry Jack, but you ought to have kept away from here as I told you to do. Why didn't you?'

"'I couldn't do it, Ada,' he said, and those were his last words.

"The blood gushed out of his mouth, nose and neck, and he gurgled hoarsely, as though he was being choked.

"In a second more he was dead.

"From the shed, where I first laid him, I took him, helped by Mr. Beemer, to the parlor, and placed him on a lounge. There I crossed his hands on his breast and placed nickels on his eyelids. I did this to show respect for the dead, for I was sorry for Jack, but I couldn't help it. He brought it on himself in the face of all my warnings.

"I also did the best I could for him after that. Neither Mr. Beemer nor myself went to bed last night but we sat up all night with the body. I said right away I would give myself up in the morning, and so I did, as you see. Mr. Beemer came also, and gave himself up as a witness."

"Resburg was improperly associated with me last winter and spring, but I drove him away May 19, as he wanted me to support him when he had no money.

"He persisted in coming around, and tried to hold himself up as my lover, forbidding me to have other associates and commanding other men to stay away from my house. Of course, I refused to stand for that, and ordered him to leave my place, where he used to board, and never come back without money."

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Top floor, New Jersey. Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup St. Richardson Printing Co. wants work. Dr. Morgan, osteopathist, 6-7 Mesaba block.

Prof. Ourat will give his next party at Lester Park, Wednesday, July 11.

The Parlor theater announces a matinee for Saturday afternoon at 2:30. For next week the management has secured another new company of vaudeville entertainers who will present an elegant program of specialty features.

The Pantonrium, open all night. Phone 655.

A twelve-pound daughter has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Craig, of East First street.

James Roy, storekeeper of the St. Louis hotel, died yesterday at St. Mary's hospital, of blood poisoning, following an abscess. He had been in the city but a short time.

Marriage licenses have been issued to John Blaney and May Deleware, of Douglas county, Wis., and Edward Nelson and Selma Lindskay, of St. Louis county.

The festival which was to have been given at Lincoln park on the Fourth of July by the Swedish Bethany Lutheran church, will be given this evening and Saturday evening, instead.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. John Angel, of Herberster, Wis., is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. Sansam.

Mrs. P. E. Krieger and Mrs. P. H. Sheehan have returned from a week's visit with friends in Minneapolis.

E. F. Coe, of Corry, Pa., is at the St. Louis.

C. F. Haglin, of Minneapolis, is in the city.

E. M. Hitchcock, of Minneapolis, is at the St. Louis.

John Mewhinney, of Biwabik, was at the St. Louis last evening.

A. B. Clair, of Grand Rapids, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Pratt, of Grand Rapids, were at the St. Louis last evening.

Mrs. J. W. Bull and Miss Bull returned this morning from Chicago.

Mrs. F. T. Sterling and children, of Missoula, Mont., are guests at the Spalding.

Phil Schurmann, of Hancock, Mich., is in the city.

William Sauntry, of Stillwater, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Henry and Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Rose, of Minneapolis, were guests at the Spalding last evening.

Mrs. Samuel Hill, of Minneapolis, will come in on the steamer North Land tonight.

Chief Crandall, who has been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism for some time, was able to leave the hospital this morning.

TO WALK OR SWIM?

How Will People Cross the Raging Canal Next Week?

NO PUBLIC SERVICE

An Injunction Will Issue Against City Delivery of Passengers.

After five days the city will have no ferry service of any nature across the canal. Judge Dibell this morning signed an order for a temporary injunction restraining the city from engaging in the ferry business after that time has elapsed, the injunction being issued on the complaint of Louis J. Hopkins. The issuance of the injunction, however, is conditional upon the filing of bonds by Mr. Hopkins in the sum of $1000 to protect the city from any damages that may result if the suit does not finally result in the plaintiff's favor. The injunction is made pending the final disposition of the case.

On the filing of the bonds the city and its officers are to be restrained, pending the trial and determination of the case, from providing, furnishing or maintaining at the expense of the city free transportation for passengers and the general public, and free transportation of merchandise and other property belonging to private individuals and corporations, by boats, scows or ferry across the ship canal and bay of Superior from Morse street to Marvin street. They are also restrained from entering into any contract providing for such transportation of passengers or merchandise at the expense of the city, and from allowing, drawing, auditing or paying any order upon the city treasurer for the maintenance after the date of this order of such means of transportation at the expense of the city, and from paying any money thereon.

A peculiar feature of the injunction is that it is not effective for five days, which term will be up next Wednesday. The bond of $1000 must also be filed, with sureties approved by the court, before the injunction goes into effect, and if the city suffers damage in any way from the order, and the plaintiff does not finally win out, he will have to stand the damages. The injunction prevents not only the steam ferry, but any rowboat ferry as well, and the only way of getting across will be by hiring boats, unless some private ferries are started or the street railway companies start ferries of their own.

EXCURSION!

—TO—

TWO HARBORS

Howard Transportation Co

Steamer Bon Voyage

Leaves Fifth Avenue Dock at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, July 8, 1900.

GOOD MUSIC ON BOARD.

Fare 50 cents round trip.

THE ELK'S CARNIVAL.

Rain Interfered For Two Days But It Will Be on Again.

The anti-carnival rain poured down yesterday, and drove the Superior Elks to expensive generosity, that would have been unnecessary had the weather retained a vestige of decency or self-respect.

In other words, the carnival gates, after remaining closed all afternoon, were thrown wide open—free to the world— last night.

This freedom applied to the Broadway displays, only, as it would have been worse than folly to ask people to enter the Midway pond.

The paved thoroughfare was frequented by hundreds, despite the inclemency of the weather, and the music, the pretty displays, and the electrical beauties attracted wide attention.

The carnival commitees secured several carloads of coarse sawdust, and fairly carpeted the Midway grounds with the granulated stuff.

Preparations for Elks' day are going on rapidly. This will be Tuesday, July 10, and all the local Elks and their visiting brethern will join in a grand parade —which promises to surpass anything of its kind ever seen here. Tonight there will be a big time.

The Fourth is over and you will no doubt need a rest.

To get a rest you will need a good comfortable rocker.

We show the largest line of Rockers in the city—all shapes and designs, can give you any price chair you desire.

Don't fail to see our line before buying.

Cash or Credit.

Open Monday and Saturday evenings.

GATELY SUPPLY CO.,

8 East Superior Street.

WATT AT CHICAGO

Big Bessemer Ship Secretly Goes to Chicago For a Grain Cargo.

PACKAGE IS SCARCE

Freight Not Holding Out For Line Boats Along the Lakes.

Unheralded and unannounced the big Bessemer steamer James Watt stole into the Calumet river Wednesday and went to the Peavey elevator to load grain. June 29 the master of the Watt went to the custom house at Conneaut, Ohio, and took out a clearance for Duluth. Then he went back to his boat and steered for the Calumet pier ends. The charter of the Watt for grain on the Chicago board of trade was carefully suppressed, and until loading commenced nothing was known of the Rockefeller steamer coming on Lake Michigan.

This is the third time this has been done within a few weeks. The other boats to steal into the Calumet for grain in the same unostentatious manner were the Houghton and the Fulton. Since Rockefeller started in to lay up four-fifths of his big lake fleet, the greatest secrecy has been maintained with regard to the movement of the big steamers left in commission. The Watt left Chicago today.

MARINE MENTION.

Line boats and package freight carriers in general report a very material decrease in the volume of package freight moving during the last few weeks. At some of the ports it is feared that the scarcity of package freight would drive some of the freighters into the coal trade.

The receipts of ore at Ashtabula, Ohio, for June were 683,883 tons, which is a record never equaled by any port for a month. It is 156,526 tons more than receipts for June, 1899. Coal shipments also show a big gain over last June.

The fight over the coal rate to the head of of Lake Superior is still on at Cleveland. Charters were made at 50 cents Thursday, and shippers claimed they got tonnage at 40 cents, but the boats were not reported.

The west wind has caused a shrinkage in the list of arrivals today, as it made a head wind that will delay most of the vessels on their way.

The Maytham tug Schenk took the schooner Marvin to Ashland to join her consort.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

Ashland—Arrived: Yakima, Wotan. Cleared: Ore—Elfin-mere, Celtic, Cleveland; Bulgaria, Algeria, Conneaut.

Erie—Cleared: Light—Johnson, Shuck, Fairbairn, Duluth.

South Chicago—Cleared: Yuma, Carnegie, Duluth; Madeira, Mataafa, Two Harbors.

Marquette—Arrived: Melbourne, Shores, Brainerd. Cleared: Continental, Holland, Cleveland; Pontiac, ollet, La Salls, Conneaut; Fay Rhodes, Toledo; Rugee, Buffalo; Andaste, Erie.

Buffalo—Cleared: Coal—Hill, Ashland. Light—Stone, Duluth.

Lorain—Cleared: Coal—Glasgow, Duluth.

Ashtabula—Cleared: Light—Frontenac, Marquette.

Cleveland—Cleared: Scranton, Fort William; Andrews, Checotah, aektish. Light—Norwalk, Devereau, Progress, Holden, Duluth.

PASSED DETROIT.

Maryland, 1:30 p. m.; St. Paul, Marion, Page, 9.

THE SAULT PASSAGES.

Up: Gratwick (wood), Moravia, 12:40 p. m.; Hopkins, Board of Trade, McGregor, Angus Smith, Cormorant, Norris, Empire City, 1; Sawyer, Redfern, Tuxbury, 1:40; Senator, 3; Mariposa, 3:40; North Star, 6:40; McDougall, 7:30; North Land, 9; Codorus, 9:40; Linn, Bryn Mawr, 10:20; Massachusetts, 11:30.

Down: Pathfinder, Sagamore, Naples, noon; Miami, Racine, 1:20 p. m.; Penobscot, Robert Rhodes, Lagonda, Ward, 2; Curry, Porter, Whitebeck, Tyson, Dashing Wave, 3:30; Gilchrist, 4:30; Republic, Coralia, 5:30; Tampico, 6:20; Adams, 7:40, Black, Carrington, 8:30; Siemens, 9:40; Merida, Eureka, 11.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Arrived—Genoa, Marley, Quito, Michigan, Lake Erie, light for ore; Sitka, Yukon, Nyanza, Lake Erie, coal; Reynolds, Buffalo, light for grain.

Departed—Sauber, Morley, Stephenson, John Owens, Lake Erie, ore; Holland, White and Friant, Lake Erie, lumber; Japan, Buffalo, passengers and flour; Schuylkill, Buffalo, merchandise; Hunter, Ashland, passengers and merchandise; India (Canadian), Lake Erie, ore and timber.

Keep your eye on Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company. We never sleep. We are the originators, others come after. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

CLOSE THE CLUB

Police Department Requested to Reduce White Star's Activity.

The police department, urged by several prominent business men, will probably take action against the White Star club, a colored organization, with apartments at 118 West Michigan street. Merchants in the immediate vicinity and real estate men that look after the renting of property on Michigan street, between Lake and First avenues west, complain that the club is a handicap to business and a public nuisance.

Some time ago a prominent real estate man went to Chief Crandall and informed him that he could secure two well established business concerns to locate on Michigan street if the colored club could be ousted. No steps were taken, and the real estate man's deal fell through. Commission merchants and others that cater to quite a large boarding house trade, say that they have known instances where several lady boarding housekeepers have had to endure insulting remarks from the loafers standing outside this club.

A few evenings ago a colored man assaulted a colored woman at this club, but the case against him was dismissed by the assistant county attorney because severeal witnesses had skipped. Night before last a colored man, named Harry Washington, was shot through the right jaw by a member of the club, whose name the colored men refuse to divulge. All these things taken into consideration, the police say it is high time to take action to close up or compel the members to move down toward Paradise alley, where they will not annoy property owners and boarding house keepers.

A. Wieland

123 West Superior St.

The place for new, nobby Shoes. Cleanest stock of up to date shoes in the city.

Hot Weather Shoes!

Are you comfortably shod for these hot days?

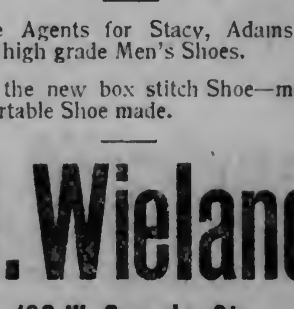
We have new styles in

Low Shoes

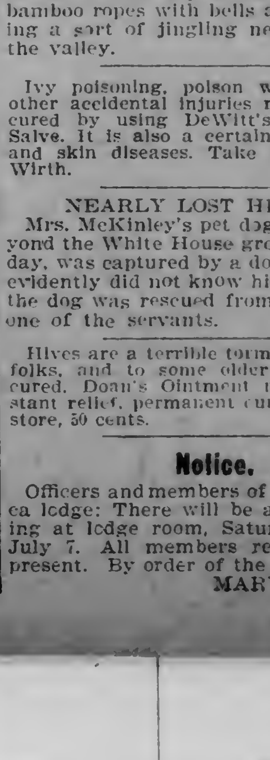
for everybody—

Ladies' Low Shoes, $1.25 to **$3.50**

Men's Low Tan Shoes **$3.00**



SOROSIS SHOES.......



New Shoes for women—always well made—always stylish and comfortable; all different styles, lace and button; also low Shoes; russet, black and patent leathers; price

$3.50

Men's Russia Calf and Black Dressy Shoes **$3.50**

Children's Summer Shoes.

Most complete line in the city and all at popular prices.

Sole Agents for Stacy, Adams & Co.'s high grade Men's Shoes.

See the new box stitch Shoe—most comfortable Shoe made.

A. Wieland

123 W. Superior St.

A FILIPINO TELEPHONE.

The ingenuity of the Filipinos makes up for their want of signal service material, says the Army and Navy Journal. A report from Bangued says that a valley was made into an ambush by the natives by means of outpost shacks all around the encircling hillsides, these shacks being kept in instant communication with headquarters by the use of bamboo ropes with bells attached, making a sort of jingling necklace around the valley.

Ivy poisoning, poison wounds and all other accidental injuries may be quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is also a certain cure for piles and skin diseases. Take no other. Max Wirth.

NEARLY LOST HER PET.

Mrs. McKinley's pet dog wandered beyond the White House grounds the other day, was captured by a dog catcher, who evidently did not know his business, but the dog was rescued from extinction by one of the servants.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Notice.

Officers and members of Golden Rebecca lodge: There will be a special meeting at lodge room, Saturday evening, July 7. All members requested to be present. By order of the noble grand.

MARY E. MEDD.

"On with the Dance!
Let joy be unconfined."

OPEN TONIGHT!

THE ELKS' CARNIVAL

WEST SUPERIOR.

Dry grounds, new attractions, fresh decorations. You can't keep good people down. The rain has only served to complete the unfinished shows, rest the weary, and start the whole thing over with renewed energy and greater exertions. All of the

Eight Thousand Visitors Opening Day

Expressed surprise at the magnitude and beauty of the grounds and the illumination and both satisfaction and praise for the many different performances.

FUN ON MIDWAY TONIGHT. COME OVER.

CANNOT SURVEY

Judge Lochren's Decision In Case of Cedar Lake Lands In 57-17.

The decision of Judge Lochren in the case of Smith J. Murphy, George O. Robinson, Elisha H. Finn and Temple E. Derr against P. H. Kirwin, United States surveyor general, was filed in the United States court today. The case is one that has been before the court for some time. The action involves the title to lands near Cedar Island lake, in township 57-17. The United States surveyor general was directed to make a survey of the lands in controversy and the action was brought to prevent this.

In 1876, Henry S. Howe, deputy surveyor general of the United States, was employed to make a survey of this township and he filed what purported to be field notes of a survey, from which an official plat was made. There are only a few evidences that he was ever on the grounds. Cedar Island lake is a deep navigable lake with high banks. In his field notes he stated the shore to be low and swampy, whereas they are high, suitable for agriculture and have a good growth of timber. Southerly and westerly of the lake are five others, none of which are shown on Howe's field notes or on the plat, and all of which have been sold as land and patented. Complaints were made touching the accuracy of the survey, but were never investigated as they were withdrawn.

The land between the actual water line of the lake and the meander line shown on the plat is the land in controversy in this suit. Prior to the commencement of the suit the government had sold and patented all the township and so far as appears none of the purchasers knew of Howe's fraud.

The complainants in this case got their title from the persons to whom the government sold, for the purpose of getting the timber, and made the purchases in good faith. They also purchased portions of the lakes not shown on the plat at all.

The survey involved in this suit was ordered by the interior department in a proceeding instituted by some settlers on the land in controversy.

The decision holds that in the surveying, platting and selling of lands, the government deals as a proprietor. If its agents or employes are negligent or unfaithful and loss to the government results, it cannot shift that loss to an innocent purchaser. The question as to whether the government, because of the fraud of its surveyor, has any claim in the land which it has sold, is not one which the land department of the government can assume to determine. The patent passes the title from the government and takes the land from the jurisdiction of that department.

Judge Lochren holds that the government is bound by its own plat in accordance with which it has sold the land. The purchasers must settle their titles and boundaries between themselves and the land department has no right to meddle with the land or cast doubt on the titles.

He holds that the land department has no right in order such a survey, if the government has any right or equity to have such patents corrected because of error or mistake, it must apply to a court having jurisdiction for that relief. And in such case, from the showing made in this suit, the title of the complainants to such portions of such lots as border on this lake as a permanent visible boundary will be the least assailable.

THE POLICE COURT.

Lucy Thomas Gets Into Trouble and Then Gets Out.

Observed of all observers in police court this morning, was a blond lady of opulent construction, and a plaintive, not to say petulent demeanor. She was gowned rakishly in a filmy, transparent, dismal dress, trimmed with quantities of black sleeves. Her name was given as Lucy Thomas and she explained to the court that contrary to her life-long custom she took a few drinks, last night, and became buoyant under the influence of the mellow fluid. She drank so much that she soon found herself exploring regions she had never tumbled into before. The police story was wildly different. It was to the effect that she took $7 from the inside pocket of a temporary friend. Several people saw her do it and when they requested her to give back the money she was much affected and used a dangerous-looking knife. She was sentenced to pay $12 or spend ten days in jail. She spent about ten minutes behind the bars and then a fellow with a name that sounded like a copyrighted title paid her line.

Susie Taylor, the violently brunette damsel who tried to incinerate the Central House last Friday afternoon, was arraigned on a charge of arson, on a complaint that specifically states that she set fire to a building and then goes on to say that nothing she did could be considered arson in any of its degrees. This is somewhat of a paradox, but as it came from the county attorney's office, the police unquestioningly pronounce it good. The Taylor woman will have an examination next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

William Malloy got the limit for petty larceny. On May 25 last, while wandering through a lumber camp near Columbia Junction, he discovered a valise and walked off with it. The contents were valued at $10 and Malloy was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 or work on the county rock pile for three months. He went to work.

The comedian on the bill this morning was John Curtin. He was a sad affair, with a rasping voice that would have a great field for use in taking saw edges from collars and cuffs. He wore a woman's sacque for a coat, was long, lank, lean, hungry, bald headed and sorrowful. He got ten days for disorderly conduct. Isaac Klekla, Dan Noble and Geo. Murray got similar sentences for drunkenness. Matt Shields, Lawrence Cooney and Mike McGann, got off under suspended sentences.

Kusell's Family Theater.
PAVILION

Always as advertised. Never misrepresenting. Catering to Ladies and Children. Always refined and elevating.

Week Commencing Sunday Matinee, July 8

PARVITA & CO.

LESLIE & AUDLEY, Society Entertainers | AMY DESMOND, American Fougere

HARRY MOORE, Monologist and Story Teller.

PARVITA, The Perfection of Colored Moving Pictures.

15c—Kusell's Encouraging Prices—**25c**

Tonight and Saturday Matinee ..Crust of Society
Saturday Evening ..... All the Comforts of Home

PERSONAL TAX.

About 150 Delinquents Are to Be Rounded Up.

Citations on delinquent personal property taxes have been issued from the office of the clerk of the district court to the sheriff, and they will be served within a few days. There are about 150 of them, much less than the usual number. The persons against whom they are directed are those who have failed to pay their personal property taxes for 1899. They are summoned to appear at the September term of the district court and show cause why judgment should not be taken against them, and if they do not answer executions will be taken out and a search made for property with which to satisfy the county's claim.

Valentine Stock Company.

Last night the Valentine stock company presented Frohman's New York success, "The Crust of Society." The piece was elegantly staged and the wardrobe used was elaborate. For next week Mr. Kusell will make a change in the policy of his theater, giving the public high-class vaudeville. Among the important features booked are the sisters Leslie, high-class entertainers, singers and dancers; "Parvita," a most wonderful moving picture machine in colors, true to nature; George Moore, monologist, and Estelle Belmont, operatic ballad singer. There will be a special ladies' matinee Saturday, presenting "The Crust of Society." In the evening "All the Comforts of a Home" will be repeated.

SPECIAL!

Our special for Sunday dinner—a la Cocoa Ice Cream, per quart **40c**

SMITH, 307 W. Superior St.

'Phone—Zenith 195. Duluth 80

RETURN LARGE VERDICTS.

Jury In Municipal Court Case Finds Against White and Staberg.

Two unusually large verdicts for a municipal court case were returned this morning against David Waite and John Staberg. They formerly did a sort of banking business under the name of White & Staberg, and were sued by the A. E. Johnson company for the collection of two dishonored drafts sold to Charles Anderson and Gust Anderson in the fall of 1898. Charles Anderson, it was claimed, got a draft for 1500 kroners, equivalent to $405, and drawn on the Skannes Euskalda bank, of Malmo, Sweden, through White & Staberg. About the same time Gust Anderson paid the same firm $553 for a similar draft of 1307 kroners, and both drafts were returned by the bank. The two Andersons sold their claim to the A. E. Johnson company, and the jury this morning returned verdicts for the full amount in each case, making a total of $758.

THE HENLEY RACES.

American Amateur Champion Beaten By an Oxford Man.

Henley, July 6.—Showers ushered in the final day of the great English rowing match. The attendance was far below the average. The runners which were ahead early as to the indisposition of the amateur champion, R. H. Dewell, the American, were unfortunately confirmed, by the result of the final heat for the diamond sculls, in which he was defeated by E. G. Hemmergdon, of Oxford, by three-quarters of a length after a spirited contest, which so exhausted the American sculler that he fell out of his boat and would have drowned, but for prompt assistance from the umpire's boat. The time was 8 minutes 42 seconds.

SUCCEEDS PHELPS.

New Haven, July 6.—Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., late president of Northwestern university, has accepted an invitation from Yale law school to take the place of E. J. Phelps, deceased, as instructor in the law department of Yale university during the coming year.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SOUTHERN TIMBER

Michael Kelly Returns From Several Months Among Pines of Louisiana.

AN ENORMOUS TRACT

Has Bought Much For His Company---Rice Industry Is Growing.

Michael Kelley returned this week from Louisiana where he has been since last winter engaged in buying timber for a large company in which he is interested, Wright, Blodgett & Co., of Michigan. This firm began buying timber in Southwestern Louisiana about a year or so ago and today has about 300 square miles or in the neighborhood of 200,000 acres. This is, of course, all yellow pine.

The tract of timber which the company owns, and which was all purchased by Mr. Kelley as its representative is admirably situated. It lies in a square formed by four railroads. On the north is the Gould system and on the south about 100 miles distant is the Southern Pacific. On the west is the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf and on the east the Kansas City, Alexandria & Gulf. The two last named are about fifty miles apart. It is in this space the timber lies.

Mr. Kelley says that there is now invested in Louisiana about $10,000,000 of Northern capital. The Southerners do not take very kindly to this invasion by Northerners but they cannot help themselves. Their timber had little or no value until the Northerners began to buy it. Timber down there is not sold by the stumpage as it is here but by the acre. It brings all the way from $2.50 to $15 an acre.

In the territory adjacent to the railroads mentioned the annual cut is now about 1,200,000,000 feet. At that rate it will take about fifteen years to exhaust the timber. The market for the output is found in several directions. Much of it goes west, more goes down to the gulf and still more goes to South America. That which goes to South America is principally shipped from Lake Charles, La. Small schooners can run up the lake and load timber there. The lumber is first class. The Bradley-Ramsey company has received the contract for decking the new Maine for the government with this pine and it is pronounced as unexcelled for that purpose. It commands as good a price as the ordinary grades of white pine although when white pine gets into the higher grades it brings more money.

Yellow pine is used to make turpentine, too, and brings a fine revenue. The trees have to be tapped for this but except for a very few classes of work this does not damage it in any way. Turpentine brings a good price and there is money in the business.

Cypress is the most valuable of Southern timer, Mr. Kelley says. There is only about 600,000 acres of it in the South. It is used for making sash and doors and such work and finds a ready market. It is very expensive to get out for it grows in swamps and the men who log it are up to their knees in water about all the time. Then, too, the tree must be deadened the year before it is cut. This is done to draw the sap off and lighten it so that it will float.

The rice industry has become a very profitable one in Southwestern Louisiana and lands hitherto supposed to be worthless are bringing high prices. Five years ago the industry was unknown in that section and lands sold at about 25 cents an acre. Companies have put in watering plants and flood the fields that way and have made great money in that line, with the greater profits still in the future. They furnish the water to flood the fields and get a portion of the crop. There are seven rice mills within a radius of sixty miles from Lake Charles.

Mr. Kelley says that it is the intention of his company to log the land they have just bought. They would have begun it this last winter but could not make satisfactory contracts with the railroads owing to the fact that two of them are in the hands of receivers. These are the two on the east and west.

The climate Mr. Kelley found to be very pleasant in the winter but he much prefers the Lake Superior air in the summer. He does not know whether he will go down there to stay when the logging of the timber begins but hopes he will not have to.

EXCURSIONS!
—TO—
TWO HARBORS
Sunday, July 8.
On Steamers
H. R. DIXON AND HUNTER.
Leave BOOTH'S DOCK at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Returning, leave Two Harbors 5 p. m.
Fare, 50c for Round Trip.

THE DAKOTAS.

Heavy Falls of Rain Reported In Both of the Dakotas.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Jamestown—The heaviest rain for many years occurred last night through the James river valley. There is rejoicing among farmers and stockmen, as the benefit to crops and hay cannot be overestimated. A big crop of flax is assured. Many farmers who had about despaired of securing crops have again taken heart. The rain is the heaviest in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

Grafton—Grafton and vicinity had a good soaking rain. Grafton's Fourth of July celebration was a success, and a big crowd witnessed the games, sports and balloon ascension. Grafton defeated Winnipeg in a ball game by a score of 8 to 2.

Ellendale—A splendid rain has fallen here.

A telegram from Chicago announced the death of Rev. F. J. McGillivray, pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place. He was away on a three weeks' vacation, and the news of his sudden death was a shock to his wife and friends here. Death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy.

Fargo—Fargo has had a heavy rain. Seven accidents and one fire had been reported as the result of the Fourth of July celebration in this vicinity. None of the accidents were fatal. The most serious was that of the 10-year-old son of John Kjeld, who attempted to drive a 44-caliber revolver bullet into a toy cannon and was shot through both hips.

C. N. Galland, a traveling machinery agent, was injured in the eyes by firecrackers, but the physicians will be able to save his sight. The other five accidents were not serious.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Armour—A heavy rain visited this section, accompanied by severe lightning. Frank Clark, son of a prominent farmer, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Pierre—There has been a heavy downpour of rain here.

CALL ON TOWNE

Enthusiastic Supporters Made a Demonstration Last Evening.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Kansas City, July 6.—The result of the contest for the vice presidential nomination was still in doubt when the convention assembled this morning. The immense auditorium was crowded early, there being a general expectation that Bryan would arrive from Lincoln and address the convention.

The Towne men were working for their favorite, while the admirers of other candidates were not idle. The great opposition to Towne was based on his residence in a state so close to Nebraska, and on the feeling that it would be wiser to take the candidate from the East.

The Minnesotians here are camping with delegates from other states. They paraded the streets last night headed by the Minneapolis Power band, and created a big demonstration. Their cries for Towne were re-echoed all along the crowded sidewalks. Arriving in front of the Coates house, where Towne is stopping, they were loud in calls for him to speak to the paraders. He finally appeared on the balcony and was enthusiastically cheered.

He greeted the people with congratulations on the work accomplished in the Democratic convention in reaffirming the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and in nominating the "People's champion of the people's cause," W. J. Bryan. He prophesied that President Bryan would usher in the twentieth as grandly as Jefferson did the nineteenth century, a sentiment that aroused great cheering. Towne spoke but briefly, not deeming it wise to talk at length at that time. Before long the crowd dispersed with cheers for Towne.

W. T. THOMPSON.

BRYAN SPEAKS.

Makes a Vigorous Protest Against Hill and Favors Towne.

Kansas City, July 6.—Since Hill's name has been sprung, Bryan has been heard from and has made a vigorous protest to some of the leaders. He favors Towne.

ROCK LET GO.

Explosion In the Pioneer Mine Kills Two Miners.

Ely, Minn., July 6.—(Special to The Herald.)—An explosion took place in the new shaft which is being sunk at the Pioneer mine at 3 o'clock this morning, killing one man, badly injuring another. The men, whose names cannot be learned, were Finns, and are believed to be single.

The explosion took place at a depth of 20 feet. It was caused by the two men, who were carelessly drilling into rock which had been prepared by the day shift for blasting, and then thoughtlessly left without discharging. There were four men at work in the shaft at the time, and it is a miracle they were not killed. An injured man may lose his eyesight, as he received a portion of the discharge full in the face.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.

London, July 6.—The annual Oxford-Cambridge cricket match, which commenced at Lords today, is proving exceptionally interesting, and is attracting large crowds. The Oxford eleven, in its first inning, made a total of 503 runs and included a magnificent exhibition of batting by R. E. Foster, who, with 171 runs, outstripped the highest individual score ever made in this annual match. The total of the innings also easily exceeded all previous records.

MINNESOTA PENSIONS.

Washington, July 6.—(Special to The Herald.)—Pensions granted: Original—Lars Hanson Howe, Deerwood, $8; restoration and additional—Michael C. O'Donohue, dead, Annandale, $8. Increased: John Smallwood, Ossipii, $10; Spanish war, original, Orion Pettengill Staples, $30.

COTTON IN COMMAND.

Washington, July 6.—Rear Admiral Cotton has been designated as commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, vice Rear Admiral Barker.

Fishing Excursion Rates.

Where fishing is the best, on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad—at Sturgeon lake. Round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $1.50, and Lake Pokegama, Pine City, round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $2. Excellent hotels and accommodations and three trains via St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Secure tickets at Union depot or city ticket office, 332 West Superior street.

For Sale,

Residence, No. 229 East Fourth street, corner Third avenue east and Fourth street, for sale. Enquire J. C. & R. M. Hunter, Exchange building.

Reports show that over fifteen hundred lives have been saved through the use of One Minute Cough Cure. Most of these were cases of grippe, croup, asthma, whooping cough, bronchitis and pneumonia. Its early use prevents consumption. Max Wirth.

$4.30 Duluth to St. Paul and Return

Via Duluth Short Line, N. P. railway. On sale July 5 and 6. Good to return until July 9. Ticket office, 232 West Superior street and Union depot.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES TO CINCINNATI, O., JULY 10, 11 AND 12, VIA WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

For further particulars, call and see us at 430 West Superior street.

W. M. STEPHENSON, General Manager.

Turns on the light of reason; removes intellectual or moral cloudiness and black spots from one's character. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

....Market Basket News....

LOW PRICES AT THE

NEW GROCERY STORE

Fancy Tomatoes, per bu	20c
California Plums, per basket	25c
Watermelons, each	25c
Blueberries, 2 quarts for	25c
Red Raspberries, per box	10c
BLACK RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES AT LOWEST PRICES.	
California Peaches, per case	$1.00
Per doz	15c
Wax Beans, 3 pounds for	10c
Green Peas, 3 pounds for	10c
Creamery Butter, per lb	22c
Fresh Dairy Butter, per lb	17c
Maple Syrup, per qt	20c
Catsup, per gallon	40c
10 bars Soap for	25c
Ask for our 3-lb can Coffee	85c
Japan Tea Sifting	25c
3-lb can Japan Tea	$1.00
Corn, Peas and Tomatoes, 3 cans	25c

Masonic Temple Grocery,
Denny O'Leary, Prop.
203-205 East Superior Street.

We have both telephones. Bring your list with you. Order tonight and insure early Saturday morning delivery.

Phone 199—both phones—
Insist on getting it.

Henry Folz

Groceries and Meats.

331-333 West Superior St.

MEAT DEPARTMENT.

The Leading Market has the following specials to offer for tomorrow:

1500 pounds of fancy yellow-legged fowls, while they last, per lb	12½c
Rib Boiling Beef, per lb	3c
Picnic Hams, Saturday only, per lb	8c
Shoulder Steaks, per lb	10c
Prime Rib Roasts, 18c quality and there is nothing better, lb	15c
Pork Tenderloins, per lb	15c

FEAR A CLEAN-OUT.

Danger of China's Expelling All Foreign Troops Apprehended.

London, July 6.—The danger of a general revolt in China becomes more and more patient and Europe is being confronted with a rapidly increasing fear not merely that the international column will be forced from Tien Tsin, but that the international troops at the colonies and treaty ports will stand in grave danger of expulsion. In view of the fact that the previous assurances of the viceroys have proved untrustworthy, their promises of protection for the whites are hardly convincing. In the meanwhile, the hitherto unconquerable jealousies of the European powers stay the hands of Japan, though it is hoped an understanding will soon be reached.

The foreign office here has received official dispatches from Tokio today and the Associated Press understands that in addition to the forces already landed in China, Japan has 20,000 troops mobilized and ready for action at a moment's notice when she receives the mandate of the powers. Great Britain is now awaiting answers from the chancellors to its proposal.

The British cabinet had a long meeting this morning under the presidency of Lord Salisbury and fully considered the crisis.

Death of Capt. LaSalle.

Died:—In this city, July 6, F. N. LaSalle, aged 52 years. Service at residence, No. 11, Chester Terrace, 3 p. m., Saturday. Interment Chicago.

MARKING SILVER.

Marking silver is a matter of importance to the engaged woman. The customary method of using the initial of the bride's family name is open to some objections, especially in cases where the presents come mainly from the bridegroom's family and friends. Several brides of social prominence recently have had the initial of the name which they are to bear after marriage on the silver which was not marked when it came, says an exchange. Most persons who give silver nowadays, by the way, do not mark it, leaving the way open for it to be exchanged if the bride is overwhelmed with duplicates or for her to have it marked, as she prefers.

RATHBUN'S
CASH GROCERY.
17 East Superior Street.
Tel. 656. Simon Clark, Manager.

Saturday Specials

Including large shipment extra Fancy CALIFORNIA PEACHES and PLUMS.

FANCY LARGE PLUMS—per basket— ***30 cents***

FANCY SMALL PLUMS—per basket— ***25 cents***

BEST PLUMS—per crate— ***$1.10***

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—per box— ***$1.05***

FANCY ACME TOMATOES—The best kind—per basket— ***22 cents***

SWEET HONEY PEAS—3 quarts— ***10 cents***

FANCY LARGE CAULIFLOWER—each— ***10 cents***

FANCY WAX BEANS—3 quarts— ***10 cents***

SOLID HEADS CABBAGE—each— ***5 cents***

BEST QUALITY CREAMERY BUTTER—per lb— ***22 cents***

BEST QUALITY DAIRY BUTTER—per lb ***18 cents***

LARGE WATERMELONS—each— ***30 cents***

OUR CELEBRATED SUCCESS BRAND Java and Mocha Coffee, in 3-lb cans—per can— ***85 cents***

10 BARS BEST LAUNDRY SOAP— ***25 cents***

ALL THE BEST BRANDS OF CEYLON TEAS—per lb— ***60 cents***

DULUTH-GROWN CUCUMBERS—3 for— ***10 cents***

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Blackcaps, Gem Melons, AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

Green Vegetables
A full line—fresh and crisp from the gardens of Minnesota.

HIGH-GRADE CORN, PEAS AND TOMATOES— ***3 cans for 25 cents***

RATHBUN'S.

Gronseth & Olsen
Established 1887.
Cash Grocers.
Zenith 'Phone, 292, Duluth 'Phone 292.
401 and 403 East Fourth St

Viking Pride Flour, 98-lb sk	$2.40
Viking Creamery Prints, per lb	22c
This is the finest Butter made.	
New Potatoes, per peck	15c
Viking Soap, large size, 9 bars for	25c
Viking King Soap, large size, 8 bars for	25c
Floating Viking, large size, 5 bars for	25c
Viking Baking Powder, 1-lb can	40c
Cooper's Chocolate, per lb	28c
Schepp's Cocoanut, bulk, per lb	14c
Our Own J. & M. Coffee 3-lb cans	85c
Our Own J. and M. Coffee, 1-lb can	25c
Plymouth Pork and Beans, can for	9c
Fancy Plums, per basket	25c to 30c
Fancy Peaches, per box	90c to 95c
Ginger Snaps, per lb	6c
Soda Crackers per lb	6c to 6½c
Fish Balls, 20c cans for	15c
Fish Balls, 35c cans for	29c

A full line of Fruits and Vegetables at very low prices.

Gronseth & Olsen.

BON TON
BAKERY.
25 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

Candy Department.

Fine home-made Chocolates, per lb	15c
Fine home made Peanut Candy, per lb	15c
Fine home made mixed Candy, per lb	10c
A box of Fancy Bon Bons and Chocolates	25c

Bakery Department.

Apple Turnovers, per doz	25c
Almond and Cocoanut Macaroons, per doz	10c
Fruit Square, each	5c
French Kisses, per dozen	10c
Cream Puffs, per doz	20c

Ask for a Loaf of our New England Bread.

THE SUMMER BUD'S HAIR.

The blushing bud of summer wears her hair slightly waved and parted a little to the left of the usual center line, and the short locks are coiled loosely and lightly all the way down to the ears.

The Jenny Lind, or otherwise the Spanish style of wearing a single flower in the hair is revived, only it is sometimes of gold and tinted enamel, with diamond-dewed petals fastened to one of the new hair buckles.

Young women of one or two seasons out affect the Psyche knot, which has returned, to the delight of the Madonna-faced types and the despair of women with more plebian features, says an exchange. Young matrons cling to the Marie Antoinette coiffure, only the pompadour roll is less high in front and has less of the frowsy, nautch-girl appearance than this coiffure has of late presented.

THE FAMOUS,

111 W. Superior Street.

Ask for tickets on the Crystal ware we are giving away FREE!

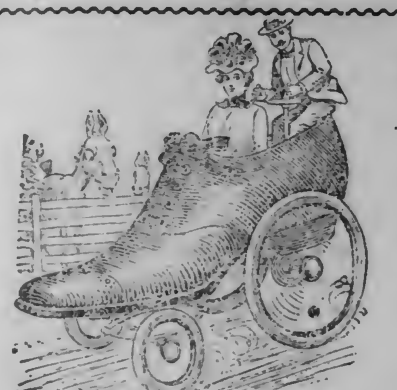
July Clearance!

Every summer Shoe in our stock reduced to close them out quick. You can't afford to miss this sale.

Oxford Sale.

Your choice of 25 different styles of Ladies' $3.00 and $3.50 Russia Calf and Tan Vici and black Vici Kid Oxfords, all new styles,

$2.69



Your Choice

of all our $2.00 and $2 50 Tan and black Oxford hand turned vesting and kid top,

$1.48

Gentlemen's Shoes.

All our $5.00 and $6.00 Tan Shoes, Stetson's make, rope stitched, Russia Calf and Vici Kid, light or dark shades, all widths, on sale at, per pair, only **$3.98**

Ladies' Shoes.

All our $3.50 and $4.00 Tan Shoes, welt and turn soles, including the **Kulture** Shoe, all new shapes, mannish lasts, we can fit any foot, wide or narrow, sale price, per pair, only **$2.98**

Oxfords and Shoes.

96 pairs left of the small sizes of Oxfords and Shoes on sale at—

29c per pair

Ladies' House Slippers—
49c, 69c, 85c, 98c

Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' 98c black and tan Oxfords, sale price **59c**

Ladies' $1.25 tan and black Oxfords, sale price **89c**

Ladies' $1.25 Lace Shoes, all sizes, sale price **79c**

All our men's $3.50 tan shoes, Russia calf and in all new goods, sale price **$2.98**

300 pairs men's $3.00 tan shoes, Russia calf and Vici, sale price **$2.19**

150 pairs men's $2.50 tan shoes, all sizes **$1.98**

All our $2.00 and $2.50 tan shoes, Russia and Vici **$1.69**

All boys' $1.75 tan and Russia shoes **$1.39**

Boys' satin calf play shoes **98c**

Little gents' tan and black shoes— **89c, 98c and $1.19**

Men's $1.00 tan and black strap sandals **89c**

Misses' $1.35 tan and black shoes, sizes 11 to 2 **98c**

Misses' $1.75 tan and black shoes, all sizes **$1.39**

Infants' tan shoes— **49c, 59c, 69c and 89c**

WELL NIGH HOPELESS

Best Informed In Tien Tsin Think Pekin Foreigners' Situation Desperate.

FORCE IS HELPLESS

Foreign Troops Now Landed Cannot Possibly Reach the Capital.

Tien Tsin, June 19, via Cheefoo, July 1, and Shanghai, July 5.—(Copyrighted 1900, by the Associated Press.)—Those best informed in Tien Tsin consider the position of foreigners in Pekin as almost hopeless.

It is hopeless to attempt to force the war with the force available. Commanders are willing to resort to desperate measures, but to attempt a forced march from Tein Tsin with the forces at hand, means certain destruction to the army besides slaughter of the civilians left at Tien Tsin.

Enough soldiers are necessary to defeat the Chinese army, maintain communication with the base of supplies and guard the hospitals en route. The water supply is an important problem in a country furnishing none except river wells, which are being poisoned.

The Chinese are committing terrible atrocities upon the wounded. They are mutilating all the dead which fall into their hands.

Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, with 10,000 of the best disciplined troops in the Chinese army, Mohammedans, is marching from the Southwest towards Pekin. The army thereabouts numbers 50,000. The empress has fled to her summer palace. The Mohammedan Boxers are fighting in Pekin.

Ten regiments of Gen. Nieh's command north of Tien Tsin are reported to have deserted and gone to pillaging the country. Residents declare that the Chinese commune was inaugurated by peaceable Chinese, who have been the greatest sufferers from the foreign soldiers, who are burning the outskirts of Tien Tsin to deprive the enemy of shelter.

The Boxers are destroying outlying villages for loot. The smoke of a hundred can be seen in every direction.

Tien Tsin was not bombarded today for the first time in a fortnight. Families are returning to their homes within the concessions. Women and children will be sent to Taku as soon as the travel is safe. No unfriendly Chinamen are visible in the streets. A few of the richest, with their families, are huddled in the outhouses for protection, badly frightened. Others are concealed in various houses and shoot at the Europeans on the street.

The Chinese dead about Tien Tsin number thousands. Most of those who have been killed lie unburied in the fields. The river to Taku is full of floating bodies and many have been washed up by the tide. Dogs are feeding on these bodies along the banks

The small American contingents everywhere distinguished themselves.

Capt. McCalla and Maj. Waller are most popular at Tien Tsin. Their men are placed in the lead of every movement. By common consent, the British are close beside them. The foreigners in Tien Tsin declare, however, that they owe their lives to the Russians, but for whom the other small detachments must have been overwhelmed on that darkest Wednesday, when the Chinese were pressing on every side and the bravest men were abandoning hope. The Russian commander, Col. Wozack, arranged the main body with the civilians to make a sortie in the direction of Taku. He left 400 Russians to defend the city and engaged the attention of the Chinese, the intention being for them to ultimately sacrifice themselves. The arrival of the Americans saved the day. Their arrival proved a complete surprise.

Among the military evidences of immense Chinese military preparation for war, may be mentioned that arsenals and stores hithertofore unknown have been discovered with $10,000,000 worth of arms and ammunitions of the most modern type.

These arms and ammunitions have been destroyed and in three arsenals outside of Tien Tsin, several thousand troops under Gen. Nieh are holding the native city five miles north of Tien Tsin. It is rumored that 40,000 Chinese will attack the place at noon today. The troops under arms failed to materialize.

Admiral Seymour was wounded slightly recently, by a spent ball, which struck him in the shoulder, while in the house with Commander McCalla and Commander Taussig.

The hero of Tien Tsin is James Watts, a young Englishman, perhaps the best rider in China, who, with three Cossacks, ran the gauntlet to Taku with messages for reinforcements, charging through villages under fire repeatedly. Several foreign commanders have recommended the quartet be decorated.

BOERS ATTACK.

Make a Determined Dash to Take Ficksburg But Are Repulsed.

Maseru, Basutoland, Thursday, July 5.—The Boers made a determined attempt to retake Ficksburg, Orange River Colony, yesterday. They attacked the place at midnight. The fighting was short but fierce, lasting an hour, when the federals were repulsed.

London, July 6.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that an inter-tribal fight, in which more than 1000 natives are engaged, is taking place on the plains north of the Boer position. The fight, it is added, is for possession of Boer cattle.

A CALIFORNIAN'S

Successful Experiments With Food.

A gentleman in Oak Park, Cal., Henry Pockman, took up the question of food, to see if he could recover from an old case of dyspepsia, from which nux vomica, pepsin and other remedies gave him no relief.

He started in with Grape-Nuts breakfast food, and his dyspepsia quickly disappeared. He also left off the use of coffee and took Postum Food Coffee in its place. He writes that he has been put right, perfectly well, and going to remain so by continuing the use of the Grape-Nuts food and Postum Coffee.

It is worth anyone's trial, who desires to be well, to change the diet, and particularly to leave off coffee. Grape-Nuts food contains elements that rebuild the grey matter in the nerve centers and brain and give one a feeling of reserve strength and vigor. This food is perfectly cooked at the factory, can be served instantly, and is on sale at all first-class grocers.

WAR GENIUS

A Boy of Eighteen Years Who Defeated Peter the Great.

Story of the Destruction of Peter's Army By King Charles.

One of the most extraordinary exhibitions of millitary genius on the part of a mere boy was given by Charles XII of Sweden at the battle of Narva. In this celebrated contest the king of Sweden, then in his eighteenth year, with an army of about 10,000 men, routed and practically destroyed 50,000 Russians commanded by Peter the Great in person.

Charles XII succeeded to the throne when 15 years of age; and three years later he landed with a small army on the south shore of the Baltic and began a war which ended only with his death.

When the Swedish army landed it found itself opposed by two bodies of hostile troops; one of these was composed of Saxons engaged in besieging the city of Riga; the second composed of about 30,000 Russians; it was commanded by Count Golovin, one of the favorites of Czar Peter. It had surrounded the town of Narva, a well-defended place, garrisoned by about 2000 Swedes under the command of Col. Horn.

The troops of Charles were exhausted by a stormy passage from Sweden to the main land. The magazines were found to be inadequate, and the country had been so plundered and devastated that little in the way of food and forage could be obtained. The soldiers had scant confidence in their boyish commander, and the news brought to the army from the theater of action had a dispiriting effect. The young king remained calm and unshaken, certain of himself and steadfast of purpose.

It is stated that never during his whole career did he more thoroughly exhibit those high qualities which distinguished him throughout his life. From the very first Charles adopted the habits and metods of an old campaigner. Wine was banished from his table, and all indulgences was discountenanced, says Franklin C. Young, in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Often his only food was coarse bread, and he not unfrequently slept on the bare ground, wrapped in a heavy cloak. At that period men of rank paid great attention to dress. Charles, on the contrary, was military in the extreme; his attire reaching the verge of simplicity and plainness.

For thirty days Charles rested and reorganized his army; altogether he could concentrate 14,000 men. Leaving 500 men to guard Livonio and to cover his communications and magazines against the Saxons, Charles started with about 10,000 men to the relief of Narva. Eighteen miles from the city the Swedish king came upon a narrow pass. This pass led out of a deep valley called the "Holy meadow." It was inclosed by steep hills and traversed by a stream, both of whose banks were broad marshes. Through this difficult ravine there was only a single road. The road crossed the river by a bridge which was so deep as to be unfavorable. By the advice of Gen. Gordon, an English officer and the confidential military adviser of the Czar Peter, the place had been occupied by about 6000 Russians, but this force was unscientifically posted. About 1000 men were sent over the stream while the main body remained on the farther side.

The young king, now about to fight his first great battle and to win one of the most brilliant victories, not only of his own reign but of all times, rode forward at the head of some cavalry and reconnoitered the hostile position. Almost at a glance the youthful genius saw the fatal tactical error which had been committed by his opponent. The error lay in the fact that the river took a bend, the convexity of which extended toward the Swedish army, and that the low land on his own side commanded the low land on the Russian side of the river.

By the orders of Charles the Swedish artillery was speedily brought into position on these heights, and before the attack of his combined infantry and cavalry the Russian outposts were speedily annihilated, while the Swedish artillery prevented both its retreat and its comrades on the opposite bank from giving it aid. After a sharp and bloody but quick ended combat, the Swedish army poured across the bridge which the Russians were unable to destroy. This movement on the part of the Swede could not be prevented, and hardly interfered with, for the reason that the king's artillery posted on the highland covered with its fire all approaches from the opposite bank.

During the night the Czar Peter received the news of the defeat of his cover and column, and that the strong natural position which he had relied upon to stop the Swedish army had been forced, and that his enemy was advancing to attack him at top speed.

The czar, although a man of extraordinary resolution, was so greatly disturbed by this disaster that at 3 o'clock in the morning he offered the command of the Russian army to the duke of Croy, suggesting that he was conscious of short-comings which in such a crisis compelled him to seak the aid of a general more skilled than himself.

The unscientific disposition of the Russian troops now led to a series of disasters. The seige entrenchments around Narva consisted only of a weak, straggling and irregular line of earthworks hardly more than a simple trench and breastwork. The Russian battalions were widely scattered and indifferently commanded by officers who were more intent on providing the means for nightly debaucheries than of maintaining discipline.

Croy found great difficulty in exacting anything like obedience to his commands, and proper executions of his plans was found impossible. On November 29 the advance of the Swedish army, led by the young king, reached Lagena, a little hamlet distant about three miles from Narva, and as he did not know whether the town had fallen or not, Charles ordered some signal shots to be fired by his artillery of the van.

As these shots rang out much excitement was visible in the besieged city and in the Russian camp, and in a few minutes the dull boom of answering cannon from the town told the young king that his energy had not been spent in vain.

For days it had rained in torrents, and the country had been converted into a morass of mud, but the king ordered an immediate attack, and at daylight the next morning the regiment formed into small battalions, each 250 strong, and the cavalry, arrayed in squadrons of seventy men each, advanced against the Russians. The center of the Russian lines was posted upon a high hill called the Hermansberg. The whole morning was spent by the king in maneuvering for the advantage in position.

The Russians remained strictly on the defensive, and kept close within the trenches which they had dug for themselves in the wet ground. The sky, lowering and presaging a storm of snow, became darker as the hours passed, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a violent and sudden gust of snow and wind enveloped the hostile armies. Taking advantage of this, the king led his entire army to the attack of the Russian intrenchments.

Seldom has the history of warfare presented a spectacle more singular than that of 10,000 men in battle array advancing from the open and attacking 50,000 enemies intrenched. The plan of battle adopted by the king was very similar to that executed by Frederick the Great about sixty years later at Torgau.

The Russian army, like the Austrian army under Marshal Daun, was posted in a long attenuated line, and like Frederick, the Swedish king divided his army into two masses for the purpose of breaking through the opposing line of battle and of getting position on a chain of heights on the center, which in both instances, commanded the field of battle. Also, as in the case of Frederick, the Swedish column of the left was reperson; but the Swedish column of the column was comanded by Charles in person; bt the Swedish column of the right deflected toward the center and by a fine display of skill and valor, combined with the lack of discipline on the part of their opponents, broke the Russian line, seized the heights of Hermansberg, and acted a part almost exactly as the Prussian column of the right under Gen. Zeither did at Torgau.

As the result of this movement, the Russian center and right were nearly annihilated by being driven from the field of battle into the Narova river. nO the extreme right of the Russian position the regiments under the command of Gen. Buturlin, a Russian officer desined to become famous in the subsequent wars of his country, held out strongly. Finding resistance in vain and escape impossible, they made a fortification of their wagons, and garnishing this impromtu redoubt with nine cannon, they persisted in refusing to surrender. Meanwhile, the entire Russian left wing had been unable to take any part in the battle, and when darkness fell, as was the case at Torgau, the soldiers of both sides were ignorant as to whether they were victorious or defeated.

During the night, however, the genius of the young king displayed itself in sagacious and unremitting energy. His artillery was massed against the redoubt of wagons, and so effective was its fire that in a few hours this dangerous obstacle to the success of the Swedes was obliterated.

The bridge across the Narova was repaired by the Russains during the night, and at sunrise the Russans began to retreat across the river, but the dispositions of the king were calculated to foil such attempt on the part of the Russians, and hardly had the retreat of the Russians begun before the left wing of the czar's army found itself attacked on all sides by an enemy whose dispositions were as rapid and iresistible as they were unique to the Russian soldiers.

The battle now took the form of about 20,000 troops hemmed up in the angle of the river by less than one-half their number. Nevertheless, so superior were the Swedes in skill, and so entirely lacking were the Russians in everything pertaining to the military art, that the affair was more of a massacre than a battle.

Under such circumstances there could be but one result; and after a few hours of bloody but useless resistance, the Russian column of the left surrendered in open field.

As a result of this battle, the Swedes captured about 18,000 prisoners, or more men than were contained in their own army. Among these were nine generals and the duke of Croy; the czar Peter escaped. The spoil consisted of 184 cannon and 150 Russian barges laden with provisions and munitions of war.

The third day after the battle the boyish victor made a triumphal entry into the city of Narova.

*Note—According to "Little's Cyclopedia of Classified Dates," this battle ocurred Nov. 30, 1700. Little gives to Charles of Sweden 20,000 men and to Peter the Great 60,000; the killed numbered 28,000 Russians, with 30,000 taken prisoners.

THE REST CURE.

Society's Latest Fad, the Cultivation of Laziness.

Society has found a new fad, the scientific cultivation of laziness. The bicycle fever of three years ago has now given place to a mania for hygiene which represents lying in bed as the cure for all fleshly ills, says the London Mail.

Weir-Mitchell rest cure is the most popular of all. There are many nursing establishments around London which undertake this, and the cure is expensive enough to keep it select. The one great drawback to it is the time it takes. To undergo it properly one must be dead to the world for from five to ten weeks.

No wise doctor will permit the rest cure treatment to be tried at home. The patient has to go to some special institution, and must surrender all of his interests during the time. He is not allowed to receive any visitors, except after special permission from his doctor; he must not read or write, and it is impressed on him that he must not try to think. For the time he is to be merely a passive lump of flesh in the hands of his manipulators.

For a full course of treatment the victim is put to bed immediately on arrival, and is not allowed to stir day or night. For the first two days he is given half a pint of milk every two hours, and meals of average size at the usual times. His nurse may amuse him by reading light literature to him, or, if he is very insistent, he may induce her to write him a letter or two. But the nurse is strictly forbidden to talk about illness or about his own symptoms in any shape or form.

This is merely preliminary. On the third day the real treatment begins. This treatment may be summed up in a few words: Isolation, seclusion, rest, electricity, overfeeding, massage.

Overfeeding is one of the most important parts of the whole. The idea is to stuff into the patient as much as he can eat. Is appetite is tempted in a thousand ways, and he is coaxed or bullied into eating twice or three times his ordinary meals.

Here is a specimen daily menu given to a delicate woman by the late Dr. Playfair, who was a great believer in the system:

6 a. m.—Ten ounces of raw meat soup.
7 a. m.—A cup of black coffee.
8 a. m.—A plate of oatmeal porridge, a gill of cream, one boiled egg, three slices of bread and butter, cocoa.
11 a. m.—Ten ounces of milk.
2 p. m.—half a pound of rump steak, potatoes, cauliflower, a savory omelet and ten ounces of milk.
4 p. m.—Ten ounces of milk and three slices of bread and butter.
6 p. m.—A cup of gravy soup.
8 p. m.—A fried sole, roast mutton (three large slices), French beans, potatoes, stewed fruit and cream, and ten ounces of milk.
11 p. m.—Ten ounces of raw meat soup.

This same scale was maintained for the whole time, and the triumphant physician reported that there were no sign of dyspepsia symptoms. Yet the lady was one who beforehand would have declared that a sponge cake was too hearty a dinner for her. In six weeks she gained three stone one pound in weight.

Overfeeding is not all. Twice a day the passive sufferer is violently massaged, every part of the body being kneaded and pounded and pinched and rubbed till the poor thing wonders if there is such a thing in the world as peace. At first this is very tiring, but one gets accustomed to it in time. It is necessary for the digestion of the food. Besides this, electricity is applied to all the muscles once a day. This alone takes about half an hour, so that, although the patient is resting, he is by no means unoccupied all the time.

After a week or two the subject begins to get up, first for a quarter of an hour a day, and so on till the greater part of the time is spent in a hammock or easy chair.

Does this overfeeding do good or harm? On this point opinion in medical circles is sharply divided. But the general agreement is that it is especially suitable for nervous and overwrought women. Without the co-operation of the patient and a willingness to be passive, but little can be accomplished. It is not suitable for all alike, and it is often necessary to abandon it after a fey days. Many people find they cannot endure the idleness after a short time.

Wherever the cure is gone through, the increase in flesh and improvement in the quality of the blood are enormous. Some doctors, however, declare that the flesh thus acquired is of no use, and is soon lost.

They point to the fattened Strasburg goose, and want to know if it is any healthier or happier than its thinner brother, who runs about unstuffed.

FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

"I don't know of any better illustration of the way the Boer families have gone into the field," said one of the officers of the transport Milwaukee, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "than the fact that we had four generations in a single group among the prisoners we took with Cronje to St. Helena. It was a remarkable party and consisted of great-grandfather, grandfather, father and son. The boy was about 18; his father was 40 or thereabouts; the grandfather was a man of 60, and the old patriarch of the lot was nearly 80. They had all been under arms in Cronje's laager when it made its last stand, fighting in different trenches, and after the surrender they naturally drifted together. They excited my interest, and I talked with them on several occasions during the voyage. Of course they belonged to the local 'commando,' or military department, for their section, but it was not a regularly disciplined organization, and they had never even drilled together. When the call came the father and son responded first and joined Cronje's army. Later on there was another requisition for troops, and the grandfather shouldered his rifle and hurried to the front. About the time Cronje started on his last retreat the old grandfather got uneasy and set out to see how 'his boys,' as he called them, were getting along. He arrived just before the final stand, and, once inside the laager, he couldn't get out; so he took a gun from a dead man and went to fighting along with the rest of the family. The four Boers had no idea whatever of the causes of the war, the principles involved or the relative strength of the two sides. The whole crowd were fatalists of the deepest dye. They were prisoners of war, on a strange ship, sailing away to a part of the world as unknown to them as the mountains of the moon, but they accepted the situation as stoically as so many Turks. I asked the grandfather how he thought it would all end. 'God knows,' he replied calmly. 'But don't you expect to get back to your home and family again?' I inquired. 'God knows,' he repeated, and went on smoking his pipe."

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

BICYCLE BRAKE!

Simple in construction, perfect in action. Insures safety, can be attached to any bicycle, combined with lock and coasters.

Chas. Sansam, Sole agent for Duluth, West Duluth and the Superiors. Confectioner and newsdealer. 503 East Fourth street, Duluth. Write for circulars.

EXECUTORS' SHOE SALE!

Hunter Block, 29 W. Superior St.

Specials For Tomorrow!

Ladies' Shoes 59c—Patent tip—button—sizes 2½, 3, 3½ and 4—Such well known makes as Ford's and Gray's; $4 and $5 grades, round or pointed toes—

59c

Men's Shoes 98c—Calf Skin and Patent Leather, cloth tops, sizes 6 to 10, also French Calf Congress, 6 and 6½, worth $5 and $6

98c

Your choice of this lot 25c per pair.—Ladies' Oxfords, 2½, 3, 3½, sold at $1.25 to $2.50—Ladies' Serge Congress, Children's Slippers, while they last—

25c

Ladies' Bicycle Boot, formerly sold at $3, $3.50 and $4. Your choice at—

$1.78

Any Number of Other Bargains.

No goods charged or exchanged.

BIG FIRE RECORD

The Current Year Shows an Abnormal Increase In Fire Loss.

A COMPARISON MADE

Figures For Year Contracted With Similar Periods of Two Preceding.

New York, July 6.—The increase in fire loss in the United States and Canada during the current year, says the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, has been abnormal. The records show a total loss of $103,-[illegible],900 for the first six months of the year 1900, against $65,699,750 for the same period of 1899.

A great difference between 1900 and 1899 and 1898 is shown. The losses for the first six months of 1898 were $58,-[illegible],100, of 1899, $65,699,750, and of 1900, $103,[illegible].

The heaviest loss this year was the Ottawa-Hull conflagration, amounting to $12,000,000, and the next in point of destruction of value, though taking precedence as to loss of life, was the Hoboken disaster of last Saturday.

The Standard oil fire is, of course, not included in these figures. There has also been an increase in the number of small fires. The months of April and June show greater advances than the others.

Fires of $500,000 and over in destructiveness which have occurred since January 1, 1900, are presented in this compilation. Philadelphia, several department stores, $700,000; Lead City, S. D., various, $500,000; Dayton, Ohio, tobacco factory and other, $500,000; St. Louis department stores and other, $600,000; Pittsburg, department store, $1,200,000; Ottawa-Hull conflagration, $12,000; Sandon, B. C., various, $700,000; Constable Hook, N. J., dock property and oil works, $500,000; Fisher, Wis., various, $500,000; Virginia, Minn., business portion of town, $500,000; Bloomington, Ill., various, $1,850,000; Pierce, Minnesota property, $500,000; Morenci, Ariz., mining property, $800,000; Hoboken, N. J., steamship docks, storehouses, ocean steamers and cargoes and barges, $7,850,000.

The officers of fire insurance companies have had a turbulent experience during the past years. Many companies have been forced to the wall, and others have had their financial strength so depleted that they must succumb before the January, 1901, statements are required to be filed.

From present appearances, insurance rates will need to be largely increased to keep up with the constant, serious drain on insurance capital.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

Several European Expeditions to Look For the Aeronaut.

Kansas City, July 6.—Evelyn Baldwin, of Kansas, of Arctic fame, today to an Associated Press reporter stated that Capt. Earnest Andree, brother of the Polar aeronaut, had just written him that several European expeditions have been fitted out to look for traces of his missing brother and his companions, Stringberg, Fraenkel.

Baron Evon Toll will head the Russian expedition, which is to search the Arctic coast of Europe and Asia. It will start from Norway, proceed by way of Nova Zembla, pass the ensuing winter at Cape Chelyaskinvtaymir peninsula, and searching the Siberian coast during the summer of 1901, endeavoring to reach Bering strait.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 7; Detroit, 6.
At Milwaukee—Chicago, 1; Milwaukee, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cincinnati—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
At Pittsburg—New York, 7; Pittsburg, 3.
At St. Louis—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis 2.
At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Boston, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Chicago	67	41	26	.612
Milwaukee	67	38	29	.567
Indianapolis	62	34	28	.548
Cleveland	63	34	29	.540
Minneapolis	66	32	34	.485
Kansas City	70	32	38	.457
Detroit	65	28	37	.431
Buffalo	66	21	42	.364

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	58	37	21	.638
Philadelphia	60	33	27	.550
Pittsburg	63	34	29	.540
Chicago	62	32	30	.516
Cincinnati	61	30	31	.492
Boston	59	27	32	.457
St. Louis	57	25	32	.439
New York	58	21	37	.362

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

The Evidence Is Now Practically All In.

New York, July 6.—Ernest Fee Conant, the lawyer retained by the government to prosecute the men involved in the Cuban postal frauds scandal, has just landed after detention in quarantine because of arrival from Havana.

"The evidence in regard to the postal frauds," he said, "is practically all in. Most of it is in my hands. It is fair to presume that there will be further arrests in a short while. I do not think it proper to discuss at the present just whom our evidence implicates. There will not be arrests of petty clerks."

TEDDY AND HANNA.

Cleveland, July 6.—Governor Roosevelt arrived here early this morning over the Lake Shore road from the West. He was met by Mr. Hanna's priate secretary. The governor entered a carriage and was driven directly to the Hanna residence, where he spent the morning in conference with the national chairman. This afternoon, Governor Roosevelt and Senator Hanna will go to Canton to visit the president.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

TO BETTER THE TRADE

Conference of Steel Men to End the Existing Demoralization.

LOWER PRICES YET

One Last Cut In Bessemer Pig and Steel Billets Expected.

New York, July 6.—The presence in this city this week of leading officers of some of the largest steel companies, coupled with a sharp advance yesterday in the prices of steel stocks, has led Wall street to believe that important action looking to the betterment of the trade's condition is in contemplation. That this belief is well founded is shown in the following statement made by a director of one of the companies interested:

"The steel and iron situation has now practically touched rock bottom, and at any rate will have showed it before the end of this week. Conferences have been held and others are to be held at the office of President Gary of the Federal Steel company between representatives of all the important steel interests, among them the Federal Steel company, the American Steel and Wire company, the Carnegie company, the National Steel company, the Lackawanna Steel company and the Maryland Steel company, and the result of those conferences will be the end of the existing demoralization.

"I expect that lower prices will be fixed for Bessemer pig and steel billets, but after that there will be no further cutting. In fact this will be the last time such a state of demoralization can exist in the steel and iron trade. The result of the conferences will be the establishment of harmonious relations among all the steel companies.

"As far as steel rails are concerned, the price will not be changed, as there are contracts far ahead which will prevent that."

Among the men who take part in the conference as referred to are President Gary and Chairman Porter of the Federal Steel company, President Schwab of the Carnegie company, and Chairman Clifford and Directors Hanam and Elwood of the American Steel and Wire company.

SIX WERE HURT.

Six Persons Injured at the Pittsburg Union Depot.

Pittsburg, July 6.—The roof over the covered walk at the Union station collapsed today and seriously injured six persons. The accident occurred just as a number of passengers were leaving the station. There were a number of narrow escapes.

The injured: William Bell, 14 years old; Patrick Garou, 12 years old; August Mafredda, 13 years old; Michael Dersman, Michael Millinick, Andrew Sadlick.

Trunks and Traveling Bags at Wholesale Prices.

THE GREATEST OF ALL CLOTHING SALES.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO The Great Eastern THE BURROWS STORE. Duluth SUPERIOR ST. 3rd AVE. W.

A store that lives up to its advertising, performs all it promises and never disappoints.

A Great Cleaning-Up Sale Before Taking Stock August 1st.

A Sale Full of Enthusiasm. A Sale Full of Determination.

Owing to the recent changes that have taken place in the business and the retirement of Mr. A. Nathan as special partner, it is necessary to take inventory August 1 and clean up stocks by that time. We find now, even with the tremendous business done during our great Re-adjustment Sale of the past few weeks, that every department in the house is still greatly overloaded. We have gone through the stocks throughout the whole store and have made terrific reductions for this grand cleaning up—not half hearted cut—they're all bonafide stupendous reductions that will cause immediate and wanted results.

A Showing of Magnificent Clothing Values That Stand Unparalleled in Clothing History.

The deepest dip of all—The barrier of price almost removed that stands between you and the possession of ideal clothing. The hour of clearance has come. The time for unloading is here. Don't put off coming early but be here early in the morning and avoid the afternoon and evening rush.

Men's Suits

We've divided our Men's Suit Stock—Spring and Summer styles—into four prices and offer you for this great sale these extraordinary bargains.

OFFER No. 1—

Choice of Any Suit in Our House. **$15.00** Choice of Any Suit in Our House.

This includes the famous Rogers-Peet and Stein-Bloch Co.'s Tailor-made Garments such as we sold all season for $22, $25, $28 and $30, full and complete in sizes, beautiful in cut, unsurpassed in workmanship, draped and finished so that even the $50 and $60 tailors can't distinguish them from their finest custom work.

OFFER No. 2—
Burrows' Fine Tailored Suits—
An immense assortment in light medium and dark checks and plaids, as well as plain colors, in reliable grades of Cassimeres, Cheviots and Oxford Gray Vicunas—Suits that were made for good, hard service as well as for style and dress; hundreds of patterns to choose from—this sale—
$6.75

OFFER No. 3—
Burrows' Fine Tailored Suits—
In fancy and plain Worsteds, new patterns of nobby English Tweeds and Swell Effects in Scotch Fabrics, new and handsome effects, which will fit all shapes of men, every suit guaranteed to give satisfactory wear; every one honestly made and sure to please the purchaser—this great sale—
$9.50

OFFER No. 4—
Very Fine Suits—
Beautifully tailored and of the finest fabrics, swell styles, handsome patterns, in medium and dark effects and highest grade workmanship characterize this particular assortment, which is one of the grandest lots of suits that we have ever shown at a sacrifice price—your choice at a magnificent assortment—
$11.75

Boys' and Children's Clothing EXACTLY HALF PRICE!

Mothers take advantage of this sale. Your free and unrestricted choice of any Boys' and Child's Two-Piece Suit in the house, Spring and Summer styles Exactly Half Price.

All Our Boys' Vestee Suits ½ Price 500 Boys' Long Pant Suits ½ Price
All Our Boys' Middy Suits ½ Price All Our Novelty Suits.....½ Price
All Our Boys' Spring Overcoats ½ Price

Extraordinary Reductions in Boys' Hats, Furnishings and Shoes!

Men's Spring and Fall Overcoats!

WE DIVIDED OUR SPRING OVERCOAT STOCK INTO THREE PRICES—

$10, $9 and $8.00 Overcoats Reduced to— **$7.45**

$16.50, $15, $14 Overcoats Reduced to— **$9.45**

$25, $20 and $18 Overcoats Reduced to— **$12.45**

The original price remains on every garment, the reduced price plainly marked in red. Look at these honest, legitimate bargains—everyone on which we will stake our reputation as being the most genuine ever offered in Duluth.

Men's Trousers $5.00

Your choice any pair Men's Trousers in the House.....

This sale is for Cash—No goods sent on approval.

This includes all Spring and Summer styles of the celebrated Paragon and Rogers-Peet make—made from the finest Imported Cassimeres and Worsteds—in exclusive Merchant Tailor patterns—Trousers that we sell regularly for $6, $7 and $8 and equal to custom-made Trousers at $10.00 $12.00.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

Final Clean-Up of the Season.

Lot 1—The balance of our Wool Suits that have retailed at $10, $12.50 and $14.50, at one price tomorrow ---------- **$5.00**

Lot 2—All of our Tailor-Made Suits that have retailed at $20, $18.50 and $16.50. All at one price tomorrow---------- **$9.50**

Lot 3—All of our Tailor-Made Suits that have retailed at $32.50, $37.50 and $25.00 at -------- **$16.50**

New Black Silk Skirts—all-over tucked, unlined, cool and dressy for summer, at -------- **$13.50**

Wash Skirts.

Denim Skirts, in blue and brown—neatly trimmed with white braid, at---------- **$1.25**

Pure Linen Skirts, thoroughly shrunk, with new inlaid pleat, giving a very stylish flare ---------- **$2.25**

White Pique Skirts, with embroidery insertion, new inlaid pleat---------- **$4.50**

Heavy Linen Skirts, thoroughly shrunk, neatly trimmed, with 3 rows of linen lace, perfect flare--------- **$5.75**

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

New Mohair Waists

in cream and black—cool, serviceable and dressy, dressmaker made, tucked and corded yoke, prettily trimmed with pearl buttons, many Ladies' are using them instead of Taffeta—will be

$4.50

New Novelty Wash Waists

of French Chambrey, with embroidered insertion and fine tucks; made with new shield front, buttoned at back, soft sleeve and soft collar—pink, blue, helio, black and scarlet; tomorrow ---------- **$2.00**

New Arrivals in white Waists

Have just made their appearance with many new little ideas that you'll appreciate—cool and comfortable kinds with lace or embroidery effects, soft or laundered cuffs, at—

$1.50 and $2.50.

The balance of the "Geisha" white waists, $3.50 and $3.00 kinds. Tomorrow at---------- **$2.00**

And the special lot of White Waists at 75c

from $1.25 will also be ready tomorrow—with a new line of Madras Waists in entirely new stripes, at $1.25 from $2.00.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

PREPARE FOR WORST

Shanghai's Ominous Reply to Inquiries as to Situation In Pekin.

CAPITAL AN INFERNO

Consistent Reports of the Horrors Enacted In the Imperial City.

London, July 6.—In response to inquiries cabled to Shanghai in regard to the situation at Pekin, the following cablegram has been received from an authoritative quarter:

"Shanghai, Thursday, July 5. —Prepare to hear the worst."

London, July 6.—There is a mass of wild rumor from the far East. Though contradictory on most points, it continues unanimous as to the consummation of the tragedy at Pekin.

To consistent reports of the massacre of the whites are now added the additional horrors that savage soldiery butchered at the capital 5000 natives, Roman Catholic converts. This comes in a Shanghai dispatch of July 5, which only adds to the reports given by respectable Chinese who have arrived from Chian Fu and who describe Pekin as an inferno, the streets literally running with blood.

They confirm numerous stories of executions and untold tortures of the isolated foreigners. Some European soldiers were captured by a mob.

Yung Lu, who advocated moderation, was killed by Tuan Tang Yi and Tangh Fu Sian, who issued fresh edicts ordering the merciless extermination of all foreigners in the empire.

NEWS OF MISSIONARIES.

Several Have Not Escaped From Pao Ting Fu.

New York, July 6.—Dr. Halsey, of the Presbyterian board here, received a cable from Che Foo saying that Dr. Cortland Van Rennesselear Hodges and his wife, Dr. G. Mardley Taylor and R. E. Simcox and his wife are at Pao Ting Fu and have not made their escape. The Rev. J. Lowrie has escaped from Pao Ting Fu and is now at Tien Tsin, and the Rev. J. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller have escaped and gone to Corea.

The cablegram indicates that the Pekin missionaries are still at Pekin. The first part of the message is important in that it shows that all the missionaries, some sixty in number, in the Shang Tung district are safe.

BELIEVE HER KILLED.

Fate of Miss Smith, a Missionary at Pekin.

New York, July 6.—According to Mr. Tyson, secretary of Cyrus Field Judson, of this city, Miss Mary Condit Smith, a sister-in-law of Mr. Judson, has been killed in the Pekin massacre.

Mr. Tyson said that Mr. Judson had made frequent inquiries at the state department in Washington to learn whether or not Miss Smith was safe and had received a reply to the effect that there was no hope for her safety, as it was believed that all foreigners had been massacred, their heads cut off, stuck on the ends of long poles and paraded through the streets.

Miss Smith had for some time been a guest of Minister Conger, and had been traveling with her sister, the wife of Lieut. Key, now stationed at Tokio, Japan.

OUTBREAK OF THE RIOTS.

Stories of Scenes In Pekin and Tien Tsin.

Victoria, B. C., July 6.—Correspondents of Jananese papers writing from Pekin as late as June 13 tell of the daily arrival there of refugees from all the surrounding country. Many of the incoming parties had been wounded. Some report having left others dead behind them.

The Boxer hosts at Pekin practically commenced their work of destruction at the capital, according to the correspondents, on June 11, when a mob burned the summer houses of the ministers, the race course and foreign cemetery at Sihshan. On the following day thousands gathered outside the city with banners. Then, owing to the terror that reigned among the refugees and the foreigners, the ministers ordered all to gather in the British and American legations, which had been barricaded. Guns were mounted and other preparations made for a siege. The custom house and cathedral also had been bombarded, but were saved.

On the 13th the mob attacked the eastern part of the city during the night and burned it. This part included the cathedral, the customs house, several missions and foreign houses. Hundreds of native converts were massacred. Some were hacked to death with swords and others driven into the burning houses and cremated.

At Tien Tsin the Boxers had destroyed two of the mission buildings and had massacred a number of native Christians. On June 13 last a band 500 strong entered the city by the iron bridge over the Pei Ho and set fire to the Roman Catholic mission and two houses used as schools by the missionaries. As the native Christians ran out they were put to the sword by the Boxers or pushed back into the fire. It was not known how many had been killed.

There was great terror lest the Boxers should fire the city.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Nashville, Tenn., July 6.—A cablegram received today from the foreign missionary of the Southern Presbyterian church, Rev. H. M. Woods, announces that all the missionaries of that church are safe at Shanghai.

OIL PLANT FIRE.

The Standard Oil Works at Bayonne Still Burning.

New York, July 6.—The fire at the Standard Oil works at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., was still burning this morning. The fire department of Bayonne and the fire-fighting force of the Standard Oil company kept up their struggle against the flames during the night, but their efforts, as far as saving burning property, was of little avail. About 3:15 this morning another tank exploded with a loud roar, and the naphtha which it contained spread in all directions.

None of the injured was in a serious condition today.

Many of the fire fighters who had worked continuously for twenty-four hours were compelled to quit today from exhaustion and exposure to the fierce heat.

The Standard Oil company is bringing new recruits from various points to aid to the fire brigade, with a hope of saving the main portion of the old works. Should these go up in flames the company's plant at Bayonne will be wiped out of existence, and the loss would be several million dollars greater than at present.

A little life may be sacrificed to an hour's delay. Cholera Infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea come suddenly. Only safe plan is to have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always on hand.

LONDON STOCKS.

London, July 6.—There was an all-round improvement on the stock exchange here today, due to the support of the leading financial groups with the view of saving the situation in Berlin.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy known for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

Time Changes on "The Milwaukee."

Effective July 1, the morning train on Iowa & Minnesota division for Northfield, Faribault, Owatonna, Austin and through will leave Minneapolis 8:05 a. m. and St. Paul 8:15 a. m. This is twenty-five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The afternoon train for same points will leave Minneapolis 4:35 p. m. and St. Paul 4:35 p. m. This is five minutes earlier than heretofore.

The evening train on Hastings & Dakota division for Glencoe, Millbank, Aberdeen, Graceville, Wahpeton and Fargo will leave St. Paul 7:35 p. m. and Minneapolis 8:15 p. m. This is about thirty-five minutes later than heretofore.

TAKING THE BABY...

The best time for the baby's picture is—today! Bring the little tot in and see how well we can handle it. You'll be astonished at our ability in getting the little one into a good humor and getting a plate before it changes. Extreme care in posing and finishing makes all our work popular.

ELY, Photographer.
7 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

Straw Sailors

Reduced from $1.25 and $1.00, to

49c.

Rough Braids and Plain—Knox shapes with blue, white and black bands.

$2.50, $2 and $1.95 Straw Sailors 98c.

Rough and plain straws—Knox shapes in blue, white, red, black and fancy stripe bands, at—

98c.

$10 Pattern Hats at $5.

About 40 elegant Trimmed Hats—the balance of our season's stock—ranging in price $5 to $20, will be priced this way—

All $20 Trimmed Hats at---------- **$10.00**
All $15 Trimmed Hats at---------- **$7.50**
All $10 Trimmed Hats at---------- **$5.00**
All $7.50 Trimmed Hats at---------- **$3.75**
All $5.00 Trimmed Hats at---------- **$2.50**

Children's Trimmed Hats at Half.

All new choice stuffs from this season.
The $5.00 ones all at---------- **$2.50**
The $3.50 ones all at---------- **$1.75**
The $2.00 ones all at---------- **$1.00**

All Straw Sailors at Half.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

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DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1900.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TORE OFF THE ROOF

Bryan Named Amid an Unrivalled Burst of Wild Enthusiasm.

Platform Definite and Clear on the Great Issues of the Day.

Kansas City, July 6.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was last night placed in nomination for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts and a specific declaration for silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came at the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leaders, lasting twenty-seven minutes and giving utterances to all other great issues of the day. It was late in the afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the presidential nomination.

The vast auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity when the moment arrived for the nomination to be made. Not only were the usual facilities afforded by ticket taxed to their utmost, but doorkeepers were given liberal instructions under which the aisles and areas and all available spaces were packed to their fullest limit. When the call of states began for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Mr. Oldham, of that state, made his way to the platform for the initial speech placing Mr. Bryan in nomination for the presidency.

The orator was strongly voiced, and yet to the waiting delegates and spectators there was one point to his speech, and that was the stirring peroration which closed with the name of William J. Bryan. This was the signal for the demonstration of the day, and in a common purpose the great concourse joined in a great tribute of enthusiasm to the party leader.

Mr. Oldham spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: More than a hundred years ago the continental congress of America adopted a declaration which had been drafted by the founder of the Democratic party, and the joyous tones of the old Liberty bell which greeted the act, announced to a waiting world that a nation had been born.

With hearts unchilled by the selfish sentiments of cold commercialism, you have responded patriotically to each sentiment contained in Democracy's first platform as it was read to you at the opening of this convention; and in view of the radical departure which the party in power had made from the principles set forth in that historic document, it is meet that we—true believers in the republic of old—should, when choosing a field and forming our lines for the bloodless battle of ballots now impending, say in the language of one of the loved patriots of long ago: "Read this declaration at the head of the army, and every sword shall be drawn from its scabbard, and a solemn vow taken to maintain it or to perish on the bed of honor."

Much of the history of this republic shall be either made or marred by the action of this convention. You, as representatives of the only party which is co-existent with the nation itself; the only party which ever had within its own ranks sufficient constructive statesmanship to create a nation in which each citizen becomes a sovereign have, true to the traditions you bear, in your platform set out in simple language, with a decided American accent, a plan for the people's redemption from each sacrilege and schism taught by the Republican party. The plan contains nothing but the approved precepts of the elders and doctors of your faith. If, on a platform, you place a candidate whose devoted and unblemished life shall stand as a pledge to the plain people that he, in good faith will carry out the solemn covenants made therein, then the hour of our ultimate triumphs is at hand.

There is no greater honor reserved for a citizen of these United States, than to become the standard bearer of the Democratic party. It at once enrolls his name on the scroll of the "immortals who are not born to die," and encircles him with a halo of the glory of all the illustrious achievements which that unconquered and unconquerable organization has emblazoned on every page of our nation's history. It entrusts to his keeping the fame of that long line of statesmen and patriots who have knelt for a blessing at Democracy's shrine.

"Bright are the names of those heroes and sages,
That shine like stars through the dimness of ages,
Whose deeds are inscribed on the pages of story,
Forever to live in the sunlight of glory."

This high distinction must not be unworthily bestowed. It must follow as a reward for noble actions bravely done, for unrequited tireless toil, for sacrifices made and strength displayed, for trusts discharged and pledges kept. We must seek a leader whose public and private life most nearly exemplifies his party's highest ideals; who stands unqualifiedly pledged to every issue we declare; who will carry the standard we place in his hands, even as the Black Douglas carried the sacred casket that enclosed the hear of Bruce.

He must not declare for free trade with Porto Rico, and then at the persuasive suggestion of the sugar and tobacco trust, sign a bill for a tariff on the products of that island.

He must not denounce a policy as one of "criminal aggression," and then at the demand of a power behind the throne, pursue the policy he has so denounced.

He must not, while professing opposition to combines and conspiracies against trade send his emissaries to the trust baron castles to beg, like Lazarus, at Dives' gates, for subscriptions to his campaign. He must not lend the moral support of his administration to a monarchy in its efforts to destroy a republic. But he must ever sympathize with a people struggling for the right of self government.

Instead of the Republican party of monometallism, he must offer the free and unlimited coinage of the money metals of the constitution, the gold that polished the winged sandals of Hermes, and the silver that glitters in the bow of Diana.

Instead of a panic breeding, credit currency, controlled by the bank trust, he must offer government paper controlled by the people.

He must be able to distinguish between Democratic expansion and Republican imperialism. The first is a natural growth by the addition of contiguous American territory, into every foot of which is carried the constitution, the flag and the decalogue, and over the shoulders of every inhabitant of the added territory is thrown a purple robe of sovereign citizenship. It is a growth that has added eighteen stars to the field of blue in the "banner of the free" to symbolize the states that have been carved from territory, annexed to the domain of this nation, by the wisdom and statesmanship of the Democratic party; this is an expansion that is bounded on the north by the constitution of the United States, on the east by the Monroe doctrine, on the south by the Declaration of Independence, and on the west by the ten commandments.

How different this from the bandit policy of the Republican imperialism, with its standing army and bayonet rule of conquered provinces; its government of sullen subjects against their will, by force and fraud; its denial to them of the protection of either the constitution or the command which says: "Thou shalt not steal"—a policy that would send our Uncle Sam off his American range with a cowboy hat, a rope and a branding iron, to rustle and brand over all the loose islands of the Orient, while hypocritically chanting the long-meter Doxology.

Democratic skies are tinged with a rosier hue today than when we met in convention four years ago. Then a financial cataclysm had spread over the country, and although its every inducing cause was easily traced to the errors and follies of the Republican party, yet we were in power when it came, and were wrongly held responsible for the wreck of shattered fortunes which followed in its wake. Torn asunder by dissensions within, and disasters without, our party faced a gloomy and foreboding future which seemed to augur its dissolution. The problem then was to select a standard bearer bold enough to cover the rear of a retreat, and save the party from destruction, if not from defeat.

While discord with her flaming torch confused the conseils there, from out the sunset realm a champion came and bade defiance to the oncoming host. With the strength of youth, and the wisdom of age, with knightly mien and matchless speech, he towered above his peers and all who saw him then with one acord did hail him "Chief!" and gave our party's banner to his hands. Slowly despair gave way to hope; confidence took the place where timorous fear had been; the broken shattered columns formed again, and behind him singing, came 6,500,000 valiant men to that unequal fight.

And the story of how well he fought, how fearlessly he fell, and how dearly the enemy's victory was bought, has all gone out into history now.

Back from his "first battle" he came, a baffled but unconquered hero of the rights of man. Conscious of the rectitude of his purpose, and cheered by the belief "that no issue is ever settled until it is settled right," he cheerfully acquiesced in the result of that campaign, and girded his loins for the next great contest between the dollar and the man.

For four years he has waged an unceasing warfare against the people's enemy—for four years he has held up the party's standard and his voice has cheered the hosts of Democracy in every state and territory. When the trusts began to increase under the protection of a Republican administration, he was the first to point out the danger and prescribe a remedy.

When the alarums of a war for humanity roused the heroic spirit of our land, he offered his sword to his country's cause on the day that war was declared.

When later he saw the administration departing from the ancient landmarks of our institutions, in its enchanted dream of empire and militarism, he was the first to raise a warning voice, and resigning his commission on the day the treaty of peace was signed, he threw himself into the contest for the rescue of the republic.

Realizing that imperialism like the fabled Artacus was born of earth, and that contended with upon the selfish worldly plane of greed and gold, it was of giant strength; and if thrown down would rise again refreshed from contact with its mother element. He, like the mighty Hercules, raised it above the sordid sphere from which its strength was drawn and on a plane of lofty patriotism he strangled it.

With the issues now clearly drawn, no doubt remains as to the name of our candidate. On that question we are a reunited Democracy.

Already worthy allies differing from us rather in name than faith, have shouted for our gallant leader again, and every state and territory has instructed its delegates to this convention to vote for him here. So it only remains for Nebraska to pronounce the name that has been thundered forth from the foot of Bunker Hill, and echoed back from Sierras sunset slope, and that reverberates among the pine-clad, snow-capped hills of the North, and rises up from the slumbering flower-scented savannahs of the South; and that name is the name of William Jennings Bryan, her best loved son.

As Mr. Oldham closed, a huge oil portrait of Bryan, measuring fifteen feet across, was brought down the main aisle before the delegates. At the same time the standards of the state delegations were torn from their sockets and waved on high, while umbrellas of red, white and blue, silk banners of the several states and many handsome and unique transparencies were borne about the building amid the deafening clamor of 20,000 yelling, gesticulating men and women. All of the intensity of former demonstrations and much more was added to this final tribute to the leader.

When the demonstration had spent itself the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Senator White spoke for California, giving the tribute of the Pacific coast to the Nebraska candidate. When Colorado was reached, that state yielded to Senator Hill of New York. The audience had anxiously awaited the appearance of the distinguished New Yorker. He was accorded a splendid reception, the audience rising and cheering wildly, with the single exception of the little group of Tammany leaders, who sat silent throughout the cheers for their New York associate.

WILLIAM D. OLDHAM.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

ADDRESS OF HILL.

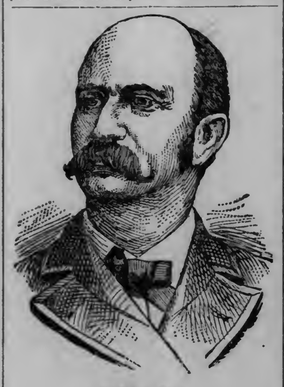
Seconds Bryan's Nomination In Behalf of New York.

Kansas City, July 6.—Senator Hill spoke as follows:

In behalf of the Democratic masses of the state of New York, for whom I assume to speak on this occasion, I second the nomination which has been made from the state of Nebraska.

William J. Bryan does not belong to Nebraska alone; he belongs to the North and the South, to the East and to the West—he belongs to the whole country at large. It is a nomination already made in the hearts and affections of the American people. From the closing of the polls four years ago until this very hour there never was a possibility of any other nomination being made. He is a gentleman that needs no introduction to this audience nor to the American people. Nebraska is proud of him, but New York is proud of him also. For four years he has upheld the banner of Democracy in almost every state in this Union. His voice has been heard not only in behalf of our principles but in behalf of the cause of the common people; in behalf of humanity. He will not only have the support of his party—a united party; he is strong, strong with the masses, strong with the farmers, strong with the artisan—stronger even than his own cause. His integrity has never been questioned. His statesmanship has been exhibited in the halls of congress. No others have served during such a brief period that made such an impression upon the minds and hearts and conscience of the American people.

This convention, meeting here today in the most beautiful city, surrounded by this hospitable community, was indeed the proper place to nominate this



DAVID B. HILL.

(Continued on page 8.)

Freimuth's

Tempting Saturday Reductions.

Many money-saving offerings for tomorrow's selling—seasonable necessities—lines of goods that are usually in greatest demand on Saturday at genuine clearance prices. Read—reflect—compare—and then you'll buy here tomorrow when you see you can save 20 to 30 per cent on things you need right now these warm days.

Silk Waists. In Black and colors, cluster tucks in back and front—flare cuff sleeve, Waist lined with extra quality lining, regular $5 value; special Saturday..... $3.95

Underskirts. Good quality, Black and all colors Sateen Underskirts, with wide accordeon pleated flounce, all lengths; others would ask $1.25 and $1.39; Saturday special..... 98c

Dress Skirts. Splendid quality Gray Homespun Dress Skirts—half lap seams—inverted Plait back, Percaline lined, regular price $4.00; Saturday's special..... $3.00

Wash Denim Skirts. In Blue Polka Dot, with Insertion trimming down front and around bottom, 4-inch hem—in every length, 39 to 44 inches—special for Saturday..... $1.50

Crash Skirts. Good strong durable quality Crash Skirts—cut wide and with hem inverted Plait back—all sizes, 40 to 44—well worth $1.39; selling tomorrow at..... $1.00

White Lawn Waists. Very fine quality Lawn, tucked front and back, detachable collar; also stylish Percale Waists, Insertion trimmed—soft or laundered cuffs, worth $1.00 and $1.25; tomorrow..... 69c

Summer Corsets. Ventilating Summer Corsets—made in regular or French model shape—well boned and heavy netting—well worth 75 cents—for Saturday—special..... 48c

Muslin Skirts. Heavy Strong White Muslin Skirts—wide ruffle, with two rows of cluster tucks—also Torchon lace trimmed—49c Skirts; special Saturday's selling—each..... 49c

Night Dresses. Ladies' good Muslin Nightgowns—square yoke—Torchon lace and insertion trimmed, or tucked yoke with embroidery trimming, empire style, wide cut, worth 75c; tomorrow.... 48c

Ladies' Drawers. Fine Muslin Umbrella Drawers, with either hemstitched ruffle or Torchon Lace trimming, sold everywhere at 38c; special sale Saturday..... 25c

Ladies' Sailors. Newest Blocks and Braids—
50c kind..... 29c
$1.00 kind..... 48c
$1.25 kind..... 68c
$2.25, $2.00, $1.75 kind..... $1.00

Trimmed Hats. Your unrestricted choice of our Pattern and Trimmed Hats, no matter what the price, at Half and even some less than Half the original prices..... ½

Stationery. 500 boxes Royal English Parchment Stationery, in Octavo size, in new tints of Hello, Pink, Azure, Pale Blue and Cream, regular at 25c; Saturday box... 15c

Ribbons. Plain and fancy Taffeta Neck Ribbons, 3½ to 4 inches wide, all summer shades, our regular 35c and 39c grades; special selling Saturday, at—per yard... 18c

Ribbons. New double-faced luminous satin neck and dress ribbons, in all correct shadings, small feather cord edge, regular 40c kinds; special tomorrow. 29c

Patent Medicines. Your choice of the following $1.00 medicines: Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery or S. S. S., all day tomorrow—per bottle..... 71c

Perfumery. 10 pounds Genuine Colgate's Concentrated Floral Extracts, every desirable odor, sold universally 35c an oz; special all day tomorrow, per oz... 21c

Tooth Powder. Your choice of Calder's or Colgate's Dental Tooth Powders—they whiten the teeth and sweeten the breath; regular price per bottle, 25c; Saturday..... 15c

Ladies' Hose. Fast Black, made of very fine Combed Yarn, high spliced heel and toe, especially elastic—a 29c Hose, all day Saturday at—per pair..... 12½c

Ladies' Hose. Made of selected Maco yarn, genuine Hermsdorf fast Black dye, with rib top, white feet on split soles, regular price 3 pairs for $1; tomorrow, pair 25c

Misses' Hose. Fine Lisle, new Tan shades, all sizes, with double knee and very elastic, you would call them cheap at 35c; special sale all day Saturday, a pair..... 25c

All our high grade tailor-made Ladies' Suits tomorrow at greatly reduced prices.

Candy. "A. B. C." and "Royal" Gum Drops, and Tissue Wrapped Carmands, in all flavors, sold in all stores at 15c a lb; Special Saturday all day, lb. 8½c

Parasols. Ladies' fine quality White Jap Silk Parasols, with well enameled white frame and stick, cheap at $1.25; selling special all day Saturday at..... 95c

Child's Parasols. In fancy colored coverings, with pretty ruffles and polished handles, good strong frames, worth 35c and 40c; choice of all styles tomorrow..... 25c

Lisle Gloves. In all fashionable summer colors and Black, with 4 pearl buttons, nicely finished and strictly stylish, regular value 40c—special Saturday..... 25c

Chamois Gloves. Good washable, pure White Chamois Gloves, with 2 Ivory Clasps, and embroidered Tacks or Paris points, worth $1; on sale Saturday at..... 75c

Ladies' Vests. Pure White Richelieu ribbed Vests, sleeveless, nicely trimmed with wide lace, all sizes, never sold less than 15c; on special sale Saturday at..... 10c

Ladies' Vests. Of Pure White cotton, high back and wing sleeve or low neck and no sleeves, lace and tape trimmings, shaped to fit the form, actually a 25c garment. 17c

Child's Underwear. Misses' Vests and Pants and Boys' Shirts and Drawers, fine quality cotton, all sizes, pure White, Gray and mixtures; made to sell at 35c—all day Saturday, a garment. 25c

Ladies' Shoes. Saturday, your choice of all our Ladies' new $2.50 and $2.00 Tan Shoes, all sizes and all widths—enough said—for..... $1.48

Child's Shoes. In Black and Tan, either lace or button—have spring heels, solid leather soles, all sizes, 4 to 8, good wearers, and worth 85c; buy them tomorrow for. 59c

Misses' Shoes. 163 pairs Misses' Shoes and Oxfords, in both Black and Tan, all sizes, 8½ to 2; regularly sold for $1.50; buy them tomorrow, on sale at..... 89c

Ladies' Shoes. Of fine Vici Kid, hand turned, made by a most reliable manufacturer, have patent leather and Kid tips, all sizes and widths, $3.50 Shoes at shoe stores; tomorrow $2.47

Men's Shirts. Negligee or stiff bosom, new styles—some with separate collars, others with link cuffs, many patterns and colorings; they are 75c Shirts—tomorrow..... 50c

Men's Underwear. More of that fine gauge Balbriggan Underwear we sold so much of last Saturday—it is the kind you pay 45c for at other places—per garment..... 25c

Boys' Waists. A big lot of the celebrated "Mothers' Friend" Boys' Waists, the kind with detachable Waist band, scores of styles, the 50c kind tomorrow at..... 25c

Ladies' Neckwear. Ladies' stylish Pique Stocks, with white Lawn Tie attached; they make a neat and very stylish neck dressing, and are worth 35c; tomorrow at. 25c

Ladies' Neckwear. Beautiful Taffeta Van Dyke Stock Collars, ultra swell, in new shades or Red and Pink, regularly sold at 65c, on sale Saturday at—each..... 43c

Art Lessons. With every 75c purchase Art material we are still giving our 1-hour lessons in lace work or embroidery free of charge; don't miss this opportunity..... Free

Children's Wash Dresses, stylish and well made, at very low prices tomorrow.

Chain Bracelets. Nice assortment, best quality silver-plated on nickel silver bracelets, new ideas and styles; guaranteed to give satisfaction and worth 75c; Saturday..... 50c

Hat Pins. A new lot of specially nice Jeweled, Enameled and Large Pearl Hat Pins, a grand selection to choose from; they sell everywhere for 10c; tomorrow..... 5c

Ebony Brushes. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Bonnet Brushes, Velvet Brushes and Complexion Brushes, a large silver shield on each; they have never been sold for less than 75c; tomorrow..... 50c

Water Bottles. Genuine Cut Glass Water Bottles, beautiful new designs, rich deep cutting, the kind sold everywhere at $3.50; on special sale Saturday at..... $1.98

Cups and Saucers. 30 dozen fine china Cups and Saucers, in great variety of shapes and many new styles decorations, our regular 25c cup; special Saturday, per pair.... 19c

Extra Special. 25 gross assorted China and Glassware; 50 different useful articles; they are new goods and things you want; not one worth less than 15c; Saturday 10c

Hammocks. 10 dozen more of those fine Hammocks with full size beds, two spreaders, and pillow, sold everywhere at 95c; special sale all day tomorrow at.... 59c

House Paints. 700 gallons ready-mixed House Paints, 30 colors to select from—reliable kind, worth $1.30 a gallon; quarts, ½-gals or gallons; special sale Saturday—at per gallon..... 89c

Steamer Trunks. Canvas-covered, heavily metal bound on all corners and edges, bronze trimmings, patent lock, covered tray, with 3 compartments, worth $7.75; Saturday..... $6.50

Mackintoshes. Ladies' Navy and Black two-piece, double texture serge Mackintoshes, long velvet collar, cape, worth regularly $5.00; selling Saturday at..... $4.00

Mackintoshes. Very fine serge Mackintoshes, fancy plaid lining—long full cape, very stylish, regular value $6.50; special Saturday..... $5.00

Umbrellas. Fine Mercerized Fast Black Umbrellas on strong 26-inch Paragon steel frames natural wood and Princess handles, regular value $1.25 special Saturday..... 98c

The Edicts of Fashion.

Shirt Waists and Blouses Showing New Charms and Reinstated to Favor With the Fashionable World.

THE NEW SAILOR EFFECT.

Shirt waists and blouses! What a wealth of comfort, ease and becomingness the mere sound of these words suggests! How did women get through those bygone summers in the days before they were inaugurated?

With every change of season there come an effort to subdue them, to relegate them to the workday woman. Rumors that they are to be ostracized from those charmed circles which so mysteriously fix the fashions become continuously circulated, but before the alarm that they are to disappear is more than started, one sees the shirt waist and blouse showing fresh charms and beguiling features and taking on new airs; then in a few weeks they are triumphantly reinstated to favor and endeared anew to the hearts of the fashionable world.

To be sure this style of dress is now the summer uniform for the whole of femininity, and it is with bitter regret to those who have a keen realization of the gap between themselves and the rest of human clay that these indispensable and easy waists cannot be kept exclusively to themselves, but must be adopted alike by maid and mistress.

And yet what two women wear the shirt waist alike And what style is there that so emphasizes real distinction and elegance? Like the dress suit of waiters and gentlemen the shirtwaist proves its wearer. And for this reason it is safe to prophesy that it will never be utterly vanquished by more formal and oppressive modes.

Besides there is now such an endless variety in blouses and shirtwaists that the selection is wide enough to give every woman a chance to find something distinctive and individual. Never before has there been a greater furore over the summer blouse waist. And all in the face of wicked slanders about dismissing them from high society.

White blouses may be strictly counted as in the lead of all others and those are exquisitely made and ornamented with artistic needlework of appliques and embroideries. Embroidered Swiss is in great favor. There is an effort made to match these blouses in light skirts of the same color or a blending shade, and therefore the strong contrast between skirt and waist is now considered something to be avoided. Black skirts with colored shirtwaists are not often in evidence among the fashionables.

White skirts in pique, duck, linen and light woolen goods are the preferred company for white blouses though skirts of pale grays, tans, pinks, blues and soft subdued tints are also worn with them.

The sailor blouse, with its pronounced pouch in front and its large square collar is a new popular effect, and certainly no young woman can adopt a smarter and more fetching style. White sailor blouses range all the way from durable piques to airy affairs of all over lace and swiss muslin, ornamented with strappings of plain muslin or batiste. A delightfully pretty affair of all over point de Paris was given some substance and firmness by its trimming of bands of thin bastiste applied upon the lace surface. The body of the blouse had several bands of white batiste applied in vertical lines upon it which were scalloped at their edges, and the deep sailor collar, forming revers in the front of the blouse, was bordered at its edges with this scalloped band of sheer white batiste, very light and delicate, which gave a pleasing contrast to the rest of the blouse. Other pretty white blouses in the sailor style have the collar broadened with a line of hand embroidered scallops or skeleton leaves. Hand embroiderery indeed is considered the smart trimming for these unpretentious summer blouses and is one means of making them costly and expensive.

Colored sailor blouses are seen in such fascinating shades and combined with such delightful effects in trimming that they are not to be resisted.

A graceful and dainty waist of the elusive shade of pinkish mauve which makes you forget what the color really is, was worn with a pastel rose skirt of veiling and was simply charming to look upon.

The material was a soft and flimsy mull with an immense sailor collar which was covered with French knots of pink and violet. The edge of the collar was outlined by a series of circles interlacing each other and shaded from rose to lavender. The lower rims of the circle which formed a scalloped edge to the collar were of the deeper shade of lavender and the upper half of the circles shaded into pink. A narrow edge of real Valenciennes appeared beyond the embroidered border and served to throw it into strong relief. The sailor collar instead of ending as usual in tapering reverses, was arranged in a sort of fichu effect in front and tied at the bust in a soft bow with graceful, flying ends; the ends being outlined with the same embroidered design which bordered the collar, and further trimmed with the dainty edging of Valenciennes lace.

Another blouse waist of white, which came from the other side in company with some other treasures for a Newport devotee, had an original and unassuming trimming which deserves a few words of comment The waist was of pure white batiste, and had a bowknot design upon it applied in pink knot design upon it appliqued in pink made to simulate a ribbon of about an inch in width, which appeared to be carelessly thrown around the neck and knotted into loose and graceful bowknots at the bust This waist was a French blouse which fastened on the shoulder and under the arm, affording an unbroken background upon which to carry out the design. The sleeves were apparently wound around with the pink ribbons, which were knotted at the upper arm in smaller bow-knots. The edges of the applique of pink batiste were outlined in embossed cords covered with pink embroidery, and the collar and belt were of pink peau de sole, with diagonal lines of tiny velvet ribon stitched upon it.

The sweet girl graduate has introduced a new idea which promises to be generally adopted. In her effort to keep her whole costume flecklessly white she has brought forward a white enameled belt buckle, which is a pretty adjunct to an all white toilette. At the recent graduating exercises these little trifles were generally adopted and so much admired that the fashion promises to grow during the summer; and, doubtless, it will not be many days before buckles, in pale summer tints to match the plain colored materials now in vogue, will make their appearance.

Sashes, however, are showing up conspicuously, and Paquin has declared them the thing by adorning his latest skirts with long sashes in the back. The best sashes are not merely wide ribbons—that style will do well enough, and is good in its way, but is not the very latest caprice by any means. Sashes of soft, wide peau de soie are simply riddled with medallions of lace and fine embroidery, and are bordered at their ends and edges with galloons of the same The bow of the sash nowadays is now a very secondary affair, and does not appear at all on some of the smartest gowns, the ends being simply crossed and tied in a single knot at the waist and allowed to fall to the foot of the gown in the back.

The lavish use of small, gilt braids and little bits of gilt buttons which amount to scarcely more than a spangle in size, is a trimming that is enjoying a tremendous popularity this summer, and is even beginning to appear upon cotton gowns.

One of the smartest gowns I have seen this season was a buff colored pique with the skirt trimmed at the botom by lines of the braid and small buttons. The bolero jacket was strapped between its groups of tucks, with narrow black velvet bands, and bordered by several lines of gilt braid and gilt buttons, the gilt buttons were sewed at the very edge of the jacket, and formed a very cunning little dangling fringe. The suit was worn with a white blouse waist and a stock and belt of black velvet.

Usually this gilt braiding is seen on gowns of mohair and woolen materials, and is particularly effective on dark blue. So popular is it, however, that one can scarcely make a mistake to introduce it in any way one's fancy suggests.

A PARISIAN SUMMER TOILETTE.

This fascinating costume is of cream mousseline de soie which is brocaded in leaves of black point. It is mounted upon ivory taffeta and decorated with insertions of black lace in varying widths arranged in points and padalelograms. The back of the gown and train are ornamented with the widest insertions, while in the front the inserted lace is but half the width of that in the back. The bolero jacket, back of the corsage and upper sleeves are decorated with the same motif, and the vest is of white mousseline draped in an open point and caught in a butterfly bow at the bust. The V at the neck left open by the draped blouse vest is filled in with a collar and yoke of embroidered blue silk outlined by a strip of ivory tinted guipure.

SHOWING THE BLACK VELVET STOCK AND BELT.

This newest stock and belt for wear with shirt waists and blouses of wash silk are of black velvet ribbon ornamented with cut steel clasps. The belt buckles are extremely large and are very effective against the background of black velvet of which the belt is made. The stock is a shaped collar of velvet around which a velvet ribbon is passed and at the base of the neck it is held with a cuet steel tie clasp.

MARRYING A RICH WOMAN.

Not the Thing For a Poor Young Man.

Should a poor man marry a rich woman? If he is content to become an attache of his wife—Yes. If he is willing to be treated (in time)with a good-humored contempt, with disdain or mere toleration—Yes. If he prefers to be the fetch and carry of a rich girl rather than the lord and master of a poor girl—Yes.

There is much to be said on both sides of this interesting and intricate question. When a man who works for a living, who is industriously carving out his own fortune, becomes affianced to a wealthy young woman's society shoulders are always shrugged and society's eyebrows are lifted heavenward, says Edith Sessions Tupper in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Suppose a man possesses a great talent. Let us say that he has a superb voice and longs to cultivate it as a means of livelihood. But he is hampered by poverty. He manages to exist—that's all.

Now, then, suppose a good fairy in the form of a rich girl falls in love with him and marries him. She educates him for the stage and sits in a box and throws him roses at $5 a dozen. Isn't that delightful?

Or suppose our poor young man is anxious to enter politics. He wishes to become a great statesman and speaks at banquets. His rich wife pushes him along, and when he has arrived, sits in the balcony of the great supper-room while he pours forth his flights of burning eloquence, simpers with approval and looks proudly about with a "that is mine" attitude. Isn't that lovely?

This is the rose-hued view of the question. Now we will put on our smoked glasses.

Marrage is a very queer sort of institution. It has somewhere been spoken of as a holy and blessed state. Perhaps it was in the days of our grandfathers and grandmothers. In a few rare cases it is today.

But nowadays honeymoons do not last a lifetime. The writer has not the wisdom of Solomon and cannot tell why. There is something wrong. We are at fault somewhere. Whether the new woman or the old man is to blame I cannot say.

But married people do have their little differences. When these contentions arise how unutterably whetched it must be for the man if his wife can shake her pocketbook under his nose! Imagine the mental condition of the man whose wife can remind him from time to time of his pecuniary dependence upon herself.

He should avoid marrying a rich woman with a definite purpose. He should say, "There are very lovely and charming girls in that gilded circle. They are rich. I am poor. I might fall in love with one of those girls. She might fall in love with me. And we might marry. So I will keep away from them. They are not for me any more than are yachts and blooded horses and country houses unless I can earn them."

There is nothing that so develops a man as the thought that he is working for someone.

Let our poor young man marry a girl poorer than himself. Let him work for her. Her smile of encouragement and approbation will be worth far more than the jingle of gold.

Moreover, a man cannot afford to abdicate. Nature made him bigger and stronger than woman for some wise purpose. The man should be the head of his family. He should be the king—not the tyrant or the autocrat, but the wise, just, kindly ruler.

NEW STYLE OF BOAT.

S. F. Saunders, of Springfield, Goring-on-Thames, has patented and perfected a new system of boat construction which seems to have a decided future before it, especially as trials of craft already built under the patent have quite surpassed expectations, says the London Yachting World. Under Mr. Saunder's system the hull of a boat is built upside down, from the gunwale to the keel, and the work is thus as easy for the men as if they were working at their ordinary bench.

It is, however, in the method of construction that Mr. Saunders' patent comes into force, the hull being stitched together with copper wire, not a single rivet being used throughout. Great strength and lightness are thus secured, the advantage in this latter respect being very striking, as will be seen by the fact that the Consuta is only about half the weight of a boat of similar size constructed of the lightest steel plating which has hitherto been used when great strength, combined with a minimum of weight, was a consideration. The Consuta was specially built for H. S. Clutton to carry one of the umpires at Henley regatta, while it is also used to carry the coach of the Oxford crew during the practice for the university boat race.

The launch is admirably suited for these purposes, as in addition to her great speed—she has done twenty-seven and a half miles an hour over the measured mile—she throws very little wash, her screw being placed far nearer the engines and nearer amidships, and the stern not only overhangs, but dips so that when with the thrust of the screw the stern sinks, it is lifted by the backwash, and this does away with the following wave while lifting the back part of the vessel, so that she runs on an even keel.

That Saunders' system marks an epoch in boat construction there can be no doubt. The want of small craft possessing great speed called for a type and make of boat in which the features of lightness and strength were admirably blended, the employment of light steel plating possessing great strength stiffened by angles having, up to the present, represented the limit to which one could resort in securing this. But now, by the adoption of this very clever invention, a great stride in the building of such craft may be confidently expected. The able way in which the essential features of stiffness and strength are secured in the minimum of weight is striking. The beautifully simple method of building, the several skins, running in different directions—taking up as many stresses—go to form a whole which one may confidently say cannot be beaten. And this on a weight not amounting to mere than one-half that that would be necessary building in steel. Mr. Saunders is, we believe, prepared to take orders for 55-foot launches to do thirty miles an hour on twelve inches draught. The method of construction, it should also be noted, is perfectly adapted for racing boats, a leading designer having expressed the opinion that it would be of great value for craft up to about forty tons.

TORE OFF THE ROOF

(Continued From Page 7.)

candidate. The cause represented is peculiarly the cause of the people. His election will mean honesty and integrity in public office. It will mean the amelioration of the people; it will mean the destruction of criminal trusts and monopolies; it will mean economy and retrenchment in governmental affairs; it will mean the supremacy of the constitution everywhere throughout this land wherever the flag floats; it will mean a return to the advocacy of the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It will prove a blessing not only to those who vote for him, but to the few who may vote against him.

I, as you all know, was one of those who, in good faith, doubted the wisdom of some portions of the platform; doubted the propriety of going into details on certain portions of our financial policy, but the wisdom of this convention has determined otherwise, and I accept cheerfully in the decision. I am here to say that the platform that has been read is worthy of the vote and approval of every man who claims to be a Democrat in this country. Those who do not admire some portions can speak for others. If there are some others, they can at least talk about something in this platform that is worthy of their approval. At least, in some portions of this country the paramount issue is going to carry, and carry strongly.

This is the time for unity and not for division. I plead tonight for party harmony and for party success. I plead because of the dangers which confront us. As sure as election day comes, and if we should happen to be defeated, which I do not believe, what will follow? It means the restoration of a federal election law. It means a reduction of the apportionment of members of congress throughout the Southern states of our union. It means a consequent reduction in the electoral college from out Southern states and the plea of necessity will be made because it will be apparent by election day that some of the new-born states of the West, which they had relied upon, had gone over to the Democratic party. So I am sorry to say that this is a most important election; important for our party; important for our country, important for the best interest of all our people. I have no time now to analyze this platform. We are speaking of men and not of measures now.

This nomination will meet the approval, based upon this platform, of the East. What we need is an old fashioned, rousing Democratic victory throughout this land. That will mean a restoration of the currency of our fathers; that will mean rule for states, that will mean popular government restored, that will mean the supremacy of equal laws throughout the country, and in this great result which we hope to achieve, I am here to say simply in conclusion that New York expects to join with you with her thirty-six electoral votes.

VOICE OF TEXAS.

Second of Bryan For the Lone Star State.

Kansas City, July 6.—The nomination of Bryan was seconded for Texas by Mr. Perkins, who spoke as follows:

The Democracy of Texas comes to this convention desiring one thing only—the election of William J. Bryan to the presidency in November. To them this seems the one supreme importance. But today the issues for the campaign of 1900 are made up. The platform adopted at Philadelphia and Kansas City cannot change them. To meet and act upon the issues which exist, and which are coming, requires true greatness. For that genuine, true, open, honest, courageous manhood is the only foundation. Without it there may be superiority, but no greatness. We know the man we advocate. He came and mingled with my people. They have studied him—watched him in the various relations of life. They found that he was endowed with manhood in a high degree. Had they not, no Texas vote would have been for him. They are old-fashioned, and make this the first, but not the only test. They found also that, in intellectual culture, in the profound knowledge of the theory of government, and of the details of its administration; in love for his people and patriotic devotion to his country, this man was the peer of the greatest statesman of the best days of the republic. They do not indulge in hero worship. The hero's claim to greatness rests upon past achievements. He may or may not deserve the honor. Besides, Texans, Texans follow not those who flaunt their own deeds before the eyes of the world, and strut the platform for applause. But the manly man who comes forth to fight the present and coming battles of the people, him they honor, and him they trust.

The hour has come when such a one is needed. For now, the theory of the republic is called in question. Individual liberty and local self government are gravely challenged. Not so much by words as by deeds.

On all issues the Republican party has committed itself and the government to un-American combinations of power. For these it stands, and against them is William J. Bryan. He favors a tariff for revenue only, so adjusted as to burden and injure none. It favors a high protective tariff, so laid as to burden the millions and benefit the few. He favors fair dealing and individual freedom in commerce. It favors governmental encouragement of trusts and combinations of capital, that controls the markets of the world and lessen the employment of labor. He favored intervention in behalf of humanity and liberty in the Cuban war for independence. Its oppositions and protests were heard, until our volunteer boys shouldered arms and followed the flag to the Spanish war, and were only silenced forever, when over the seas from Manilla and Santiago, came the shouts of victory and the acclaim of people freed from tyranny. He went to the front as an ordinary volunteer soldier with those who deserved the nation could furnish.

It negligently permitted unscrupulous dealers to supply the army in the field, in a disgraceful way, and to fatten upon the blood of those who died for liberty.

He with the soldiers and sailors, silently served his country. It permitted the bureaucrats, dwelling in ease and comfort of the navy department at home, to wag their tongues and pens, in an attempt to dim the glory of him who sunk the Spanish fleet off Santiago harbor.

He favored honest, straight-forward dealings with the people of the Philippine islands, such as was used by the great admiral while he held the chief command. It blundered and blustered and bullied, until it showed the world the spectacle of the great American nation engaged in a conflict with a lot of misguided and half-armed natives who courted a soldier's death, because they classed us with the blood-stained tyrant Spain.

He has continued to demand in the name of right and justice, that they should be told that we tender them the blessings of peace and freedom. It has answered this demand by continuing its policy, and by cabling home the sad and silent death rolls of the boys in blue.

He has always advocated reliance upon the local consthulary in time of peace, and upon the volunteer soldiers in time of war. It, following the lead of the military ridden countries of the old world, has demanded a large increase in the standing army.

eH insists that the letter and spirit of our proclamation of intervention in behalf of Cubans must be honestly and faithfully kept. It has tarnished the glory of that proclamation by commissioning, in some instances, small politicians to teach that people self-government, who have even fallen so low as to filch postage stamps.

He favors saying to the foreign world that when America is compelled to don the habiliments of war her soldiers and sailors will ever stand for the rights of oppressed and outraged humanity as announced in the Declaration of Independence, and guaranteed by the constitution.

It has encouraged and fostered the spirit of imperial dominion, by force, on land and sea, although this means death to the constitution and vassalage to free people.

He declares that freedom follows the flag.

It declares that trade follows the flag.

Thus the issues culminate.

Bryan and the republic.

McKinley and a governmental trust.

Let those who love their country choose. For me, and for the unwavering Democracy of the state of Texas, which I have the honor to represent, we do now, and will in November, stand for William J. Bryan, for the constitution, and follow the flag the emblem of liberty.

SECOND FOR OHIO.

W. C. Baker Seconds Bryan For the Buckeyes.

Kansas City, uJly 6.—W. C. Baker, in behalf of Ohio, seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination as follows:

Mr. Chairman: The Democracy of Ohio, in this hour of supreme moment and victory, seconds the nomination of William J. Bryan for president of the United States. For this disciple as well as apostle of the people, that high and historic place, honored since the day of dawn; honored by statesmen, by orators, by warriors, by right of every tribute of every greatness becomes his and befits him.

The hopes, the aspirations, the deadly earnestness of the quickened and quickening conscience of the American people demand—nay, command, a leader whose name shall stand the synoym for justice and for truth. He stands for conscience and he stands for liberty. He believes, as he believes his Bible, that all mankind are and of right ought to be free. He believes in the right to liberty of the alien race lying helpless and prostrate at our feet, even now stripped and plundered by the rapacity of the Spaniard. He believes in the dignity of labor, to uplift it and to crown it, and to make it forever free from oppressive and unwarranted burdens. He believes in the equality of money, gold and silver, and the uses of it free from the private clutch and advantage of those who make it merchandise. He believes in the freedom of business and business enterprise unvexed by the all-devouring greed of trusts.

For these—for precious liberty, trumpet-tongued, the voice of Bryan, with the ring in it if the liberty bell that rang out clear and full and forever the independence of our forefathers more than a century ago, the voice and soul of Bryan shall lie on the answering echoes that will cry aloud from state to state as they record the triumphant responses in the verdict of the people.

It is high time, and the time is now, when the people in their majesty may go to battle with no other platform save the declaration of independence and the ten commandments. That all men are born free and equal, and to all men and nations it was said: "Thou shalt not covet and thou shalt not steal."

Planted upon this rock of ages, the Democratic party in all these gathered states and territories will go forth to blessed battles under his gallant and glorious and knightly leadership, as we lift him aloft in our hearts and ascribe his name on our banners, with the thundering invocation that is our war cry of victory:

"He has sounded forth the trumpet,
That shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men
Before this judgment seat.
Oh, be swift my soul to answer him,
Be jubilant, my feet;
For his name is marching on."

FAITH TENETS.

The Platform Adopted By Acclamation By Democratic Convention.

Kansas City, July 6.—The platform was adopted by acclamation, and with a roar of cheers and applause, not a word of dissent being uttered.

Next to the demonstration for the party candidate, that greeting the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign was the most spontaneous and significant of the day. Senator Tillman read the platform, and with much force brought out the fact that imperialism was now given the first and supreme place among the issues of the party. That the delegates and audience were in complete accord with this program was shown by the long and continued applause, lasting over twenty-two minutes.

It was not until 4 o'clock that Chairman Richardson, turning from a conference with Governor McMillan and Senator White, picked up the gavel and brought the convention to order. The platform committee, headed by Senator Jones, D. J. Campau, Senator Tillman Judge Van Wyck, had just pushed their way through the dense throngs, and proceeding to the platform, had taken their seats flanking the chairman. Mr. Richardson appealed long and vainly for order.

The portly form of Senator Jones, silver-haired and serious, advanced to the front of the stage. He held a roll of manuscript in his hands. But it was useless to talk against such a tumult, and he dropped back into his seat until order was being restored. At last the noise subsided, and Mr. Jones, in clear voice, announced that Mr. Tillman would read the platform.

Senator Tillman read in a full, round voice, easily heard throughout the hall.

As he proceeded each plank was greeted with applause. The senator accompanied his reading with emphatic gestures, striding up and down the platform, turning this way and that, after his manner in the senate. There was a howl of approval as he clenched his fist and fiercely arraigned the course of the administration in Cuba. But it remained for his reading of the declaration that "imperialism is the paramount issue of this campaign" to evoke a storm of enthusiasm. The delegates sprang to their feet, standing on their chairs, waving hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas and flags, while the galleries took up the chorus and carried it along for many minutes. Senator Hill could be seen marshaling the hosts to cheer. He had a fan high above his head, and added his voice to the vociferous shouting. A second time Senator Tillman read his declaration, and now even a greater demonstration than before carried the convention off its feet. Suddenly hundreds, then thousands, of miniature American flags were passed among the delegates, and the whole floor of the vast structure became a sea of flags.

An instant later the flags swept over the galleries like a mass of flame. Bundles of them were tossed upon the seats and distributed. The scene was magnificently inspiring and the great audience was worked up to fever heat. On each flag was the device, "The constitution and the flag are inseparable, now and forever," "The flag of the republic forever," "Of an empire never."

While the demonstration was at its height the band sent another thrill through the audience by playing "Dixie," and a medley of patriotic airs. State standards were again torn from their sockets, banners were raised and a triumphal procession of delegates marched about the hall. Now the strains of the band turn to "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," at which the entire audience as with a single voice joined in a mighty and swelling chorus. Amid the billowing of flags could be seen a tall standard bearing the inscription, "Forcible annexation would be criminal aggression."

It was at this juncture that the climax was sprung upon the assembly. A huge flag had been flung across the roof between two trusses and as the signal was given the cords were cut and slowly it unrolled its white and crimson folds as it fell gracefully and swung over the platform, slightly to the rear and south of the speaker's desk. The banner was an enormous affair, being fully thirty feet long, and about one-half as wide. Upon the whole length were printed the following sentences in large letters of blue: "Constitutional governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." "The constitution and the flag, one and inseparable now and forever." "The flag of a republic forever, of an empire never." "A republic can have no colonies."

To the vast majority of those in the hall the flag was an unexpected incident and its appearance was the signal for a frantic roar which overcame everything and made everything that had gone before it to sink into insignificance.

For a full two minutes the cords of the flag caught and would not permit it to fall to its full length. It was caught up just enough to prevent the convention from reading the inscription upon the banner and until they were released and the banner swung free, the enthusiasm increased every second. When finally every word was visible, there was a climax of cheers that was deafening. But the march of the delegates beraing their standards and banners ran on uninterruptedly for twenty minutes There were cries of "good," "good," when the trust plank was read. When the senator reached the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, with the declaration for free silver coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, pandemonium again broke loose, but the demonstration was faint in comparison to what has just occurred when imperialism was announced as "the paramount issue." Many of the delegates stood on their chairs and waved flags and cheered, but a very considerable number—more than half—held their seats. Senator Hill was among those who maintained quiet, while Mr. Croker waved a flag until it broke, and George Fred Williams led the Massachusetts contingent in salvos of cheers. One of the New York delegates raised a standard bearing the inscription: "Don't think there are no 16 to 1'ers in New York." The demonstration lasted four and one-half minutes.

The platform in full is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

We, the representatives of the Democratic party, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the declaration of independence do re-affirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the supreme court that the declaration of independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter.

We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

We hold that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it, and that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire; and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home. Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law, enacted by a resolution in congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general or our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic program, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy, inconsistent with Republican institutions and condemned by the supreme court in numerous decisions.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of out pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island, and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Republican carpet-bag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of out noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of rushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictates the Philippine policy of the Republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens.

Trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means, but we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but we believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but

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TORE OFF THE ROOF

(Continued From Page 8.)

through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

> The importance of other questions pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic, and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention, held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine" is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern hemisphere.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent, and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time, we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm, which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription.

In danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The National guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history, and coeval with the Philippine conquest, has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organizations. We denounce it as un-American, un-Democratic and un-Republican, and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor, and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed. The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws, and that they are protected by the Republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted, and are not attempting, to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

> Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present Republican administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books, proves the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the Republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights, and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure, skilfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from unjust and unfair discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

> We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such bimetallism the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit.

A permanent national bank currency secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is, therefore, a scheme for fastening upon the tax-payers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

> We favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct legislation wherever practicable.
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> We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman, as the cornerstone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a labor department in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased prosperity to our country at home aid to our commerce abroad.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents, and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction of warships and control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the national Republican platform for an isthmian canal in face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress.

> We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people.

We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges, to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood, and home rule during their condition as territories, and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stilled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

> Believing in the principles of self-government, and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking as we do for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies.

We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American shipping, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund.

We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes, and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

ADDRESS BY DAVIS.

Former Assistant Secretary of State on the Platform.

Kansas City, July 6.—When it was announced by Chairman Richardson that the convention would be addressed by Hon. Webster Davis, former assistant secretary of the interior, the crowd manifested its enthusiasm by a cheer for quite two minutes as the former Republican leader ascended the platform and stood facing the thousands of spectators.

Mr. Davis spoke as follows:

I appreciate very highly the honor conferred upon me by inviting me to say a few words at this time and I shall not detain you but a moment. I have been honored highly by another party than this in the past. I have served that party well and have rendered services as good as the honor I received, and the account is balanced now.

Human life is but a narrow span between two great unknown eternities and life is too short for a man to sacrifice his principles or his love of country for money or for office in this republic. I have never yet read or heard a platform that was so intensely American as the platform here in this convention. Old conditions have passed away, old questions have passed, and a good many of them; new questions are now before the American people. I care not the snap of my finger for party or private criticism. I care nothing for office because I gave up one voluntarily better than any you can give me. The man or newspaper that makes the statement that I was forced to leave the administration against my will, absolutely, unqualifiedly and maliciously lies. I love liberty, I love equality of rights and I love justice. When the party that I belong to has been too cowardly to take a stand for liberty, to represent government against British aristocracy and monarchy, I leave it and leave it for good.

In every part of Europe and Africa, the charge is made by the British papers and the British officials that there is a secret alliance between this country and Great Britain, to the effect that, in case of any foreign nation attempting to intervene in behalf of the poor Boers, this republic will stand by Great Britain with its army and navy. I have yet to hear of the administration denying that report. I defended the administration in every address I made in behalf of the Boers since my unfortunate visit to that country—for me, I say, unfortunate, financially and politically—but I say now, I will never defend it again because it has not taken the chance at its national convention to tell the American people that we are for liberty and republican forms of government.

Liberty; we all love the splendid word, the sweetest word that ever blossomed upon the tongue of man, and as one great republican senator said in the United States senate: "It has come to pass that we must whisper the word liberty in Washington." Is it a fact that liberty is to become obsolete in the American lexicon? Is it a fact that this great republic must chain itself to the chariot wheels of the British empire in its mad race for land and gold? I sympathize with people struggling for liberty everywhere. I sympathized with them as they struggled for liberty in Greece, and when the war broke out with Spain we said then that it was not a war for conquest, not for glory, but for carrying liberty to people who were crying for help at our feet, and the boys marched up from the Northland whose fathers once marched in tattered blue, with the song their fathers loved, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and the boys came from the Southland, they whose fathers once marched in ragged gray to the music of "Way Down South in Dixie," and they followed the men who once led the Northern and Southern armies down to Cuba and into other lands and into the islands of the sea. They marched under one flag in behalf of one country to the music of one splendid melody, as they felt in their hearts the music that inspired the men in days gone by.

"In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea.
"As he died to make men holy,
Let us die to make men free."

Up until that point the war was right, but when we passed beyond that point the administration went too far, but it was another indication of following the footsteps of Great Britain. When our flag rose over the flag of the rotten Spanish monarchy, the American republic could not resist the temptation then of following in the footsteps of Great Britain and it thirsted for land and gold, and that is where the mistake was made. We should have stopped at the end of the Spanish victory, when we brought liberty to the people who were ground to death under the heel of Spanish tyranny.

We do love liberty. The masses of the American people stand for the blessed idea of liberty, justice and equality of rights, and I dare say today if it were possible to get news over the British cable to the Boer farmers in the two South African republics that these representatives of 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 American voters send a word of sympathy to them, many a Boer would shout for joy in the hills of the Transvaal.

Grander struggle for liberty was never made in all the world's history than the struggle being made by the republics in South Africa. Let us sympathize with them, and I am glad that you have taken this action today, and at the polls in November follow it up. Let American principles ever live. Let them go on down for years to come as an institution to generations yet unborn. Liberty, love of country, one flag, one country, one splendid destiny alone. I stand upon this platform to support William Jennings Bryan.

DECLARE FAITH.

The Declaration of Principles Adopted By the Silver Republicans.

Kansas City, July 6.—The Silver Republican platform declared as follows:

We, the Silver Republican party, in national convention assembled declare these as our principles and invite the co-operation of all who agree therewith:

We recognize that the principles set forth in the declaration of American independence are fundamental and everlastingly true in their application to government among men. We believe the patriotic words of Washington's farewell to be words of soberness and wisdom, inspired by the spirit of right and truth. We treasure the words of Jefferson as priceless gems of American statesmanship. We hold in sacred remembrance the broad philantropy and patriotism of Lincoln.

We declare our adherence to the principle of bimetallism as the right basis of a monetary system under our national constitution. A principle that found place repeatedly in Republican platforms from the demonstration of silver in 1873 to St. Louis Republican convention of 1896.

We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the repeal of the new currency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of the American people before the constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the constitution itself.

We are in favor of a graduated tax upon incomes, and if necessary to accomplish this, we favor an amendment to the constitution.

We believe that United States senators ought to be elected by a direct vote of the people, and we favor such amendment of the constitution and such legislation as may be necessary to that end.

We favor the maintenance and extension, wherever practicable, of the merit system in the public service, appointments to be made according to fitness, competitively ascertained, and public servants to be retained in office only so long as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the service.

Combinations, trusts and monopolies contrived and arranged for the purpose of controlling the prices and quantity of articles supplied to the public we declare against. We demand the most stringent laws for their destruction and the most severe punishment of their promoters and maintainers, and the energetic enforcement of such laws by the courts.

We believe the Monroe doctrine to be sound in principle and a wise national policy, and we demand a firm adherence thereto.

We declare that an inter-oceanic canal, when constructed, ought to be controlled by the United States in the interests of American nations. We observe with anxiety and regard with disapproval the increasing ownership of American lands by aliens and their growing control over our international transportation natural resources and public utilities. We demand legislation to protect our public domain, our natural resources, our franchises and our international commerce, and we declare our opposition to the leasing of the public lands of the United States.

We are in favor of the principles of direct legislation. We are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers, their widows, orphans and other dependents. We believe that enlistment service should be accepted as conclusive proof that the soldier was free from disease and disability at the time of his enlistment. We condemn the present administration of the pension laws.

We tender to the patriotic people of the South African republic our sympathy and express our admiration for their heroic attempts to preserve their political freedom and maintain their natural independence. We declare that the destruction of these republics and the subjugation of their people to be a crime against civilization. We believe this sympathy should have been voiced by the American congress as was done in the case of the French, the Greeks, the Hungarians, the Polanders, the Armenians and the Cubans, and as the traditions of this country would have dictated.

We declare the Porto Rican tariff law to be not only a serious but a dangerous departure from the principles of our form of government. We believe in a republican form of government, and are opposed to monarchy and the whole theory of imperialist control. We believe in self-government—a government by consent of the governed and are unalterably opposed to a government based on force. It is clear and certain that the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago cannot be made citizens of the United States without endangering our civilization. We are therefore in favor of applying to the Philippine archipelago the principle we are solemnly and publicly pledged to observe in the case of Cuba.

We demand the repeal of the war taxes levied to carry on the war with Spain. We favor the immediate admission into the Union of states and territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma. We demand that our nation's promises to Cuba shall be fulfilled in every particular. We believe the national government should lend every aid, encouragement and assistance toward the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States.

Transportation is a public necessity and the means and necessities of it are matters of public concern. Railway companies exercise a power over industries, business and commerce which they ought not to do and they should be made to serve the public interests without making unreasonable charges or unjust discrimination.

We protest against the adoption of any policy that will change, in the thought of the world the meaning of our flag. We insist that it shall never float over any vessel or wave at the head of any column directed against the political independence of any people or of any race or in any clime.

We are opposed to the importation of Asiatic laborers in competition with American labor and a more rigid enforcement of the laws relating thereto. The Silver Republican party of the United States in the foregoing principles seeks to perpetuate the spirit and to adhere to the teachings of Abraham Lincoln.

A LOST NOTE.

There has been nothing so inexplicable, perhaps, to the student of Scottish literature as the iterant O in many of the old songs. As far back as we have record we find it in use. Ramsey, Ferguson and Burns used it frequently. Even as late as Tannahill's time, some fifty years ago, we find it still doing service; since which time, however, it seems to have lost cast with the song writers. It was a characteristic of early Scottish song, and why it fell into disuse would be an interesting question.

Behind yon hills where Lugar flows,
'Mang moors and mosses many, O,
The wintry sun the day has closed,
And I'll awa' to Nannie, O.

In the above quotation from Burns it will be noticed that the O at the end of the second and fourth lines has no grammatical relation to the thought; it does not express emotion of any kind or degree. A grammarian would ease his mind by calling it an expletive, and I suppose it is; but what is its office? says John Scott in the Indianapolis News. Why did the early writers use it, and so persistently that it should become a distinctive note in their national song? It must have served some purpose in its day. What was that purpose?

We know that in the nascency of a people the dance precedes song. Indeed, song in its incipiency was but an effort to express vocally the ecstacy of the dance. And the dance, in turn, was preceded by the production of rhythmic sound—it may have been on a reed pipe, a tom-tom or other instrument; but whatever the instrument, up through these ages song has come. And we know, also, that in Scotland the bagpipe has been in use since a very early day; that the people danced to its tsrains; that their first improvisations upon it were for the dance; and that their first songs were sung to dance tunes.

This being understood, then, we can readily perceive how, as feeling and sentiment grew, as song took body and assumed to speak, the bagpipe, as an accompaniment for the singer, would come to be considered harsh. However inspiriting its wild notes to incite to the foray or the dance, one can hardly think of it now as an exponent of the sigh of sympathy, or the soft breathings of the tender passion. So, in time, when love grew tender, as it did, and its expression more tender, the strident tones of the chanter would be suppressed, and the singer would sing "by ear." But having learned his tune from the bagpipe, to his yet unpracticed ear, the droning of the pitchpipes would be inseparable from the air played on the chanter, and he would try to express both—the air by the words of the song, and the drone by the symbol—O. For example:

Green grows the rashes, O,
Green grows the rashes, O,
The sweetest hour that e'er I spent
Was spent among the lasses, O.

This, I think, was the genesis of the expletive O, in Scottish song. That its purpose was to carry the pitch of the tune will be evident to the Scottish ear, at least, in that familiar old song, "Allister McAllister:"

O. Allister has tuned his pipes,
And thrang as bumbees frae their bykes,
The lads and lasses lowk the dykes
To dance the highland fling, O.

One can almost feel the droning of the pitchpipes, shot through with the shrill treble of the chanter.

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YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Gento-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system, in a manner the patients cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark torbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the gento-urinary organs. Write for question list.

LADIES —Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF from all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free. If in trouble write or call. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Charges moderate. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Blood Troubles: Cancer, Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Chronic Ulcers.

As the blood contains all the elements necessary to sustain life, it is important that it be kept free of all impurities, or it becomes a source of disease, poisoning instead of nourishing the body, and loss of health is sure to follow. Some poisons enter the blood from without, through the skin by absorption, or inoculation; others from within, as when waste products accumulate in the system and ferment, allowing disease germs to develop and be taken into the circulation. While all blood troubles have one common origin, each has some peculiarity to distinguish it from the other. Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Eczema and other blood diseases can be distinguished by a certain sore, ulcer, eruption or inflammation appearing on the skin. Every blood disease shows sooner or later on the outside and on the weakest part of the body, or where it finds the least resistance. Many mistake the sore or outward sign for the real disease, and attempt a cure by the use of salves, liniments and other external applications. Valuable time is lost and no permanent benefit derived from such treatment.

BLOOD TROUBLES REQUIRE BLOOD REMEDIES; the poison must be completely and permanently eradicated—the blood reinforced, purified and cleansed, or the disease goes deeper and saps the very life. Mercury, potash and arsenic, the treatment usually prescribed in this class of diseases, are violent poisons, even when taken in small doses—never cure, but do much harm by adding another poison to the already overburdened, diseased blood.

SSS

S. S. S., Nature's own remedy, made of roots and herbs, attacks the disease in the blood, antidotes and forces out all impurities, makes weak, thin blood rich, strong and healthy, and at the same time builds up the general health. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the only one that can reach deep-seated blood troubles. A record of 50 years of successful cures proves it to be a reliable, unfailing specific for all blood and skin troubles.

Free Medical Treatment.—Our Medical Department is in charge of skilled physicians, who have made blood and skin diseases a life study, so if you have Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Eczema, an Old Sore or Ulcer, or any similar blood trouble, write them fully for advice about your case. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence. We make no charge for this service. Book on blood and skin diseases free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

UNIQUE JOB.

Duties of the Sergeant-at Arms of a National Convention.

Has Heavy Responsibilities and Dispenses Large Sums of Money.

In the eye of the public the permanent chairman of a national convention is by far the most important officer of such a gathering. But there is one other functionary who is quite as indispensable and often has greater actual power. The chairman has no patronage, or next to none, at his command, but this other functionary, officially known as the sergeant-at-arms, gives it out in chunks. His title would be far more accurate were he termed the convention's business manager, says the New York Sun.

The sergeant-at-arms is appointed by the convention's sub-committee of the national committee. All matters of general convention policy are discussed and settled by the sub-committee, but the carrying out of the details is intrusted to the sergeant-at-arms solely. In short, the sergeant-at-arms is in the way of doing either a good deal of good or a good deal of harm, according to his lights. Financially, his responsibilities are heavy, since, besides the large amounts he pays out in local expenses, he has to arrange in a measure for the expenditure of several times as much more, and thus the total expenses of a convention may be greatly increased or decreased by the sergeant-at-arms. It certainly may be said with truth that he must be a man of exceptional judgment, great capacity and unusual executive force.

Naturally, one of the first things to which the sergeant-at-arms must give attention is the building in which the convention is to be held. It is not sufficient that it shall contain a big enough auditorium to seat the delegates and others in attendance; it must have many auxiliary features that are possessed by few of the great halls. It is not too much, perhaps to say that there is only one building in the United States not built or remodeled expressly for the holding of a national convention, that could be used for that purpose without many changes and additions. This is Madison Square Garden in New York. In 1896 a building had to be especially erected for the Republican convention in St. Louis, the city then having no structure at all adapted to convention uses. This made the total convention cost of that year very large, but the building remained after the adjournment of the convention, and will be available for any like national gatherings that may hereafter be held in St. Louis.

Many thousands of dollars must be spent on the hall in Philadelphia, in which the Republican convention is to be held this year, before it will be ready for the big gathering. The auditorium itself must be remodeled, a number of waiting, sub-committee and other special rooms must be put in, new sanitary and ventilation systems must be provided and facilities for the correspondents and reporters must be created. These include desks and seats in the big hall, a writing room just off the hall, rooms rooms for the operators of the two big telegraph companies and the press associations and the installation of wires and instruments.

In making the hall ready for the convention, then, the sergeant-at-arms must have dealings with architects, builders, electric outfitters, plumbers and all sorts of trades people, besides the newspapers, the press associations and the telegraph companies, and this part of his duties alone will test alike his patience, his tact and his capacity for work. One of the most difficult tasks of the sergeant-at-arms will be to satisfy the newspapers. Readers of the full convention reports that will appear in the newespapers next June and July may occasionally give a thought or two to the immense amount of labor involved in the daily presentation of the news hot from the bat. But no one who has not had something to do with the work can have any save the most inadequate notion of the preliminary detailed work that alone makes them possible. To begin with, the sergeant-at-arms must be absolutely impartial in arranging the press facilities. That is, he must see to it that no one newspaper, press association or telegraph company has undue advantage over any of the others. Of course, greater facilities are given to the great newspapers of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston than to papers in the smaller towns.

If the duties of the convention sergeant-at-arms were fully indicated by the foregoing paragraphs he would have comparatively an easy time, but his work would be only partially done were he to stop with getting the hall in good order and making the arrangements for the press. Providing for the comfort and convenience of the delegates is really the most important of all his tasks. This involves arranging the seats in the body of the hall and the galleries so that all shall be satisfied, and furnishing the various sub-committee rooms and the like. There are tickets and badges to be printed, and, though you mightn't think it, this is a job of no small magnitude. Giving out the contract for printing the tickets is one of the first things attended to; it has already been looked after by the Republican sergeant-at-arms of this year's convention, and probably by the corresponding Democratic functionary also. Arrangements have also to be made by the sergeant-at-arms with the hotels as to headquarters for the various delegations, and with the railroads concerning rates of fare and the running of special trains. Cordial relations must be cultivated with the local police and fire departments, and there are almost numberless other matters of detail that the convention's business manager must see carried through to a successful finish.

The appointing of assistant sergeants-at-arms is by no means one of the least of his troubles. There are generally 150 of these, at least, apportioned among the various states, and the demand for places on the staff of the convention's manager is extremely lively. Nominally he decides who shall serve, but actually his decisions are based upon the recommendations of the delegates. Each of these is almost sure to ask for more places than can be given, and the sergeant-at-arms sometimes has a hard time to avoid making enemies in rejecting those for whom places cannot be found.

At first blush you might wonder why anyone would put up a fight to be an assistant sergeant-at-arms, since no pay, not even expenses, accompanies appointments of this sort, and some of the appointees, at least, have to work like beavers from the beginning to the end of the convention, helping to keep things in order. But for the brief space of time during which the convention is in session the assistant sergeant-at-arms is a person of some consequence. He wears a badge which admits him to all parts of the convention hall; he is in great demand among those in attendance as one who can do favors for his friends, and his face is reasonably sure to become more or less familiar to some of the party magnates. More than one holder of petty government place has made his start on the remunerative side of politics by serving as deputy sergeant-at-arms at convention time.

After the deputy sergeant-at-arms come the doorkeepers. They are not so numerous as the deputies and their number varies according to the nature of the hall in which the gathering is held, the rule being to appoint two, one for day service and the other for night service, for each door. They are drawn from the ranks of those generally known as henchmen, though the term is not used here in any belittling sense. The doorkeepers, like the deputies, serve without pay and for similar considerations; their facilities for making themselves known to the real powers in the party are not much less than those afforded the deputy sergeants-at-arms, but they have less chance to see the fun on the floor of the hall because their duties keep them outside at the doors much of the time. It is possible, however, for the clever doorkeeper to slip inside some of the time, and, of course, the day man can see the proceedings of the night sessions, and vice versa.

As might be conjectured, the sergeant-at-arms has to have many other assistants besides those who help while the convention is actually in session. In the weeks of his preliminary labors he has to transact as much business as the manager of a great commercial enterprise, and this requires typewriters, bookkeepers, messengers, clerks and all-round assistants of several grades. It also requires rather extensive office facilities, and D. G. Wiswell, of Wisconsin, who will be sergeant-at-arms of the Republican convention this year, has already chosen his headquarters at one of the Philadelphia hotels. When the convention is at hand he has likewise to engage a corps of watchmen and scrubwomen to keep the big building in apple-pie order.

Though he is kept constantly busy all through the weeks of preparation, his real rush doesn't come till the first day of the convention. From then till the adjournment he is the most harrassed and put-upon man in the whole country, and if he isn't a physical wreck by the time the gathering disperses it's because he is blessed with an iron constitution.

Unlike the deputy sergeants-at-arms and the doorkeepers, the office help, messengers, watchmen and scrubwomen are paid for their services, but the sergeant-at-arms himself receives no direct pay. His expenses are borne by the committee, but he goes through all the work and worry of getting the convention preliminaries into shape and keeping the crowds in good order during its sessions for the honor there is in it, and the wide acquaintance it will give him among the prominent men of his own party. Because of these things the place is in great demand every four years, and some of the liveliest fights in the history of the two national committees have been waged over the conflicting titles of various candidates.

The sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic convention will not begin his preliminary work this year until some time in May, the Democratic convention being held more than two weeks later than the Republican gathering, and the work to be done on the Kansas City hall being of less magnitude than on the one in Philadelphia. The convention sergeant-at-arms always has the friendly assistance of the sergeant-at-arms of the national committee. Col. H. L. Swords, now deputy collector of customs in New York, has held that post with the Republican committee for a number of campaigns, while James Oliver, of Paradise Park, in the city of New York, has held the same place with the Democratic committee. Each of these men knows every important leader in the party well, and is therefore able to give invaluable pointers to the convention sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Oliver will not assist the sergeant-at-arms this year, however, having determined to spend the summer in Alaska. This year's national Democratic convention will be the first he has missed for many years.

The local expenses of a national convention, which are directly controlled by the sergeant-at-arms, make up only a fraction of the total sums such a gathering puts into circulation. There are nearly 1000 delegates and as many alternates, making 2000, while the assistant sergeants-at-arms, doorkeepers, messengers and correspondents will swell the essential attendance to 3000. Besides, there are probably 1000 visitors daily, and if each of the resulting 4000 spends $100 for hotel bills and the like while the convention is in session, the total is $400,000. Add railroad fare, news telegrams and other incidentals and the grand total can't well be less than $1,000,000. Some estimates by men who have attended many national conventions place it much higher.

FRUIT SALAD.

A fruit salad is a most delicious dessert.

The fruit should be fresh to be most palatable, and the salad is best when mixed just before serving.

Take a cupful of strawberries and sprinkle them with powdered sugar, slice three bananas and quarter and slice a couple of oranges. Mix these in a salad bowl and pour over them some pineapple cut in dice and the pineapple juice.

After the fruits have been well mixed pour over the top of the whole a cupful of stiffly whipped and sweetened cream.

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If you will critically try it you can see that there is reason why **Pabst Milwaukee Beer** stands pre-eminently in the front rank among malt beverages.

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Telephone 346.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred and sixty-six and 57-100 ($566.57) dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas Christie, (single), mortgagor, to R. S. Miller, mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of December, 1893, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 5th day of March, 1894, at four o'clock p. m., in Book 80 of mortgages, on page 447; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The undivided one-fourth (¼) of lot three (3), in section thirty (30), and lots five (5), six (6) and seven (7), of section nineteen (19), in township sixty-three (63), north of range twelve (12), west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, in St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 11th day of August, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said mortgage debt, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 26th, A. D. 1900.

R. S. MILLER,
Mortgagee.

CRASSWELLER & CRASSWELLER,
Attorneys of Mortgagee.

Duluth Evening Herald, June-29-July-6-13-20-27-August-3—1900.

SHERIFF'S EXECUTION SALE.—

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the district court of the state of Minnesota, in and for the Eleventh Judicial district and county of St. Louis, upon a judgment duly rendered in the municipal court of the city of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of July, 1890, in an action therein, wherein John H. Cameron was plaintiff and Eugene A. Brindos was defendant in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of forty-five and 78-100 dollars, a transcript of which said judgment was thereafter and upon the 16th day of July, 1890, duly filed and docketed in the office of the clerk of said district court in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, which said judgment was by an instrument in writing dated February 1st, 1899, and filed in the office of the clerk of said district court on March 3d, 1899, duly assigned by the said John H. Cameron to Edward Donnelly, which said execution has to me as sheriff of said St. Louis County, been duly directed and delivered I have levied upon and will sell at public auction to the highest cash bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county of St. Louis, on Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all right, title and interest that above named judgment debtor had in and to the real estate hereinafter described on the 15th day of July, 1890, that being the date of rendition of said judgment, the description of the property being as follows, to-wit: All of lot two (2), in section thirty (30), in township fifty-one (51) north, of range fifteen (15) west, except the east two hundred and eight (208) feet of said lot two (2), all in St. Louis County, Minnesota.

Dated Duluth, Minn., June 1, 1900.

WM. C. SARGENT,
Sheriff St. Louis County, Minn.
By V. A. DASH,
Deputy.

JAMES A. HANKS,
Attorney for Judgment Creditor.
Duluth Evening Herald, June-1-8-15-22-29-July-6-1900.

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

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THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), July 6.—The barometer is very low in the region lying between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and moderately high over East Gulf and North Pacific states. Higher temperatures prevail over Lake Superior, South Dakota, Wyoming and New Mexico, the weather continuing warm in most districts east of the 100th meridian and moderately cool west of that line. Light to heavy rains fell during Thursday or last night over Lake Superior, Northwest Canada, Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Alabama, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Heavy rainfalls occurred as follows: Duluth, 1.28 inches; Moorhead, 1.12; Winnipeg, 1.16. The weather in the lake region is generally fair with brisk southwest winds.

Maximum temperatures in last twenty-four hours:

Bismarck	76	Medicine Hat	73
Boston	78	Memphis	91
Buffalo	78	Miles City	84
Calgary	62	Milwaukee	92
Cedar City	82	Montgomery	92
Charleston	92	Moorhead	80
Chicago	90	New Orleans	88
Davenport	92	North Platte	86
Denver	82	New York	84
Detroit	92	Oklahoma	84
Dodge City	90	Omaha	92
Duluth	70	Pittsburg	94
Edmonton	72	Portland	64
El Paso	94	Prince Albert	70
Escanaba	74	Qu' Appelle	68
Galveston	86	Rapid City	78
Green Bay	92	San Francisco	58
Havre	78	Santa Fe	76
Helena	68	Shreveport	90
Huron	80	Spokane	66
Jacksonville	92	St. Louis	92
Kamloops	64	St. Paul	84
Kansas City	84	Sault Ste. Marie	74
Knoxville	92	Swift Current	76
La Crosse	88	Washington	96
Lander	78	Williston	68
Los Angeles	78	Winnemucca	82
Marquette	84	Winnipeg	73

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Partly cloudy with probably showers late this afternoon or during tonight; generally fair Saturday; cooler tonight and Saturday; brisk and possibly high southwest to northwest winds.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, July 6.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: Wisconsin—Occasional showers tonight; Saturday fair; cooler tonight. Minnesota—Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight. North and South Dakota—Probably showers tonight; Saturday fair. Upper lakes—Brisk southwest to west winds; showers and thunderstorms tonight; Saturday probably fair.

Creative Forces In Politics.

Postmaster General Smith's Philadelphia Press gives a most interesting glimpse of the creative processes at work behind the scenes in the production of the national platform of a political party. It prints, in parallel columns the platform planks written by himself and supervised by President McKinley and the forms of the same as finally adopted by the convention. The working of the minds of the committee men who thus dared to "blue-pencil" the writing of the president and his most intimate advisers, is plain to be seen in these parallel columns. They were especially ruthless in their reduction of the personal estimate of Mr. McKinley, who thus cannot fail to see himself by the light of others and their toning down of the congratulations to Cubans, Porto Ricans and Hawaiians, are of a piece with the matter-of-fact distaste shown for Mr. Smith's eloquent allusions to Independence hall and the place of the convention, the Declaration of Independence and Abraham Lincoln and the priciples upon which he was elected president. Although thus cut, it seems that the White House platform is lengthened by what Col. Grosvenor pronounced the "drivelling of a driveller from New York," and the Philadelphia Press denounces as "the midnight carpentry" of Lemuel Ell Quigg. That a president who personally and through intimate personal friends substantially manages his party as Mr. McKinley and his managers have succeeded in doing ever since his accession to the presidency, cannot have his way about the resolutions on which he is to stand for re-election, shows how vast and unmanageable are the currents of public opinion and popular movements in this country.

China and the Revenue Law.

As the result of our beneficent system of penny taxation for war purposes the government piled up in the fiscal year ending June 30 $81,000,000 beyond its expenditures. To say nothing of the unwisdom of levying unnecessary taxes it is poor policy to take $80,000,000 from circulation and hoard it in the national treasury. This is a dangerous business and but for the makeshift of inflation in national bank circulation and the actions of the treasurer might have already caused difficulty. That it has not is no fault of the statesmen who perpetrated and perpetuated the system of penny taxation on the consumer. While the ways and means committee is instructed to sit during the summer to devise a scheme for reducing this tax its action will doubtless be governed very largely by the outcome in China. If it shall be necessary to use the army and navy for the protection of Americans in China it is not probable that any radical changes will be made in the war revenue lew, and we will be forced to stick our little stamps on checks and telegrams for an indefinite period.

The Awful Charges Are Untrue.

We are happy to see that the dreadful reports of the heartless actions of tugmen about the burning ships at Hoboken the other day are not confirmed. Had these tugmen actually refused to rescue drowning or burning fellow men, except for a cash price, we would be in the midst of a civilization more despicable than that of the Fuegans at their worst. No cannibal African could be more inhuman than these New York tug captains were accused of being. There were so many rescues by tugboat men who might have been seeking salvage instead of saving life that the stories of inhumanity may be looked upon as the result of excitement, overheated imagination and a lack of knowledge of English on the part of the men who make the charges. The entire fleet of towboats picked up probably more than 400 persons.

Mr. Dare and His Friends.

Brother Dare, of Elk River, ex-speaker, census commissioner, almost candidate for railroad commissioner and withal a gentleman and a scholar, takes occasion in this week's issue of his Star News to thank his friends. They staid with him to the end, he says, in his candidacy for railroad commissionership. "Even when the prospects of success were so remote as to be at the zero point, these friends insisted on being loyal until the end. Mr. Dare's personal disappointment is mild compared to that felt for his political friends who naturally like to be on the winning side in a political fight." In order that there may be no doubt as to who his friends are Mr. Dare particularizes as thus: "Without ever expecting to test their loyalty again, his services will ever be at the disposal of those in Aitkin, Anoka, Benton, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Kanabec, Morrison, Stearns, Sherburne, Todd, Wadena, Itasca, Hubbard, Beltrami, Cass and Isanti counties, who never wavered in their allegiance, even when told that the cause was hopeless." Without stopping aside to ask as to the advisability of such words as "loyally" and "allegiance" addressed by one American sovereign to another, we would like to ask why he so definitely omits St. Louis county from the above roll of the Sixth district? Had Mr. Dare no friends here, who did their best for him and thereby smashed holes in their own fences? Mr. Dare has been a friend to this county and has helped it more than once toward needed legislation and it is to be hoped he will continue to do so.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. McKinley was unable to dictate the platform on which he will run for the presidency. Mr. Bryan not only dictates his platform but is virtually a personal embodiment of it.

For example, President McKinley's draft for the Republican platform on the Philippines was chopped down and glossed over till its author could scarcely recognize it, but the Democratic pronouncement on this question was almost word for word Mr. Bryan's suggestion in a recent magazine article. The agreement between his words and the platform is marked in many other leading provisions of the document.

The Democratic platform differs little therefore, from what might have been expected. All in all it is what one of the speakers at Kansas City pronounced it last night, "intensely American." It finds plenty of weak spots to pierce and runs them through with no uncertain thrust. It is, however, easier to criticise and tear down than to defend and construct, and the flaws in opposing armor are always in sight.

The platform enumerates the principle that the constitution does follow the flag and that unless we follow the flag and that unless we want to get the constitution into trouble we would better keep the flag at home. The very gentle touch of the Republicans on Porto Rico is not copied by the Democrats, who come down hard, deservedly hard, on the bad faith exhibited to those trusting and confiding allies.

In the three chief planks on imperialism, trusts and money the Democrats do not miss their opportunity. Territorial and trade expansion, and the extension of the republic's influence among the nations are very different from a policy of imperialism "half republic and half empire" like the Rome of the decadence. That the Democrats regard this question of imperialism as the paramount issue of the campaign shows on what lines it will be pushed.

With a protest against imperialism goes naturally one on militarism, its twin relic.

Not only is the Chicago money plank reiterated, but the demand for free coinage at 16 to 1, is enlarged upon, at Mr. Bryan's dictation. The evils in the currency bill, pointed out vigorously by the New York Sun during the discussion of the measure before the house, are made the subject of a vigorous plank and the dangers the Sun so strongly warned its party against are ably handled by its opponent. If we mistake not there is campaign ammunition here in profusion. There is plenty of ammunition, too, in the allusion to the attempted shipping subsidy steal of the last congress, and which the platform naturally denounces.

A remedy for the trust evil is urged in certain tariff enactments directed at products under imports control, and the trust itself is denounced as vigorously and emphatically as could be wished. The party perhaps does not see how close its trust remedy would carry it to the narrow line that marks the confines of state socialism, but that step toward the line is not a long one, now, for any political party to take.

Very few people of any party but will agree with the plank calling for a direct vote for United States senators and very few will deny the abstract truth of Jefferson's "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," however much political affiliations may warp their judgment to favor an anti-American entente, in the concrete. Very few, too, but will hope the annoying and worse than unnecessary war taxes may be lightened, and the arbitration and labor planks will appeal to a vast constituency.

The platform throws no bouquets, it has none in official life at whom to throw them. As a brief it is a masterly presentation of the case for the prosecution and under its banner the battle can be fought with lines sharply drawn and with every piece accurately trained.

LIGNITE AS A FACTOR.

W. D. Washburn is building a railroad along the Missouri river, near Bismarck. It will open to the world fields of lignite coal that are, so far as the present generation and its immediate successors are concerned, inexhaustible. He believes the day is not distant when the coal business of the Northwest will be revolutionized by the introduction of the North Dakota product.

"We shall," he says, "use the coal in our engines, without preparation of any kind, and if we can do that, the wide uses to which it can be put will be apparent to all. For purposes of consumption generally, the coal will have to be pressed into bricks. By this process, which is employed in Pennsylvania mines in disposing of screenings, a first-class quality of coal is assured which can be used for all the purposes to which anthracite coal is applied. By the process water is removed from the coal, and nothing remains but a solid piece of carbon."

If the heat producing quality of lignite can be so concentrated and improved by briquetting, these Western coals may become a very important factor in the fuel problem of the Northwest. Senator Washburn thinks they may invade the Duluth market, but this is hardly likely, so great is, and must always be, the freight discrimination against them. Part of these coals prove useable for steam purposes west of the Red river, and can displace Eastern coal, then they will tend to moderate the price of the latter in the entire Northwest, and conserve the diminishing coal fields indefinitely.

Experiments are now going forward in the East looking toward the coking of these lignite coals, and if successful one of the most important economies of the century will have been established.

That the company of "Aventurers of England trading into Hudson's bay" is flourishing vigorously, ancient as it is, and reaping profits which prove the management of this oldest of trading corporations to be able and progressive, is evident from the 229th annual report, published in the Winnipeg Free Press. The profits declared show an advance over last year of $150,000. The important part played in this advance by the increased receipts from the land department, showing larger sales at increased values, shows the progress of Western Canada. It is no very great number of years since the Hudson's Bay company was engaged in the fur trade only, and held all the Canadian West in fee. The country has made great strides since then. On its capital of nearly $5,000,000 the old company paid 9½ per cent in dividends for the year, gave $50,000 each to insurance and employes' funds and carried forward $260,000 more. As the company becomes less and less a fur trader and more anxious to develop its lands it grows richer.

The latest cables from London assert that "Consternation reigns at St. Petersburg." The czar, then, has abdicated, for two cannot reign at the same time in Russia. It may be, though, that Consternation reigns only in court and the pool room, for the cause of its coming is the czar's order that baccarat shall not be played in his dominions. Besides being a dig at the prince of Wales sufficiently harsh to disturb the entente in Europe this prohibition of the honest English game has caused war in the gaming circles of the empire. But all is not lost with baccarat. While faro, craps, fan tan, roulette and other scientific sports are not its equal as a recreative sport for the pocket books of those of the nobility and gentry afflicted with that tired feeling there remains poker. If the czar's restriction drives Russia to the seductive poker it may be a blessing in disguise, an angel whose wings are concealed under the shadow of a forked tail.

AN ESTIMATE OF TOWNE.

Washington (D. C.) Star: The Sioux Falls convention was no mere feeler. The men who on that occasion put Mr. Towne forward did so with full knowledge and appreciation of him, and of how their action would affect political speculation. Nor have they been shaken in their allegiance to him by any of the objections that have been urged to his candidacy. Fusion of all the friends of Mr. Bryan is absolutely necessary, they believe and insist, to the triumph of the principles for which Mr. Bryan stands, and as Mr. Towne represents so large a number of those friends, and is withal so clean and attractive a man, why should his claims not be pressed at Kansas City? Why not, indeed?

It is likewise pointed out that these Populists, and Silver Republicans are now approaching the Democrats on this subject of the vice presidency just as the Democrats approached them in 1896. Then the Democrats made their nomination and asked the Populists and Silver Republicans to ratify it. But their request was refused. Mr. Sewall was not acceptable to the men of the West. Is not the fact that Mr. Towne possesses Mr. Bryan's confidence and respect sufficient to admit him to full fellowship at Kansas City? And if the Democrats reject him, will the Populists and Silver Republicans still hold on to him? Is there any advantage in having two tails to a presidential kite?

It may be said of Mr. Towne that, with the exceptions of Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorman, he is the ablest and personally the most attractive man mentioned in connection with the Kansas City nomination. In a set speech he is not inferior to Mr. Bryan himself, and he gave up, as Mr. Bryan did, a congressional career in behalf of silver. His championship of the white metal cost him his constituency; but he has not wavered in his devotion to his principles. There is abundant reason why the East should not be partial to him, and it relates in large measure to his ability and his frank avowal of convictions.

NEWSY ODDITIES.

Five tons of frozen eels from New Zealand have been placed on the market at London.

A fact not generally known is that the Victoria Cross is an illegal pledge, and cannot be received by a pawnbroker.

Some 100,000 frogs are daily sacrificed to gratify the appetite of greater New York, and are served at its hotels, restaurants and clubs.

Recent experiments by Monsieur Janet show that the temperature of the carbon filament in an electric lamp is between 2000 and 3000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Yaqui Indians are largely employed in the mines. They make excellent miners, are industrious and good workers, quite in contrast with the Mexicans.

It is estimated that the average stipend of an American pastor in the large American cities does not exceed $1200, while in the country $800 is an outside figure.

The South African war has given one British regiment a fresh "nickname." Owing to the large number of the Eighteenth hussars being prisoners of the Boers, they have been called "Kruger's Own."

It has been found that smallpox patients are least marked when kept in rooms darkened with red curtains. Sunlight, passing through a red medium loses its chemical power. It thus prevents smallpox from taking a confluent form.

The superintendent of one of the largest hospitals for the insane declares that nineteen out of twenty of the business and professional men who have come under his care have been in the habit of carrying business on their minds for seven days in each and every week.

The policemen of Peking are armed chiefly with small drums, which they beat loudly in order, it is presumed, to let burglars know that they are coming. All night long the watchman beat their way around the streets and, as a natural consequence, are said to make few arrests.

Chicago capitalists have made some heavy land deals in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta during the past ten days, their purchase amounting to more than 200,000 acres, and for which they are said to have paid an average of $10 an acre. Ten years ago these lands would not have brought 50 cents an acre.

A Russian chemist has found that copper is dissolved by an alkaline solution of gelatin, the copper going into solution as colloidal copper. The old rule that the metals are insoluble in water is being widely disproved, solutions of metallic gold, mercury and silver, and now of copper, having been prepared quite recently.

The Slogan Is Sounding.

It's time to sound the party cry, it's time
to take your stand;
The campaign's opening gun is heard
across the listening land;
And it's fine to feel the thrill that wakes
in fourteen million souls,
For it starts the nation marching to its
duty at the polls!
Then it's rally round your colors and lift
'em to the sky,
The day of battle's dawning and the fighting spirit's high,
And there's glory in the prospect where
the cloud of conflict rolls,
As the finest people on the earth rush forward to the polls.

It's time to take your station in the gathering array;
It's time to train for service in November's furious fray.
For the signal's out for action and the
lines are looking grim,
And the man who has a party creed, that
creed is calling him!
Then it's rally round your colors and do
your manful part;
The opening gun is sounding and the
fight's about to start;
Answer "Here!" all proud and plucky at
the calling of the rolls,
And march with your party to the battle
at the polls!

—St. Louis Republic.

SMILING LINES.

Tit-Bits: Haughty lady (who has purchased a stamp)—Must I put it on myself? Postoffice assistant (very politely)—Not necessarily ma'am; it will probably accomplish more good if you put it on the letter.

-:—:-

Detroit Free Press: "How many boarders does Mrs. Proons take in this summer?"

"All of them," replied Spudds.

-:—:-

Harper's Bazar: "Is Mr. Welter rich?" asked Mrs. Cumso.

"I think he must be," replied Mr. Cumso. "He keeps a camera."

-:—:-

Philadelphia Press: "I am glad to hear your husband is better," said the sympathetic neighbor.

"Thank you," replied the haughty Mrs. Parvin-New.

"I understand," continued the other, "that he was at death's door."

"Pardon me. No. The porte-cochere."

-:—:-

Detroit Journal: "Before we were married," she sighed, reproachfully, "you vowed your readiness to die for me!"

"Ah, yes!" exclaimed the man, with much emotion. "In those days one might die without playing directly into the hands of the burial case trust!"

They wept together. But it is doubtful if a woman ever gets really to understand these things.

SAID BY SMALL ONES.

Boston Post: First boy—Did you take physics at your school?

Second boy—No, but ma made me take physics at home.

-:—:-

Boston Post: Jimmy—I guess you feel pretty bad that you have lost your job.

Johnny—I don't care a bit about the job, but I wish I had the pay, just the same.

-:—:-

Judge: Little girl—I want a cake of soap.

Drug clerk—You do it scented.

Little girl—No, I won't have it scented; I'll take it wit' me. We only live around de corner.

-:—:-

Puck: Minister—Now, little girl, you want to be a Christian, don't you?

Ethel—No, sir; I'd rather sing in the choir.

-:—:-

Indianapolis Journal: Ma—Tommy, you seem to love papa better than you do me.

Tommy—Oh, ma, I don't mean to, but y' see, pa allus has his pockets full o' nickels.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

God uses the chaff to protect the wheat. The falling leaves enrich the living plant.

What we can is the measure of what we ought.

The plea of consistency often means cowardice.

A competent pilot may be a sad wreck in himself.

There is no harm in the tongue when work keeps pace with word.

Mix all your grief with gratitude and it will taste of the latter.

Every man deceives himself more successfully than he deceives others.

The Bible in the hand will suffocate a man unless it is in the heart, too.

The man who gets on in life is the one who knows when to stand fast.

The blusterings of the infidel are the winds of a tempest-tossed heart.

It is always easier to weep over the wanderer than to keep him at home.

Holy joys are current coin in heaven, but they will not pay church expenses on earth.

The church that is frozen at heart is most likely to depend on the ice cream social for its support.

Mr. Dare's Defeat.

Princeton Union: Hon. A. N. Dare has no reason to feel ashamed of the showing he made in the Republican state convention as a candidate for railroad commissioner, especially when the fearful odds he had to contend with is taken into consideration. Outside of Duluth and its dependencies Mr. Dare had practically the solid support of the Sixth congressional district, and he had a respectable showing from other districts. We do not care to discuss the causes which contributed to Mr. Dare's defeat. The opposition can be depended upon to atteend to that matter.

High, But Important.

Grand Rapids Magnet: The friends of Judge Holland are considering the advisability of digging up 30 cents and buy off Bernard, as he does nothing but place the judge in embarrassing positions with every issue.

Murmurs of the Season.

Again the mercury goes up,
It's hot!
Men sigh and call for claret cup,
It's hot!
The summer girl alone is cool,
Through arts acquired in Fashion's school,
And seems regardless, as a rule,
That it is hot.
The leaves hang lifeless on the trees,
It's hot!
They long for a refreshing breeze,
It's hot!
Men walk around with hats in hand,
And waistcoats all unbuttoned, and
Make warm remarks to beat the band,
Because it's hot.

The lemonade man's getting rich,
It's hot!
The seamstress sighs at every stitch,
It's hot!
But keep at work, persistent, slow,
Don't fume and fret to make things go,
And you will find you'll hardly know
That it is hot.

—Somerville Journal.

TO WORK THEM.

Let the Street Gang Actually Go to Work on the Streets.

To the Editor of The Herald:

On looking over your article, "Plan to Work Them," I am prompted to offer a suggestion. I would work the prisoners for all they are worth, not on the poor farm, but in the city. Open a way to reach the highland by the east. If one passes over the boulevard with a load, or half a load, he is threatened with arrest. Give us a road we can call our own. Some three years ago we had a terrible avenue, from Fourth street to Sixth street east and Fifth avenue. Some person in power forgot that not a shovel of dirt nor a stone could be removed from the streets without direct assessment, and the owners had some work done, and we soon had as good an avenue as there is in the city. I think that it would pay to have some more of that, especially when we are looking for employment for the city prisoners. Give them rakes, shovels, dirt and stone, and let them fill up the ruts. Appoint a committee and put me on one of them, I will find work for fifty men the whole summer. We have an established custom here of passing over the streets and roads once in the summer and never after, whatever happens.

In my wanderings some years ago I found some splendid roads outside of Quebec and other places in that province. They had a man to every few avenues and streets with a wheelbarrow, shovel pick and rake. That man was responsible for the good order of the part assigned to him, and they had splendid roads all the time. Are they behind time or are they ahead?

There are enough men at the poor farm to take care of the streets, and in the meantime we are in danger of breaking our necks over obstructions, and we are looking for work for these men.

C. POIRIER.

MADAM WU'S GOWNS.

Mme. Wu has sensibly remained faithful to the Oriental dress, and her costumes are the envy of her American sisters, says Leslie's Weekly concerning the wife of the Chinese minister in Washington. On state occasions she wears a brilliant petticoat of red or blue, just short enough to show her little feet, heavily embroidered with gold. Over this is worn a tunic of black and purple, also richly wrought with bullion. On her breast is a large gold eagle, which signifies that her rank is equal to that of her husband, and she may at all functions enter and leave the room at his side, instead of behind him, as would be required, if she were of lesser rank. Her headdress is a narrow band of black satin, ornamented with a handsome jewel—a large pearl usually—worth quite a king's ransom, worn directly in front. This band is decorated with flowers which fall just behind the ears, and add much to its picturesqueness. Her jewels are extremley beautiful. The stones are large, of fine luster, exquisitely cut, and set in the quaint manner which Oriental goldsmiths seem to hold the secret of these settings are rarely seen in this part of the world. Mr. Wu's opinion regarding some of the American customs are well known, and his strictures on the habit of binding the waist instead of the feet have been given wide publicity. Mme. Wu shares her husband's views regarding what they look upon as an instrument of torture, the modern corset, and when asked not long ago what she thought most strange upon her arrival in this country, said, a pained expression coming over her face: "The small waists; how can they stand it? How can they breathe?"

THE NEWEST PARASOLS.

The tailor made girl is responsible for a novel sunshade creation which is appropriated for use with the tailor made gown, says Modes.

It resembles a sun umbrella, but is mounted on a parasol stick with silver or brass tips on the ends of its ribs. It is called "the club coaching," made with eight ribs, of imported taffeta, in red, blue, brown, navy and pastel colorings. It has a fancy or plain wooden handle, which is ornamented with a silk bow and corded ring attached by a silver plate.

The automobile parasol is not unlike the coaching, made of plain silk, red and purple being the most popular shades. Some of these are finished with a ruching of white liberty silk, making a decided but not unpleasant contrast.

There are some striking black and white combinations in striped, plain and appique effects.

We have morning parasols and afternoon parasols, and while the point has not yet been reached where early evening parasols are necessary, Fashion is such a fickle dame that this may be a future possibility.

Plain shades are in better taste for morning use, the selection being in plain, heavy silk, satins with polka dot effects, shaded silks, or, for the seashore, nothing quite takes the place of the bright scarlet shade.

The pinnacle of fashion is reached in the fancy sunshades which appear in an endless variety of light, airy creations, dainty enough for a fairy queen and fitting accompaniments to the lovely summer toilets. Some are of transparent chiffon and mouseline, others entirely of lace or ruches of chiffon, tucked with alternate insertions of lace.

A beautiful effect is secured on parasols of plain silk, which are almost covered with appliqued rose petals of silk, the leaves being hand painted and dewdrops stimulated by tiny rhinestones which glisten in the sunlight.

White parasols are exquisitely elaborated with black chiffon or lace applique figures, butterflies and roses being the favored design. Black shades have black applique figures arranged on their surfaces with shell pink, corn color, green or torquoise blue under the lace to throw out the design.

ITALIANS IN AMERICA.

The Great Majority of Them Are Unskilled Laborers.

The Italians, who have taken the place in the field of labor formerly occupied by the Irish, constitute a very important part of our foreign population, and as they are still coming in great numbers, their presence with us is the cause of much interesting speculation. In 1890 the Italians were only 182,580. Of these 118,106 were in the North Atlantic states; 4894 in the South Atlantic; 21,837 in the North central; in the South central 12,314, and in the Western 24,914. There is a general impression that these Italians, most of them men, come here to work very hard for a few years and then to go back to live in easy idleness on their savings. There may be something in this, for they do go back and forth a great deal. For instance, in 1897, there were 59,431 Italian arrivals and of these 10,913 had been in the United States before. It may be depended upon that most of those thus returning come to stay permanently. In the nine years since the census was taken, 554,072 Italians have come into this country as immigrants and reimmigrants. If half of these who were here in 1890 have gone back, and one-forth of those who have since arrived have also returned, then the Italian population may be set down as 511,844. This, however, is mere guess work, and has no statistical value. But from what I am told by the officials of the bureau of immigration, I fancy that the guess is pretty accurate, and that the Italian population in America is not far on either side from 500,000, says J. G. Speed in Ainslees. They do not bring as many women as other immigrants, so it is only natural for those who mean to make permanent homes to go back for their sweethearts and their families. Of the 78,740 Italians who came last year only 23,400 were females. They are more illiterate than any other immigration that we have, as only about half of them can read. The Russian (Hebrews) crowd the Italians pretty closely in this regard, as 41 per cent of them are illiterate. These Hebrews, however, set about learning to read very quickly when they are still young enough while comparatively few of their children are suffered to grow up without going to school.

The Italians, as I have said before, are the public works laborers of the time. They work diligently with the pick and shovel, and the Irish bosses make them perform prodigious tasks with these implements which the Irish have in great measure discarded. Probably 80 per cent of the Italian immigrants are unskilled laborers. But they take to other things very kindly. They have actually driven the negroes out of the bootblacking field, and even the Irish porters now at the best hotels no longer have a monopoly of polishing the boots of the guests. They are an amiable people, and very apt to be law-abiding. They are hot-tempered, it is true, or rather quick-tempered. Their fights, however, are generally among themselves, and in nearly nine cases out of ten these are the result of jealousy. It may be that when there are women enough to go round they will leave off using the stiletto entirely. In New York, at least, they are no longer extensively in the fruit business, which they once almost monopolized. The itinerants who now polish apples and carry them about in carts are nearly all Greeks. At any rate, the Italians are now doing very useful work in America, work that it would be difficult to find others to do unless we opened the doors to the Chinese.

Diphtheria cured in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

STACK & CO.

Saturday's Bargains

are convincing proofs of our underselling.

12½c per yard for 9-4 unbleached Sheeting.
95c for bed spreads, Marseilles pattern, worth $1.48.
2½c per yard for Crash, regular price 5c.
39c for Chenille table 6-4 size covers, worth 98c.
37c for 72-inch Table Damask, worth 69c.
25c each for fringed Damask towels, worth 39c.
10c each for all linen huck towels, worth 25c a pair.
39c a pair for lace curtains, worth 69c.
95c a pair for lace curtains, worth $1.50.
25c each for feather sofa pillows, worth 39c.
7½c a yard for 36-inch "Sea Island" and "White Star" Percales.
5c a yard for Apron Ginghams, standard quality.
25c, 33c and 48c for shirt waists, all worth double.
7½c per yard for embroidery, worth 10c, 12½c and 15c a yd.
19c per yard for all silk neck ribbon, worth 45c a yard.
10c each for ladies' summer vests, worth 12½c, 15c and 19c.
49c each for hot water bottles, 2, 3 and 4 quart, worth up to $1.75 each.
5c for talcum powder as good as others sell at 15c.
48c for blue enamelled steel tea kettles, worth 95c.
15c for blue enamelled steel wash basins, worth 25c.
19c for window screens, worth 35c each.
10c for camp stools, extra heavy frame and duck, worth 23c.
15c for a cup and saucer, plate and bowls, worth 35c.
20c each for parlor brooms, 3 sewed, worth 35c.
39c for galvanized steel bottom wash boilers.
$8.98 for decorated dinner sets, worth $12.50.
$10.98 for decorated dinner sets, worth $15.00.
75c for decorated lamp, complete with shade, worth $1.25.

THE FAIR.

EXTRA COPIES

—OF—

Twentieth Century Edition

THE EVENING HERALD

May be had at the Counting Room in limited numbers, wrapped ready for mailing at

TWO CENTS PER COPY.

How Pease Regards It.

Anoka Union: St. Louis county will be made to pay dearly for its rough work at the Republican state convention. The friends of A. N. Dare have good memories.

Might Be Better.

Anoka Union: The Union looks with fear upon the nomination of secretary of state, Hanson, and railroad commissioner, Mills; and does not think they lend strength to the ticket, but the very opposite. The nomination at this time, of Mills, is particularly unfortunate, and the Union would not be surprised should the voters repudiate him at the polls. Had the convention not lost its head in the noise and turmoil, a better ticket would unquestionably been the result. There is much good timber on the ticket, and there is no reason why the candidates for the prominent positions should not be triumphantly elected, but to compass that great end, will require magnificent work on the part of every Republican in Minnesota.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAVILION—Duluth's only recognized Summer Theater. Matt Kusell, Lessee and Manager. Leon Kusell Associate Manager. VALENTINE STOCK CO. Positively this week only. Special Fourth of July Matinee and grand display of fireworks at night. Repertoire: Monday and Tuesday, "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Fourth of July Matinee and Saturday night, "All the comforts of Home." Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Matinee, "The Crust of Society." Prices for this engagement, lower floor, 15c and 25c. Boxes, upper floor, 25c.

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager. 19 Second Avenue West.
"Great Big Show."
New Stars! New Novelties.
Only fun in town. Delighted audiences

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

Bargain Counter No. 5

Shoes.

600 pairs Women's Tan and Black Kid Shoes and Oxfords, in different styles—sizes 2 to 4—every pair worth from $2.50 to $5—price **45c**

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

PANTON & WHITE DULUTH, MINN. THE BIG GLASS BLOCK STORE

Bargain Counter No. 5

Shoes.

Some odd sizes in Children's, Boys' and Little Gents' $1.50 and $2 Shoes, marked down to **45c**

Without Embarrassment of Any Kind We Offer These Bargains for Saturday.

Shoe Department.

Besides having everything pertaining to fine Footwear at very low prices, for Saturday we make a few very special offerings:

Women's stylish looking fine Kid lace or button Shoes and Oxford Ties, Tan or Black, with or without extension soles, all sizes and widths—$1.75 and $2.00 values for... **$1.25**

A genuine hand-welt fine Vici Kid Oxfords for women, made on New Mannish last; they are dandy, regular price $2.75; Saturday..... **$1.95**

Misses' and Children's Shoes and Slippers.

A large assortment of fine dongola Kid, lace and button Shoes, in Tans or Black, cloth or kid tops, with or without extension soles, sizes 11 to 2, regular $1.25 and $1.50, for.... **95c**

Fine Black and White Kid and patent vamp, fancy strap Slippers, Misses' sizes, 11 to 2; regular price $1.25; your choice.......... **95c**

Child's Shoes and Slippers, same styles and qualities as Misses', your choice for..... **85c**

Hosiery and Underwear.

Ladies' fast Black and Tan Hose, also Boot patterns and Polka Dots, seamless knit; Saturday.......... **12½c**

Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Hose, Hermsdorf Black Ingrain color, white split sole; 50c Hose—Saturday.......... **35c**

Children's Misses' and Boys' Black Cotton Hose 1x1 rib, or 2x1 rib, seamless knit, any size; Saturday.......... **15c**

Ladies' Summer Bodies' striped or Cream peeler, square cut neck, no sleeves; Saturday.......... **5c**

Ladies' Summer Bodies, White, Ecru, Pink, Sky, and Lavender, square neck, no sleeves, silk taped, beauties—just what you need, just what you want—Saturday.......... **25c**

Children's and Misses' Jersey Fitting Vests, Cream peeler, high neck, long sleeves, excess stock of 25c Vests, in size 24 only; Saturday.. **15c**

Gents' Furnishings.

Gent's Fine White Dress Shirts, laundered or short bosom, open front and back, nghilies, most reliable and best fitting Shirt made at $1.50; Saturday.... **$1.00**

Gents' 4-ply all-linen Collars, 20c grade, all shapes, full line of sizes just in; Saturday.......... **12½c**

Gents' Percale Negligee Shirts, large assortment of 50c Shirts; Saturday.... **29c**

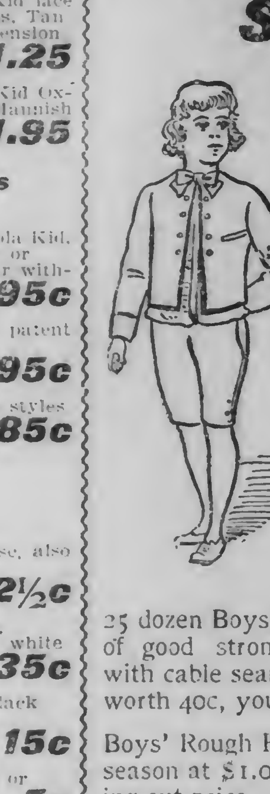
Gents' Fancy Half Hose, best Imported, in Cotton and Lisles, 35c and 50c grades, marked down Saturday; choice.......... **25c**

Gents' Neckwear, finest imported Silks, any Shape and Tie left over from our spring selling; Saturday down to.......... **39c**

Gents' 35c fine soft finish all linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, pure White; the only thing worth buying in Duluth at 50c; Saturday.......... **25c**

Gents' Underwear, extra fine qualities at a popular price; Black and Light Blue, with white Salkette stripe or 1x1 rib Balbriggan Ecru color. Drawers made with double seat, we also have Summer Merino, middle-weight, Saturday, choice.......... **50c**

Big Boys' Clothing Sale....



200 Boys' double breasted school suits in dark and light tweed mixtures, worth up to $3.50, your pick at **$1.49** while they last.

25 dozen Boys' knee pants made of good strong cloth, stitched with cable seams, worth 40c, your pick **19c**

Boys' Rough Rider suits, sold all season at $1.00, closing out price **49c**

Boys' waists made of fine colored Percale, sold all season at 25c, your pick while they last at **9c**

Boys' navy blue $4.75 sailor suits to be closed out at **$2.49**

Boys' $1 white lawn waists to be closed at **69c**

Boys' 75c white lawn waists to be closed at **49c**

4000 Fresh Carnations on sale Saturday at 11 a. m., at— 10c Per Dozen.

Silk Department.

$1.50 FOULARDS—75c.
Your choice of any Foulard Silks in stock that have retailed at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; sale price.. **75c**

"BLACK SILK SALE"—
$1.50 Black Radzmiere ....
$1.50 Black Gros Grain ...
$1.39 Black Peau de Sole.
$1.39 Black Satin Duchesse **98c**

WASH SILKS—
The choice of any Kai Kai Wash Silks that have retailed at 39c and 45c; sale price, yard **22½c**

Black Dress Goods.

$1.00 CHEVIOT—79c—
A splendid $1.00 Black Cheviot, sponged and shrunk, ready for wear; sale price.......... **79c**

$1.00 FANCY WEAVES—59c—
To close, an assorted lot of Black Crepons, French Serges, Brocades, Mohair Fancies, French Henriettas, values up to $1.00 a yard; sale price **59c**

$2.00 CREPONS—98c—
Mohair Crepons, a few still left, will be sold Saturday with $1.50 plain black fabrics, at—a yard **98c**

Colored Dress Goods.

"DRESS PATTERNS"—
All of the high class imported French Dress Patterns, worth up to $13.50; Saturday, at, a pattern **$5.00**

FANCY WEAVES—
50c Fancy Colored Dress Fabrics, to close Saturday, at—
25c, 15c and 7½c

Wash Fabrics.

NEW WRAPPER CLOTHS—
New Vienna Fleeced Wrapper Cloths, the first showing for fall 1900; choice, yard.......... **10c**

IRISH DIMITIES—
Saturday all day we will offer 25 pieces imported Irish Dimities, 25c qualities, a yard.......... **12½c**

$1.00 FABRICS—48c—
For Saturday we offer Peau de Satins in plain and fancy designs; also Silk Ginghams worth up to $1.00 a yard; at, a yard.......... **48c**

INDIGO PRINTS—
Light Shirting Print, and Indigo Blue Prints, 6c and 7c qualities, at, a yard.......... **4½c**

Hardware Dept.

FEATHER DUSTERS—
Turkey Feather Dusters at special prices for Saturday—
12-inch size, at each **19c**
14-inch size, at each **25c**
16-inch size, at each **33c**

SCRUBBING BRUSHES—
Full size Tampico Scrubbing Brushes, worth 10c each—at—each **5c**

CHERRY STONERS—
The Enterprise Cherry Stoners, worth $1.00; special for Saturday, each **75c**

GRANITE KETTLES—
Two sizes Granite Kettles—
Saturday, 3-quart size, each **17c**
Saturday, 4-quart size, each **21c**

Granite Drinking Cups, at each.... **5c**
Granite Soap Dishes, at each..... **5c**
Granite Wash Bowls, at each...... **10c**

BIRD SEED—
All kinds of Bird Seed, Saturday, per pound.......... **5c**

BABY CARRIAGES—
Our entire stock of Baby Carriages Saturday at cut prices—
$10.00 Carriages, at each **$8.39**
$11.50 Carriages, at each **$9.50**
$12.50 Carriages, at each **$10.45**
$15.00 Carriages, at each **$12.48**

Great Half Price Clearance Sale of Millinery.

Lace Department.

Special prices on a lot of about 250 doz yards French Valenciennes Laces—

Lot 1—per dozen yards.......... **15c**
Lot 2—per dozen yards.......... **19c**
Lot 3—per dozen yards.......... **25c**
Lot 4—per dozen yards.......... **35c**

Narrow and wide English Torchon Laces and Insertions to match—worth to 25c a yard—per yard. **5c**

Ladies' and Children's plain hemstitched, and initial Handkerchiefs—each.......... **5c**

Men's extra large linen finish Cambric Handkerchiefs worth 10c—each.......... **5c**

Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, all silk—good line of colors—
No. 7—per yard.......... **4c**
No. 9—per yard.......... **5c**
No. 12—per yard.......... **7c**
No. 16—per yard.......... **9c**

Our Superior quality plain Taffeta Ribbon, all silk, correct color, for neckwear—
No. 16—per yard.......... **21c**
No. 22—per yard.......... **25c**
No. 40—per yard.......... **30c**
No. 60—per yard.......... **35c**

Cloak Department.

Now is your chance to buy Wash Skirts cheap, we will place on sale Saturday 100 Crash Denim and Duck Skirts, regular price $1.50; your pick Saturday at.......... **89c**

Ladies' colored Percale Waists, 65c kind; your pick Saturday at.......... **25c**

Ladies' 75c Percale Waists, now 35c—about 200 dozen all nicely assorted patterns to select from—all sizes.......... **35c**

Waists made of Sea Island Percale, extra fine quality, all new patterns, made up in the newest styles, not one or two dozen, but 500 to select from; regular $1.25 Waists; we name the price for Saturday.......... **49c**

Back Combs.

Ladies' Back Combs, in shell, with Rhinestone settings, 25c is the regular price; Saturday..... **15c**

Eye Glass Sale.

In this as all other lines sold in our establishment, you get your money's worth. Goldoin rim Eye Glasses, sold by opticians at $1.50 a pair; our price.......... **75c**

Tarine Moth Bags.

Manahan's Tarine Moth Bags protect your clothing from moths and dust; Business Suit size.......... **40c**

Brush Braid.

Black worsted Brush Braid, our regular 5c quality, as many yards as you want; special.......... **3c**

Crockery Department.

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS—
English decorated Tea Cups and Saucers, per set of six cups and six saucers.......... **48c**

JAPANESE BOWLS—
Blue decorated Japanese Bowls, worth $1.00 per dozen; Saturday—at, each.......... **5c**

JARDINIERES—
2 sizes of Blue Decorated Jardinieres, worth 85c and $1.00 each; special for Saturday, each—
65c and 75c

FRENCH CHINA PLATES—
Fine French China Plates, $1.00 plates at—each.......... **69c**
$1.48 Plates—each **98c**

DINNER SETS—
100-piece White Porcelain Dinner Sets; Saturday, at per set.......... **$6.95**

SYRACUSE CHINA DINNER SETS—
100-piece Syracuse China Dinner Sets, Floral spray decoration, regular price $17.50 per set; Saturday—per set.......... **$13.50**

MANY ARE KICKING

County Officers Report Much Dissatisfaction Over City's Personal Assessment.

A GENERAL INCREASE

One Would Seem to Have Been Made Judging From the Kicks.

County officers are being besieged with objections to the personal property assessments levied by the city officers, and while they have nothing to do with it they are being compelled to hear the kicks. A great many people imagine that as the county collects the taxes it has a hand in every step of them. From the number of complaints that have been registered with the county officers, it would seem that everybody in the city has been raised more or less. As they have nothing whatever to do with the assessments, those who are being complained to because of them do not feel that it is a square deal, and they would be very grateful if the proper authorities would relieve them of some of the burden of complaint.

"As far as I can see," said one county employe, "there is a good deal of justice in most of the complaints. Of course it is understood that very few people pay personal property taxes on the real value of their belongings. In fact, the personal property tax is a good deal of a farce. But as a rule everybody conceals about the same amount of property, so in a measure things equalize themselves. But the fellow with a very little does not have the show that the man does who has a good deal. If he prevaricated in proportion the little fellow would pay nothing at all, for their belongings would be inside of the $10 that is exempt. A man whose personal property cost him $4000 probably returns it at about $500. The man whose property cost him $500 returns it at $150. When a horizontal raise is made, such as seems to have been done by the city this year, the disproportion between these two property owners is increased to the disadvantage of the smaller one. This is one of the injustices of the personal property taxation scheme, so I do not blame those who are raised for kicking, for most of them are men that cannot afford to pay much taxes."

GARFIELD CLUB.

State President Wright Addresses It, Telling of the Coming Convention.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Garfield Republican club last night in the Kalamazoo block, and several good speeches were heard notably those by Fred B. Wright, president of the state league of Republican clubs, and A. A. Harris, of this city.

President Windom introduced Mr. Wright, who outlined the work that is laid out for Republican clubs in Republican politics, and said that their value was not recognized until 1896. In that year, however, M. J. Dowling, president of the national league of Republican clubs, turned over to the national committee such a large amount of valuable information that it was clear that the clubs had become a large factor in party success. In fact Mr. Hanna, chairman of the national committee, found it safe to rely almost solely on the information so secured, and the clubs turned out to be his principal aid. They have proved valuable also in state politics, not only in Minnesota, but elsewhere. The speaker said that every young man should take an interest in politics to see that the right, as it appears to him prevails, though he did not advise them to seek for office without being first grounded in a profession to which they can turn after their term of office expires. The best way for them to take part in politics is to join their local Republican clubs, which are formed entirely of young men.

Mr. Wright touched upon the approaching convention of the Republicans clubs of Minnesota, which will be held at St. Paul, July 16, when Theodore Roosevelt, Republican candidate for vice president, will speak. He hoped that Duluth would be well represented, and said that it would be one of the most important affairs of its kind in the state this year. Referring to the coming campaign, he said that while it was beyond doubt that the Republican ticket would be elected from top to bottom, it remained with the members of the Republican clubs to see that the majorities are overwhelming. Claiming to be in possession of direct and reliable information, the speaker reported that many former Populists in the western part of the state are returning to the Republican ranks.

A. A. Harris spoke next, and he said that while he was a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat he was supporting the Republican ticket this year because it stands for the nation's honor. The result of the Spanish-American war must be upheld, he said, and that is what McKinley and Roosevelt represent. He said it was not a question of whether this country shall expand and take the Philippines or not. It has expanded and it has taken the Philippines, and it is going to keep them. Soil that has become ours, he said, would never be surrendered to a foreign power—never. He said that the 'antis' are in the rear and they will stay there. He asserted also that when history is written McKinley's name will be included with Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson.

After others had spoken delegates to the state convention were named as follows: J. P. Johnson, D. E. Stevens and W. J. Barnes. The alternates are E. F. Alford, T. M. Pugh, M. M. Gasser, John G. Ross, C. W. Peterson and W. J. Stevenson.

The Garfield club then adjourned and the County Republican league was called to order with President D. E. Stevens in the chair. At the election of officers President Stevens was re-elected, H. V. Dash was elected secretary, and J. P. Johnson, treasurer. President Stevens was empowered to appoint delegates to the state league convention. The following committees were appointed: On speakers, J. P. Johnsen, George R. Laybourn and John McClintock; music, John Pugh, S. S. Williamson and W. J. Barnes; hall, C. W. F. Hegg, A. C. Wilcutts and Victor Dash; finance, John Reichter, Fred A. Sills and Henry Leidel.

S. T. PAISLEY DEAD.

Pittsburg, July 6.—Samuel T. Paisley, the former superintendent of the bureau of highways and sewers of this city, against whom there was a charge of embezzlement of over $50,000, is dead at Newport News, Va. He was in the service of the city in different capacities for twenty-five years previous to the discovery of his shortage in May last.

40 cents for the best coffee is robbery. Baker's Premium Coffee at 25 cents excels.

Small in size and great in results are DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills that cleanse the liver and bowels. They do not gripe. Max Wirth.

TRAINING DOGS

The Methods Pursued in the Education of Trick Animals.

Turning Somersalts is the Hardest of the Feats To Teach.

Everyone knows how to make a dog jump over a cane. The feat is not a difficult one, and it is rare to find an animal that will not perform it with willingness. Should the case prove otherwise, the allonge—a long rein used in training—must be employed, for the spiked training collar is entirely useless. For making an animal jump over a bar, the inclination for retrieving, possessed to a high degree by certain dogs, may be put to profit by throwing a stick over the obstacle.

After the dog has been trained to jump without hesitation and return to his place, he may be regarded as well under control and can be taught at least to do ordinary work. He may be at once set to jumping over bars arranged around a ring. The dog will soon learn to perform this trick from right to left, that is to say, in the direction he is going when the trainer, having the animal at his right, can urge him on with his whip; but he will learn how to do it not so quickly in the other direction, says the Scientific American.

A standing jump over a bar can be required only of subjects whose buttocks are exceedingly well developed. We shall speak further along of the conditions of equilibrium of an animal that is made to stand upright; and shall merely say here that this result once obtained, it is necessary to act in the same way before an obstacle with the standing dog as with the animal on all fours, that is to say, to employ the training collar and the allonge, taking care all the while not to keep the cord taut and thus give to the jumper a pull which would compromise his equilibrium.

Dogs are trained to jump the rope by making them leap toward it and then by passing it quickly under them. This operation is repeated until the animals get accustomed to jumping as soon as they hear the noise of the slapping of the rope against the floor. They perform this exercise either standing or upon all fours.. For some years past it has been the fashion to employ two ropes. The trainer swings one of these with his right hand and the other with his left. His assistant stands opposite him and holds the other ends of the ropes. This performance is no harder for the dog, however, as the two ropes pass under him in opposite directions not half a second apart, while he is making the jump.

By getting two dogs to jump over one another in succession, a reproduction of the game of leap frog is obtained. In order that the exercise may proceed with regularity, however, the dogs must be prevented from walking between leaps.

In order to decide a dog to aid himself with the spring-board, he is either coaxed to ascent it, or is dragged upon it by means of a leash. Then he is forced to make a leap in order to pass over a bar placed in front of him and slightly raised. After this he is sent back to his place and immediately called to take his stand again on the board, with the bar held in front of him. It is very rarely the case that he will sneak away. There are numerous varieties of the spring-board. The best form, which is elongated, and is about twenty-eight inches in length by eighteen in width, consists of a simple board padded and mounted upon four legs, the front pair twenty inches in length and the rear pair six. After jumping, the "artist" alights upon a mattress, which serves to deaden the shock. When it is desired to train a whole pack to jump and to return to the starting point and begin over again, a long passageway extending from the bench to the mattress is employed. In this way, the dogs, after jumping over the obstacle, return outside of the passageway without interfering with those that are starting, and finally become so accustomed to doing this that the passageway becomes useless, and that calling them may be dispensed with. A continuous chain is thus established and the pack seem to leap altogether like the cascade of balls in the hands of a juggler. This performance, although very old, is one of the prettiest known.

The tricks that have been described require on the part of the trainer merely the exercise of considerable patience; but there are some in which he reveals his imagination and especially his skill, such as the backward somersault.

The somersault constitutes the greatest difficulty in dog training. Atteston and the few other trainers who are able to teach this trick select for it dogs that jump very straight and project the fore part of the body upward. A cord, about two yards in length, is passed behind the animal's fore legs and is knotted at the shoulders in such a way that the two ends extending beyond the knot shall have the same length. Thus harnessed, the dog is placed upon a slightly padded carpet, and, while an assistant grasps one of the ends of the cord, the trainer grasps the other in his left hand, the dog's muzzle at the time being turned toward the master's right hand in which he holds a stick. The animal is then urged to jump over the latter. At the moment at which his fore legs touch it, the trainer and his assistant stretch the cord. Immediately after this, the animal's body is forced backward by means of the stick and is made to turn around the cord as an axis, the assistant aiding by pushing the hindquarters. It will be seen that as soon as the dog notices the earth beneath him when turning his head backward, his instinct of preservation will make him gather his legs together in order to finish turning. Later, he will attempt this motion as soon as he has jumped from the ground, and, in the first place, will fall upon his back, since he does not as yet know how to direct his spring. But, at the end of a few weeks of fruitless endeavors, he will succeed in placing his hind legs under the center of his body before jumping, in extending them abruptly, and then in immediately gathering them together in order to turn in the air and thus make a somersault. There is also a German method (the one just described being American) that consists in employing the collar and leash as instruments of projection. The jump obtained in this case is never correct nor straight, and, moreover, the risk is run of breaking the animal's legs.

Whatever be the method brought into recognition, the object is always difficult to attain, and no one must expect to succeed before four or five months of good daily work. The daily practice is as fatiguing to the trainer as it is to the animal. Small dogs, as might be supposed, give less trouble than large ones. For the latter, it sometimes requires two assistants, and a strong trapeze suspended from the ceiling by ropes is substituted for the stick.

The somersault is sometimes complicated by making the dog jump from a raised support or even a pyramid of dogs provided with cushions. Miss Dore's Irish terrier Paddy, who is 9.8 inches high at the shoulders, turns a back somersault over a barrier three feet high, which is quite a wonderful feat.

The front somersault has often been tried; but jumping from the feet has had to be discarded and the spring-board employed. Upon giving an impulse to the body of the dog when he is in the air, trainers have succeeded in deciding him to plunge forward; but, after a frightful massacre, no one has, up to the present, obtained such a motion except in a very incomplete manner.

The Arabian jump is a side somersault with a start upon three instead of four legs—the hind ones and one of the front ones. An ordinary jumper can be immediately converted into an Arabian one by fastening the leg that is to remain inactive with an India-rubber band.

We now come to the subject of balancing.

The simplest equilibrium for a dog consists in standing upright. In order to persuade him to assume such a posture, almost all trainers employ the collar and the allonge. By means of these, they place him upright and then support him by tapping him under the chin with a whip. Some place the animal behind a small perambulator like that designed for children, and allow him to walk only with such an apparatus; but it is not advisable to attempt such a method of training except with dogs that have a natural inclination to stand. It is evident, however, that it may become necessary to place a dog upright when the animal does not take kindly to such a position. In this case an allonge may be employed; but a simple collar should be used in place of the spiked one employed by professionals.

To teach a dog to walk upon his fore legs require much time. The trainer first renders the loins of his pupil supple by curving his body and rubbing his vertebral column. Then he makes him jump over the whip. At the precise moment that the animal is about to fall back on the ground, he switches him gently from the bottom to the top of the belly and forces him to stand for a second upon his fore legs. Repetitions of this process end in giving him the ability to stand in such a position for a sufficient length of time. He can then be taught to waltz head downward, to climb a stairway in the same posture, and to throw himself from a stool, etc.

Dogs are taught to climb two ladders placed parallel or two spades provided with horizontal bars by giving their four legs strokes of the whip directed upwardly until the animals have taken refuge upon the top rungs.

The cylinder, of course, is easier to maneuver than the ball. Upon such apparatus the pupil assumes an equilibrium of himself. The fear of falling dictates to him the motions to be made, and these exercises, which appear so difficult to perform, do more credit to the dog than to the master. In order to expedite the training, the master may indicate the positions to be taken by causing the dog to shift the weight of his body to the side desired by means of the whip. The whip should never be placed upon the dog's body nor give him a bearing point.

Balancing in the hand does not constitute a serious difficulty. The dog, once accustomed to keep himself rigid, his loins curved, and his head bent towards his tail (the end of which is sometimes placed in his mouth), the trainer holds him at will upon the extremity of one of his fingers (upon two legs or even upon one), just the same as he would balance a ring or a bottle thereon. He throws him into the air, makes him turn a somersault, and catches him in equilibrium. This is a simple question of skill on the trainer's part. He might have to erase this exercise from his pogram, since he would have lost the confidence of his pupil, and confidence here does everything.

Miss Dore, the accomplished trainer, owns a poodle of wonderful docility which obeys the least motion of her eyes, and which, guided by a person concealed from the spectators, balances upon a horizontal rod placed in his mouth a rolling ball as well as an apparatus loaded with revolving plates and glasses. It ends its performances by throwing a ball into the air by means of a battledore held in its mouth. One of its companions waltzes upon its fore legs while holding a lighted lamp upon its head. Among Miss Dore's dogs there is a poodle possessed of a jaw of incredible strength. This animal, in fact, while standing erect, carries huge weights, a large cannon which an assistant fires, and a ladder to the summit of which a dog of medium height climbs. It is rare to find, as we do in this dog, strength of loins and jaws combined with a very pronounced inclination for retrieving. This latter is a great resource for people of the trade, who both use and abuse it. It is developed in young dogs by throwing to them some object that is neither too heavy or too hard, urging them to pick it up, and giving them a piece of cake every time they bring it back. When the subject is already a good retriever, he is trained to pick up an object placed near him, at a snap of the fingers, and is corrected every time that he takes it into his head to pick up something placed farther off. In this way, it will suffice, with the aid of the leash, to habituate him to walk around numbers placed in a circle and pick out the one placed at his height at the moment that the fingers are snapped. Later on, the nature of the objects to be retrieved can be varied to infinity.

Jap Rose Soap TRADE MARK.

THE MOST MODERN OF ALL SOAPS.

Especially designed for the Toilet and Bath.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.

VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN

Mormon Bishops' Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. **Cures Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night-Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Insomnia, Pains in Back, Evil Desires, Seminal Emissions, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Loss of Semen, Varicocele, or Constipation, Stops Quickness of Discharge, Stops Nervous Twitching of Eyelids.** Effects are immediate. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Dont get despondent, a cure is at hand. Restores small, undeveloped organs. Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 by mail. A written guarantee, to cure or money refunded, with 6 boxes. Circulars free. **50 CENTS** **Address, Bishop Remedy Co., San Francisco, Cal.**

Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

LIFE SEARCH

Colorado's Gold Hunting Hermit Who Died Just as He Succeeded.

Passed His Days Looking For Treasure Buried By Bandits.

Colorado's most famous hermit, after a lifetime spent in a fruitless search for gold, died here in a lawyer's office last week, says a Denver correspondent of an exchange. At the very last he had found, but too late, the treasure he sought. Too old and frail to survive the shock of his discovery the old man died before he was even able to tell the secret hiding place that thirty years' search had at last revealed to him. So the treasure of Elk creek still lies buried.

The hermit was Anton Glasmann, known for a generation past as the solitary ranchman of Elk creek. Bent, trembling, with pale, expressionless eyes, and the shrinking gait of one long used to dread, the old man died just as his hand was stretched out to grasp the only thing for which he cared to live. The strength of his manhood, his brain power, all his capacity for enjoying the sweet and tender things of life had been squandered in the search for gold so securely hidden that it seemed past human power to find. In seeking it Glasmann became bitter, hard, and brain-warped. He saw only the glitter of the buried gold, and his lust for it consumed every other feeling within him.

Jim and John Reynolds gathered together in 1863 a band of daring men and marched through Texas and New Mexico. They carried the Confederate flag and boasted that they would wrest Colorado from the Union or waste its lands with warfare. The attempt to capture the state failed, but the threat to leave a trail of blood behind them was carried out. Murder was a jest to them.

Once they held up a stage coach, killed the driver and passengers and escaped with a rich haul of gold and nuggets. A few weeks later they overtook a wagon train carrying gold and government bonds, bags of gold dust and nuggets, and other valuables, to Denver. They were now 200 men, ready for any crime. They shot the horses, massacred the passengers and looted the stage of more than $60,000. Leaving the dead and wounded to be eaten by coyotes or devoured by vultures, they hurried southward. Soon the winter became fiercely cold, food scarce and the men quarrelsome. They deserted by twos, by threes, by dozens. At this time they learned that they were being hotly pursued by troops from Denver under Col. Chivington.

Fearing to keep the immense treasure longer in their possession they sought the shelter of a yet wilder region, where the wild waters of the great Elk Falls rush down over thousands of feet of precipitous rock, and here, in the shadow of the massive peak now known as the Lion's Head, at dead of night, with gloomy brows and ghostly whisperings, they buried the vast treasure, which was to lie undiscovered for more than thirty-six years. The cave was marked by sticking a bowie knife in a pine tree, breaking off the handle, and leaving the blade pointing to the mouth of the cave.

Among those massacred on the Leadville trail was the well-beloved sergeant of the troops which was now in pursuit of the bandits, and vengeance lent warmth to the courage of the furious soldiers. Upon the face of a high cliff, with towering walls of granite upon one side and a deep and dark abyss upon the other the bandits were at last brought to bay. Escape was impossible. There was a fierce struggle, but a short one. The bandits were lined up with their backs to the edge of the cliff, their arms bound behind them, and one by one were shot in the breast, while the lifeless bodies fell down into the abyss below.

Last of the number came John Reynolds, who fell, not over the cliff, but to its side, where the soldiers, thinking him dead, and sick of the butchery, let him lay and marched away. But John Reynolds was not dead. He was severely wounded, but dragged himself down the mountain to a miner's cabin, where he told the story of the buried treasure and drew a diagram of its hiding place before he died.

Of all the miners who tried to locate the gold from this diagram none succeeded. But early in the '70's Anton Glasmann took up a claim near the headwaters of Elk creek and in the shadow of the Lion's Head built himself a cabin. He was young and strong, with wide open, eager, gray eyes, and a restless, mobile mouth. Something of the furitive cunning of the fox was in his loping gait. Day in and day out he worked and dug in a deep cavern on the north side of the ranch. He sought no companions—he wanted none. Alone in his cabin he whispered and muttered, listened and nodded. At night strange lights were seen twinkling and gleaming far up the mountain side through the mist and spray of the falls. Whisperings and subdued vioces were heard in the darkness. Children were afraid to pass the place, and even bluff and hearty ranchmen went by another road at night. Occasionally a tourist would come to the place to whom Glasmann would take a fancy, and to him he would talk in mysterious whispers, telling him that spirits lived in the caves and were guiding him to a great treasure. They were the spirits of the robbers, he said, who had hidden the treasure.

One day he brought a wife to his mountain home. Two children were born to them, but the dark shadow of the Lion's Head seemed to shut out the sunshine of life, and the silent, bent form of the father, who toiled like a gnome in the cave and who had no smile for his children, killed the joy of life. The children left home. The wife, worn with toil, terrified, sorrowful and lonely, at last found peace in death. Again Glasmann brought home a wife—a poor, simple, trusting creature. She did her best and worked like a slave upon the farm. But the silent man, who whispered and mumbled to the spirits, terrified her almost to insanity. The lonely, silent, horror-haunted life was unbearable. A day came when the horror, the fear, the loneliness grew too hard to bear, and she put an end to the hideousness of life by taking poison.

Glasmann, growing thin and bent and palsied, with wrinkles, wax-like skin, and eyes that winked and blinked in the light of day like those of a belated owl, became more and more crafty in his notions, left his cave and came to it by a hidden and circuitous route and concealed its entrance with piles of brush and leaves. "There is but one thing I ask," the old hermit would say, as he grew feeble, "and that is that when I am dead I shall be carried up the mountain path to the Lion's Head and laid there upon a pile of pines and cedar trees, which I have made ready. You won't fine me heavy; I've left my heft with my youth and hopes yonder—in the cave. I want no shroud, no hearse, no funeral. The Lion's Head will be my sepulchre; the waterfall shall sing my requiem."

Not many days ago the old hermit came into the little village of Pine Grove, and in great excitement, but with more rationality than he had displayed for years, showed nuggets and gold coins of great value, and told the villagers that he had at last found the treasure. That same evening he took the train for Denver, and early the next morning was upon the streets inquiring his way to a notary office. His queer, bent form, his battered sombrero and muffled throat, his peering eyes and shuffling gait attracted much attention. Some one led him to the office of a notary public. The old man seemed spent and weary. He sank into a chair and began eagerly to try to pour out an incoherent story. There was a pause, a struggle, the gray head sank forward upon the tired breast, and the quest for treasure was ended. Anton Glasmann was dead with his secret upon his lips.

Who can tell where in the dim caverns of that vast mountain region lies the treasure which has cost so many lives and left an indelible stain behind it? Up to this time the buried treasure has cursed all who have sought it.

The Chinese ask "How is your liver?" instead of "How do you do?" for when the liver is active the health is good. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for the liver and bowels. Max Wirth.

SPOONER WILL NOT RUN.

Wisconsin Senator Is Not a Candidate For Re-Election.

Milwaukee, July 6.—Senator John C. Spooner, who is serving his second term as United States senator, announces in the Sentinel today his decision not to be a candidate for re-election. The announcement is wholly unexpected by Wisconsin Republicans as Senator Spooner at this time has such a strong hold on the affections of his party that the certainty of his election was conceded.

He will serve out the two years of his term, and make announcement now because one half the state senate elected this year will participate in the election of his successor. Mrs. Spooner's ill health makes a residence in Washington undesirable.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

A number of the members of the first Canadian contingent sent to South Africa sailed from London for home on the Allan line steamer Parisian yesterday. They complained greatly of the treatment they were subjected to in the field hospitals. Of 1150 Canadian troops, 900 were stricken with enteric fever, mostly due to the purid water of Paardeberg.

It is understood in Washington that Archbishop Keane of the Catholic university hesitates about accepting the metropolitan see of Dubuque, owing to the bitter opposition the German clergy of Iowa are making against his appointment.

EXPRESSES SYMPATHY.

McKinley Voices His Sorrow Over Von Kettler's Murder.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—The president has sent the following message of condolence to the emperor of Germany:

"The confirmation of the murder of your majesty's minister in Pekin leads me to tender to your majesty and to the family of Baron Von Kettler my sorrowful condolence and those of the American people." (Signed)

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

OREGON IS FLOATED.

Warship Is Released and Goes to Kure Dock.

Washington, July, 6.—The navy department last evening received the following dispatch:

Che Foo, Secretary of the Navy, Washington; Wilde announced Oregon floated this afternoon. Pumps control. Goes Kure dock yard, inland sea. (Signed)

RODGERS.

BRITISH PATROL CAPTURED.

The Boers Make a Round Up Near Pretoria.

London, July 6.—Lord Roberts' reports from Pretoria under date of July 5, that Lieut. Rundle, of the Carbineers, and a patrol was captured by the Boers near Pretoria, July 4. He also says trains are running to Greylingstadt, Natal, that several respectable Boers have surrendered recently, that a soldiers' home has been opened at Heidelberg, the inhabitants subscribing the initial expenses, and that a total of 2631 stands of arms have been delivered to Gen. Barton at Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom. (All in the Transvaal).

Liberty Cap.

This popular 5-cent cigar is now made by Claveaux & Co. and is better than ever. Sold by all dealers.

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply keeping the bowels, the stomach, the liver and kidneys strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

Goshen, Ill.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank. Respectfully yours,

A. C. JACKSON, M.D.

FULL OF WHISKY

Drunken Indians Are Causing a Scare Among Inhabitants of MacGregor.

APPEAL TO MARSHAL

Claim Sandy Lake Red Skins Are Ugly and Disposed to Make Trouble.

Another Indian scare has bobbed up. This one is nearer home and will not stir up nearly so much interest as the one up north. It makes considerable difference how far away the seat of trouble is in the interest which people feel. The Rainy Lake country is distant from Duluth and rather inaccessible; at least it is a matter of two or three days journey through a wild and sparsely settled country. This gave the trouble up there a stronger interest than there would have been had it been a place from which news was easily obtainable.

This latest trouble is at MacGregor, a little town out on the Northern Pacific railroad only a short ride from Duluth. About 100 families live in and around there. Yesterday United States Marshal Grimshaw received word that Indians were coming in there and were full of whisky and acting ugly. The people there were rather nervous and anxious for protection.

The Indians near MacGregor are on what is known as the Sandy Lake reservation. They really belong to the Leech Lake reservation, but have steadfastly refused to go there. They have often made trouble by their proneness to get drunk, and every pay day have to be watched very closely. The federal authorities have found it very difficult, in fact impossible, to keep them from getting liquor when they have money. This same condition is true of all the Indians under the government's care, for that matter. The Indian is always looking for the chance to fill himself up with firewater, and there is always some white man to help him do it as often as he has the money. The penalty is severe, but they take the risk just the same. The troubles that have recently come out of the giving of liquor to Indians are a pretty effectual answer to those people who argue that there is no more reason why liquor should be denied to an Indian than a white man.

It is not anticipated that there will be any trouble at MacGregar. There have been scares of that kind before, and while there is, of course, a chance that they might do some damage if a number of them get started, there is a stronger likelihood that they will run out of drink and get sobered up.

FOREPAUGH-SELLS SHOW.

Wonderful Sea Lions and Seals---Great Herd of Elephants.

As already announced, the Adam Forepaugh-Sells Brothers' combined shows are scheduled for exhibition in Duluth on Monday, July 9. Among the almost countless features are Capt. Woodward's amphibious artists, or performing seals. These animals do almost everything but talk, and "Leo," the monster North Pole clown, makes a commendable effort in that direction. His companions, with only flippers to supply the place of hands, form among other things an "Arctic Seal Skin Band." They manipulate drums, banjos, cymbals and numerous other musical instruments in unison and in time to the baton of a leader. They throw and catch flaming torches, fire guns at command, and sing songs of the sea in chorus. Another feature is the Forepaugh herd of performing elephants. These elephants, who were the marvel and delight of the fathers and mothers of the present generation of youngsters, will do as much to entertain the little ones of today as they did then. The Forepaugh herd is, however, only one of three herds that will be seen here with this great congress. The Sells Brothers' herd is only second to the Forepaugh herd in size, number and training, while Professor Lockrill's famous herd of pigmy performing elephants, the Tom Thumbs of the elephant race, are the cutest little fellows ever seen, although the smallest one of them would weigh as much as a horse. Besides the elephants there are the twenty-five clowns and all the other wonderful features of the shows.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Crossed Wire Ends Life of John Smith of Superior.

John Smith, a lineman for the People's Telephone company, of Superior, was killed shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a live wire. He was working on the lines in the alley between Tower and Ogden and between Fourth and Fifth streets. In some way the telephone wires had become crossed with a wire more heavily charged, and he got a very severe shock. It did not however kill him outright, and the ambulance was called. Before it reached the hospital with him, however, he died, and the body was taken to Coroner Downs. The deceased is a man less than 30 years of age.

Kentucky Editors Coming.

R. E. Morningstar, secretary for the Kentucky Press association, is in Minneapolis arranging for the trip of the Kentucky editors to the Northwest. Mr. Morningstar is connected with the Daily Times, of Bowling Green, Ky. The association will be in the Northwest July 26, spending one day at Lake Minnetonka, then going to Duluth and then returning to Minneapolis and St. Paul for Sunday. The party will come over in the Omaha railway. R. Brown, manager of the Louisville Times, president of the association, will accompany the editors. Mr. Brown is one of the leading Elks of the South, being exalted ruler of Louisville lodge. Proctor Knott has been invited to be present. There will probably be an attendance of about 100.

Play!

Any game you choose—you can keep your blood cool and your nerves steady by drinking plenty of

HIRES Rootbeer

The Favorite Temperance Drink.

A 25-cent package makes 5 gallons. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels.

CHARLES E. HIRES CO., MALVERN, PA.

THE SINGING FESTIVAL.

Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' Association Meeting at St. Paul.

The singing festival of the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' association opened in St. Paul at noon today and will continue tomorrow and Sunday. At noon today there was a reception at Mozart hall, the festival headquarters, with addresses of welcome by Governor Lind, Mayor Smith and Swedish-Norwegian Consul Hobe. This evening the association will give a concert in the People's church and on Saturday evening a concert in the Auditorium. The festival will also include a business session at 9:30 o'clock Saturday at Mozart hall, and on Saturday afternoon a trolley ride about the city. Choruses from the following nineteen societies will combine to form the grand chorus, which will be a feature of the two concerts:

Minnehaha Mandskor, Sioux Falls, N. D.; Norge, Lake Mills, Iowa; Normandenes Sangforening, Sioux City, Iowa; Luren, Decorah, Iowa; Baltic Mandskor, Baltic, S. D.; Ljom, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Normandenes Sangforening, Minneapolis; Normanna Sangerkor, La Crosse, Wis.; Normanna, Duluth, Minn.; Fram, St. Paul; Normaendenes Sangforening, St. Paul; Viking, Minneapolis; Bjarne, Grand Forks, N. D.; Grieg, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Grieg Sangforening, Canton, S. D.; Nordraak, Madison, S. D.; Nordron, West Superior, Wis.; Varden, Minneapolis; Norrona, Fargo, S. D., and Moorhead, Minn.

The members of the Normanna society of Duluth left last evening for the festival and will be largely represented at the event. West Superior also sent a large delegation down. The Normanna society is a fine organization and has frequently delighted Duluth people with concerts. The director is J. H. Flaaten. Those who went down were: Messrs. Hans Nordlie, Daniel Ston, George Thrana, Sander Jentoft, Peter Prytz, T. Wold, Martin Stenstud, H. Haugen, Roy Prytz, Peter Anderson, A. Sauer, Sanders, Magnusson, Auen, Aunwick and Mason. C. J. Halling was already there.

WHIST TOURNAMENT.

Northwestern Association to Have Summer Meeting In Superior.

The summer tournament of the Northwestern Whist association will be held in Superior, and probably on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. The board of directors has practically decided the matter, and the Superior whisters are already beginning to figure on the preparations for the event. The contests will be for the Minneapolis Times trophy given for the fours and for the pairs cup. Saturday night prizes will be pested for a free-for-all. It is likely that three teams of four each will come from the Twin Cities, and the ladies' four from St. Paul, which is one of the crack teams there, may also come. This, however, will depend upon the directors. The team desires to participate, but four of the nine directors, it is understood, prefer not to admit ladies. The board of directors is composed of the following: President, E. A. Montgomery, Minneapolis; vice president, C. H. Houlton, Duluth; secretary, O. M. Metcalf, St. Paul; treasurer, H. M. Wheelock, Fergus Falls; Frank McCreary, West Duluth; James Jennison, Minneapolis; W. A. Kerr, Minneapolis; J. H. Harper, West Superior; Delano Smith, West Superior.

I. O. G. T. SESSION CLOSES.

Officers Appointed By Executive Committee---Officers Installed

The session of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was concluded yesterday at Sloan's hall. The following appointment's were announced by the executive committee for the coming year: Grand chaplain, F. F. Farrer, of White Bear; grand marshal, Rev. Thomas Dyke, of Soudan; deputy marshal, Miss Jessie Langley, of Bingham Lake; assistant grand secretary, Miss Nettie L. Morri, of Minneapolis; grand guard, Miss Carrie Bulleck, of Lockhart; grand sentinel, C. E. Ring, of Hopkins; grand messenger, A. C. Woodard, of Akron.

The question of adding an insurance feature to the lodge came up, and the executive committee was directed to investigate it and make a report. Capt. W. C. Dutton was appointed as organizer for the coming year. Miss Lizzie F. Cole, of Minneapolis, grand supervisor of juvenile temples, gave a talk on what that branch of the order was doing, and $60 was pledged by the members to help carry on the work of the grand lodge.

The grand officers elected Wednesday were installed, the installing officers being: Right Worthy Grand Counsellor George E. Cotterill, of Seattle; Right Worthy Grand Secretary Col. B. F. Parker of Milwaukee, and Miss Nellie Clark, acting right worthy grand deputy marshal, of Minneapolis.

Will Take a Tramp.

The Y. M. C. A. has determined on a somewhat novel outing for the younger members this year. About August 1 a large party of the juniors and a few others are expected to go to Ashland by boat and tramp it back to this city along the south shore of Lake Superior. Last year the boys were given an outing on Caribou lake, but this lake and shore line jaunt is expected to prove even more enjoyable. The members will be in charge of Physical Director Hamaker, who will go over the route soon and pick out the camping places. Plenty of provisions will be taken along and the return will be by easy stages.

Play Postponed Game.

Unless Jupiter Pluvius celebrates the way he did the Fourth, there will be two games of baseball at Oneota park, Saturday and Sunday, between Duluth and Superior. The series promises to be fast enough for the most fastidious fan, even if the diamond is feculent. McCarthy will be missed at third, having been called to Marquette by the sudden death of a brother. Elliott will pitch for the maroon stockings, and Hanley for Superior in tomorrow's game. Cox for Duluth and Glendon for Superior is the way rumor committee has fixed the slate for Sunday's game.

Fables of the Rail---VI.

A Business man was sitting in a dining car one Day, and when the Waiter brought him in some Sickly looking soup and gave him a small piece of Dry Steak the man had a Fit and was unable to Close the big Deal that he had on in Chicago the next Day, and thereby he Lost $8,000,000.

Moral—Always go to Chicage via the North-Western Line. The dining car service is unexcelled.

Camp Meeting at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

LOW RATES VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

On July 5 to 15, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell low rate excursion tickets to Mountain Lake Park, Md., account above occasion.

Tickets will be good for return until July 20, 1900.

For further information, call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

MAJOR'S STORY

Escapades of Maj. Armes, a Much Court-Martialed Officer.

Details Encounter With Well Known Officials and Scores Many Officers.

"To expose and, if possible, to correct the wrongs and injustice inflicted by unscrupulous and designing officers of the United States army upon brave and honest junior officers." Such is the avowed purpose of a publication shortly to be circulated by Maj. George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, who is just now asking congress to advance him to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list, says a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times.

Maj. Armes has permitted The Times correspondent to peruse his final proofs of this unusual contribution to literature, which will be ready for issue in a day or two. It, without doubt, contains the most caustic comments ever hurled at military men by a brother officer. Furthermore, it includes the detailed autobiography of the author, a man whose career has been an unbroken series of sensational developments. With daring frankness Maj. Armes relates his story of the circumstances underlying twenty-four arrests and nine courts-martial to which he has been subjected, makes public the details of several stirring encounters with well-known officials, and pays his respects to many superior officers in the army.

"I was born on the 20th of May, 1844," he relates, "and as far back as I can remember I have been doing something different from the ordinary." He follows this with the incidents of an eventful boyhood, in Fairfax county, Virginia, and thus leads up to 1860, when he declined to join his companions in the Confederate service. He relates how he gave up friends and family for the Union cause, how he came to Washington and began life here as a newsboy of the Evening Star, how he accosted Secretary Steward on the street to ask him for a position, how he later received appointment as confidental messenger to that statesman and how he thereby gained access to President Lincoln.

He gives details of his first arrest as a Union sympathizer, when but sixteen years old, by Confederates who discovered him returning from Virginia with testimonials of his character, and of his second arrest immediately afterward by Gen. Cussius M. Clay, who found him endeavoring to gain admission to Secretary Steward's house. He relates how Secretary Steward subsequently allowed him to act as scout to the Union troops charging through the neighboring Virginia towns; how during that service he received wounds in the breast and knee; how he was saved from the amputation table by the interference of an army chaplain, and how he was subjected to two more arrests, due to mistaken identity. He then describes his resignation from the state department to enlist as a private soldier and his speedy promotion, when but seventeen, to the first vacant lieutenancy in his regiment. Having served but a few weeks in his new capacity at Hartford, Conn., Maj. Armes relates how in the summer of 1863 he was arrested for missing reveille, and how after two days' close confinement he was released with a reprimand. He then adds the details of his sixth arrest, soon afterward, due to his detention on an excursion.

Ordered away from Concord—his next post—in November, Maj. Armes says that $50 subscribed by the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment was given him, with the request that he purchase a souvenir sword therewith. "I felt proud of my popularity with the men," says he, "but it was considered a breach of army discipline by my commanding officer, Col. Wardell, who thought it would be a feather in his cap to take official notice of it. I was, therefore, placed in close arrest (arrest No. 7) and charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. But after a thorough investigation I was released without a trial by order of Gen. Hinks."

Soon after this incident, according to Maj. Armes, Gen. Grant made him aid on Gen. Hancock's staff. Later, by Hancock's request, he became captain of the Second New York Heavy Artillery. In general orders of December, 1864 he was complimented by Gen. Nelson A. Miles for leading a charge across Hatcher's Run, Virginia, where he captured the Confederate works.

In front of Petersburg, in April, 1865, Maj. Armes relates, a court-martial was organized "to try such offenders as the commanding officers of the regiments wished to vent their spite upon—in some cases at least.

"I was one of the victims," he goes on to say, "of a drunken lieutenant colonel named George Hogg (a hog by nature, as well), who signed a set of fixed-up, manufactured and false charges, for the purpose of forcing me out of the service, if possible. The pretext was that I had ordered an enlisted man to do my cooking, not reporting the fact; also that I had requested Col. Hogg to delay the execution of an order from the war department so that Private Charles F. Jones could draw his pay and bounty. Third, 'that he did appropriate sugar,' etc., to his own private use, contrary to the wishes of the company."

Upon "perjured testimony" Maj. Armes says he was found guilty. The court went through the form of dismissing him from the service, but united in a recommendation that the sentence be remitted. He was restored to duty by order of Gen. Meade. Maj. Armes says he thereupon preferred charges against Col. Hogg, who was sentenced to be dismissed, cashiered and disqualified from holding an office of trust."

In 1865 young Armes was mustered out of the army and returned to civil life. While dressed as a Virginia farmer, he shortly afterward met Gen. Hancock, who advised him to enter the regular cavalry. He thereupon accepted a commission on May 2, 1866, as second lieutenant, Second United States cavalry, and marched his command to Fort Sedgwick, Col., through country never before crossed by white men. He swam two rivers, the North and South Platte, and destroyed a village of Sioux Indians. He was later complimented in general orders for "performing the greatest cavalry feat ever before recorded." He was then specially promoted by Gen. Grant over the heads of several hundred army officers. Closely following this came his ninth arrest, for adopting methods of exercising horses not found in established tactics. Soon afterward he got lost during a buffalo hunt, and was subject to his tenth arrest for remaining from his command over night. Later he passed on examination for promotion as captain, and was recommended by Hancock, Sherman and Corbin for the brevet of lieutenant colonel. His next arrest, number 11, occurred in September, 1867, at the instigation of his captain, Owenshine, who, he alleges, acted on a false statement, and who forthwith released him without explanation.

A leaf of Maj. Armes' published diary gives these details of his twelfth arrest, less than a month later:

"Oct. 2, 1867. * * * I stepped over to the post quartermaster's office for a few moments to see him in relation to his not being more prompt in furnishing my company with forage. Capt. Lauffer became very insulting, grabbed his revolver, threatening to shoot me if I did not leave. I picked up a board and knocked the pistol out of his hand and then twisted his nose for him in the presence of several officers. A short time afterward long-legged Lieut. J. Milton Thompson, the post adjutant, seemed so anxious to perform his duty that he placed me in arrest instead of Capt. Lauffer, who was the principal of the disturbance, and his action was immediately approved by Capt. Owenshine, who seemed to be under control of his subordinates, and who has no regard for justice, honor or decency."

For this act Maj. Armes says he was ordered to Leavenworth for his second court-martial, which honorably acquitted him.

Arrest number 13 occurred the following spring, and a month later he was sent before his third court-martial at Fort Hays, which honorably acquitted him of several charges, but found him guilty of allowing a negro to dance in a sutler's store. After being reprimanded he was released. Four other arrests closely following resulted only in release.

In the autumn of '69 the major says he was arrested the nineteenth time and ordered before a court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The first specification, according to his statement, was based upon the fact that he had ordered two women out of camp for misbehavior. For this he was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The other charge was that he had wrongfully disposed of government property. This, he states, consisted of about four sacks of oats fed to his horses. Of the former charge he was found guilty; of the latter not guilty. During the trial he openly stated that he would not believe Col. Buell, a member of the court, on oath. For this he was charged with contempt and sent to a common guardhouse in full uniform. Before the sentence of the court was announced the major says he was ordered as far West as Camp Supply, I. T., there to be dismissed from the service that he might be subjected to the extra expense of paying his own way back to Washington, where he arrived in a penniless condition.

The major then describes how, in the summer of '72, while at Saratoga, he was challenged by Governor Hoffman of New York to produce any Southerner a better horseman than could be found in the North, how he accepted the challenge, and how the Southerners won in the tournament which followed. He then relates how at the grand ball following the tournament he challenged Frank Lord, one of the New York "400" because the latter had called one of the Southern knights a "guerrilla."

"Mr. Lord declined to apologize. I therefore called upon my friend, Gen. Thomas, who took a note to Mr. Lord, and it was arranged for us to meet at sunrise next morning, near Glen Mitchell, and settle the affair in a gentlemanly way. After waiting on the ground for over an hour to my great delight Mr. Lord and his second failed to show up."

Describing efforts made by his friends in congress to pass a bill restoring his rank in the army, Maj. Armes produces this leaf of his diary, March 4, 1877:

"After dinner last evening I went back to the capitol and got Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, interested. After explaining the situation he put his hand on my shoulder and said: 'Armes, I think I can manage Mr. Garfield all right.' He immediately went onto the house floor and invited Mr. Garfield over to the senate restaurant, where he got into a very interesting conversation, made more so by disposing of several bottles of champagne. During his (Garfield's) absence my friend on the door of the house had my bill brought up and it passed unanimously at 2 o'clock a. m."

Although this bill lacked President Grant's signature Mr. Blaine helped another through the next congress, and it was signed by President Hayes. Thus given his former rank of captain Maj. Armes in 1878 joined his new regiment in Texas, where a whole raft of trouble awaited him. His twentieth and twenty-first arrests followed promptly as a result of what he alleges to have been fixed up charges and manufactured evidence. He was forthwith court-martialed and sentenced to dismissal, but the penalty was commuted to one year's confinement on half pay. He says he was forced into a bare room, kept forty-eight hours at a time without food, and maltreated to such a degree that his weight was reduced from one hundred and sixty to ninety-five pounds. He goes on to describe how in 1880 Col. Benjamin H. Grierson and Capt. (now colonel) J. W. Clous, on account of his refusal to give up a copy of his "morning report book," brought against him additional charges, and sent him before his eighth court-martial, which sentenced him to another dismissal. This sentence was commuted to six months' confinement at half pay.

Maj. Armes pays his respects to Gen. B. H. Grierson in the following language:

"When it is found from his record that he sprang up to the position of a major general from that of a common bone rattler in a minstrel troop you will appreciate the kind of characters that occasionally get into prominent positions."

Concerning Capt. G. W. Graham another of his chief enemies he says:

"When undergoing a sentence in the penitentiary for attempting murder and robbery he had been pardoned and was finally commissioned a captain in the regular army. * * * * Being a good gambler, however, many of the army officers were largely indebted to him, and money goes a great way in some places."

Another of his chief enemies termed "the Dutchman," Maj. Armes compliments in these terms:

"Landing at Castle Garden he was afterward put in the band by reason of his blowing his own trumpet; and, taking advantage of the weakness of ignorant conspirators he finally succeeded when his brother-in-law was in great favor with the president, in being made brigadier general."

Maj. Armes then relates how Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, invited him to serve as aide on his staff during the Harrison inaugurated parade, and goes on to say in reference to that event

"While riding by the carriage of Vice-President Morton, Col. Gibson and Capt. Burke, of Governor Beaver's staff, charged upon me like two drunken loafers, ordering me off the avenue. My first impulse was to shoot them both, but, considering the disturbance it would raise, I submitted and left the parade."

He then quotes from his diary:

"March 27, 1889.—" * * * While at the Riggs house this afternoon* * * * I noticed Govenor Beaver shaking hands with several of his comrades in the lobby, and upon his discovering me he excused himself from his friends and came over and shook hands. * * * * I asked him if he had received my note demanding an apology. He said he had, but proposed to let the matter drop, as it had passed. I reminded him that it was a too serious matter to let drop, when he explained he knew nothing about the affair that happened on the 4th of March, and that everything was done by his adjutant general, Hastings. I suggested that he put that in writing at once, in order that I could publish the explanation over his signature, when he remarked he had to sustain his adjutant general. I told him that it was very singular that I should suffer an insult, and that he should sustain a drunken loafer in an ungentlemanly act, and that I did not propose to let the matter drop, and he then asked me what I proposed to do about. * * * He at once informed me that he would throw off his position as governor of the state of Pennsylvania while in Washington and put himself down on the same platform with me, and that I could do my d——dest, which I resented." * * * * (At this point Maj. Armes tweaked the governor's nose). * * * * "One of his comrades threw his arms about him and took him out to his carriage." * * * * Another ex-soldier threw his arms around me, when I reminded him that the matter was all over."

Then are described Maj. Armes' consequent arrest, court-martial and sentence to confinement in the district of Columbia, with fifty miles' limit, for five years; President Harrison's remission of the sentence; his twenty-fourth arrest by order of Gen. Schofield, who, he says, sent officers and a guard to his private house for that purpose; later attempts to confine him in a guard house at Washington barracks, and his final release by Judge Bradley.

Paying his respects to Gen. Scofield, Maj. Armes says:

"The reader who concludes that I have drawn an unreal picture of Scofield, unfairly indicating that his wide whole career has been that of a fraud, and that he has gulled and deceived the people and obtained his position through truckling to those in authority and his promotions by misrepresentations, should study his life as written by himself, and note the gusto with which he dwells on his own peccadilloes."

OATMEAL DISHES.

There are more ways than one of treating oatmeal. As a porridge it may be varied by the addition of dates. The dates should be washed and stoned, then added to the oatmeal just before serving. Do not allow it to cook after the dates are put in; just let them get heated.

Or, again, make four ounces of oatmeal into a paste, that is fairly stiff with two ounces of butter, a little salt and a gill of milk. Roll this out three-quarters of an inch thick and cut into fingers. Heat a frying pan, lay the fingers in and bake them, turning them to cook each side. If these are put into the oven they become like pie crust merely. Serve them very hot and crisp.

INTERESTING KITCHEN.

The Bon Marche, in Paris, has the largest kitchen in the world. It provides food for all the employes of the house, 4000 in number. The smallest kettle holds 75 quarts, the largest 375 quarts. There are fifty frying-pans, each of which is capable of holding 300 cutlets at a time, or frying 220 pounds of potatoes. When there are omelettes for breakfast, 7800 eggs are used. The coffee machine makes 750 quarts of coffee daily. There are 60 cooks and 100 kitchen boys employed.

Saturday's Bargains will be worth looking after at The New Store

Shoes.

The bargain sale of Shoes continues Busy every hour of every business day is the rule here. BEST BARGAINS IN DULUTH the reason Saturday's sales force will be enlarged as much as possible, but we advise you to try the morning hours for such bargains as these bring crowds.

Infants' Moccasins in all colors, special price 5c

Infants' genuine Dongola hand-turned shoes, the 40c kind, all sizes, special price 25c

Infants' Shoes in red, tan or black, 60c and 70c qualities—all sizes; special price 49c

Misses' and Child's genuine viel kid Shoes—brown or black, lace and button, the $1.50 and $2.00 kinds, all sizes; special price 98c

Boys' and Youths' satin calf lace Shoes, $1.50 quality, all sizes, only 98c

Women's genuine viel kid Oxford Ties, tan and brown, worth $1.50 and $2.00, all sizes and widths— our price 98c

Women's very fine viel kid 2-button Oxfords—brown and black, hand-turned soles—the kind you pay $2.25 and $2.50 for elsewhere, all sizes and widths—our price $1.49

Women's genuine Dongola kid lace Shoes—medium and heavy soles, $2.00 value, all sizes, only $1.48

Women's Tan Lace Shoes, all sizes, worth $1.50, only 98c

Women's genuine Dongola and viel kid Shoes, in brown and black, medium and heavy soles, all sizes. Others ask $2.25 and $2.50; our price $1.98

Men's genuine viel kid Shoes, $2.50 and $2.75 grade, all sizes, special prices $1.98

Wash Goods.

Our special offerings for Saturday will CROWD THE COUNTERS. A lot of DIMITIES in light and dark effects, worth 10c and 12½c; Saturday's price 4c

A lot of fine Lawns and Jaconets, printed exactly like the finest imported novelties that have retailed up to 50c a yard; Saturday's price on these, the yard 10c

White Goods.

Here's a bargain that will hardly last the day.

We will sell a lot of (about 800 yards) FINE PIQUES, figures, stripes and cords, worth 20c and over; Saturday's price 10c

Gloves—

HIGH GRADES AT LOW PRICES—Our Glove department is filled to the overflowing point with good values in KID AND FABRIC GLOVES. We mention but a few of the very many kinds here.

Ladies' Lisle Gloves, all colors and black— 15c and 19c

Ladies' Lisle Gloves with gauntlets—Bicyclists buy these freely 25c

LADIES' WHITE LISLE GLOVES— 25c, 35c and 48c

LADIES' SILK MITTS—Cream and black at— 19c, 25c, 35c and 38c

MISSES' SILK MITTS—Cream and tan 19c

LADIES' PURE SILK GLOVES—2-clasp, some in self-color stitching, others have black stitching, colors, modes, slates, white.... 48c

The 69c kinds of elsewhere.

See our great NIOBA KID GLOVE—"real kid," for, a pair $1.00

You'll buy your gloves here if you do.

A Sale of Fine Grade Golf Capes—

way below their real value.

We purchased at our own price sixty-eight Golf Capes from one of the largest manufacturers of these garments, we are thus enabled to sell them to you at prices so low as to make it a desirable purchase when preparing for your outing days. Every Lady or Miss ought to have a Golf Cape, and now's the time to buy one during this sale—Prices are—Ladies' **$4.50 to $18.00**; Misses' **$2.75 to $8.00**, and each garment is worth from 35 to 50 per cent more than we ask during this sale.

Steamer Rugs and Shawls are at the same special price reductions. Prices are from **$6 to $10**, and you'll save a couple of dollars or more on each one you buy here.

Buy your Golf Cape or Steamer Rug now.

Shirt Waists— Three big lots are ready for tomorrow's selling—

Lot 1—Ladies' Shirt Waists, formerly sold at 50c to 69c—Tomorrow's price 35c

Lot 2—Ladies' Shirt Waists, formerly sold at 75c to $1.25—Tomorrow's price 59c

Lot 3—Ladies' Shirt Waists, formerly sold at $1.50, $1.75 and higher—Tomorrow's price 85c

A Bargain—Silk Madras Wash Waists—made up in the newest and most exquisite patterns—made to sell at $2.50—Tomorrow at $1.50

A Wrapper Sale.

Between the hours of 9 and 12 m., no later, we will give you your pick out of our regular line of 98c Wrappers at 75c

These Wrappers are unmatchable at our regular price—98c—therefore a wonderful bargain at 75c.

See the new line of **Eiderdown Dressing Sacques** just opened, sold in most places usually only during the fall and winter seasons but a most comfortable garment for the climate we are now enjoying.

Children's Coats.

About 75 of them are at **exactly half price** for tomorrow's selling.

$2 Jackets cut to $1.00. $3 Jackets cut to $1.50. $5 Jackets cut to $2.49

Bargains such as these soon disappear. Don't be too late.

There will be a Clean-up Sale of Fine Millinery here tomorrow—All our Trimmed Milliinery is being re-marked at prices to insure their going out quickly on Saturday. It will pay every Lady whether she wants or don't want a hat to be on hand—prices will be astonishingly low. Now's your chance.

Sailor Hats will be at bargain Prices.

59c Sailors ..... 25c | 75c Sailors 50c

69c Sailors ..... 39c | $1 and $1.25 Sailors 69c

Saturday's visitors will see busy times in our Millinery Department.

Bargains in Belts.

We have been selling Belts here in a lively fashion, because our lady customers tell us they can buy Belts CHEAPER here than anywhere else. But on Saturday we will sell about 60 dozen Belts at prices way under our former already lowest ones. Among them are 50c Black Patent Leather Belts 25c

50c and 65c Leather Pulley Belts, in grays and blacks 25c

75c Black Leather Belts, corrugated finish, combination pulley ring and buckle 48c

$1.50 Fine Black and Tan Leather Belts 98c

$1.50 Dog Collar Belts 98c

Mexican Carved Leather Belts 68c

Double Faced Satin Ribbon Pulley Belts, the 75c kinds 50c

Beaded and Jetted Belts, 25c, and up to $2.25

Men's Furnishings.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—A splendid offering of French Balbriggan, also ribbed Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes 48c

"Japanese Silk" Underwear Shirts and Drawers, looks like, feels like and almost wears like silk; shirts and drawers, all sizes 79c

MEN'S FANCY SHIRTS—A big bargain in fancy Shirts, stiff bosoms, worth 75c; Saturday's price 48c

Also a line in the very best Percales, made up same as the best $1.50 goods we know of; Saturday's price 98c

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS—In all black, also black with white stripes, collars attached 48c

MEN'S MADRAS SHIRTS—Collars attached, value 65c; Saturday's price 48c

A BIG SALE OF MEN'S TIES—Made up to sell at 50c, and worth it, but these will go on Saturday, at 29c

Hosiery and Underwear.

Values such as we will give tomorrow are unusual, so you'll save some money if you fill your wants here. We will sell Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, also Tan colors, with high-spliced heel and toe, and double soles, the 15c kinds, at THREE pairs for 25c

Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, double heels, toes and soles, the 20c kinds, at—TWO pairs for 25c

Ladies' Very Fine Quality fast Black Hosiery in the Hermsdorf dye, extra high-spliced heel and double toes and soles, a 35c quality—Saturday's price 25c

A big bargain in Ladies' Fancy Hosiery—

Some in stripes, others in fancy boot effects, still others in Polka Dots, some printed, others silk embroidered, 35c and 39c qualities; Saturday's price 22c

Children's extra heavy ribbed fast Black Hosiery, all sizes at THREE pairs for 25c

Boys' Bicycle Hose—

Fast Black and the non-wear-out kinds; Saturday's price 15c

Ladies' Vests—

Silk taped, the 25c kinds, everywhere in both low neck and short sleeve, and low neck and sleeveless—Saturday's price 14c

Ladies' White Vests, swiss ribbed, low neck and sleeveless, fancy crochet tops and around arms, 50c values—Saturday's price 35c

Ladies' Long Sleeve Ribbed Vests—also Pants to match in white and ecru, value 39c; Saturday's price 25c

Ribbons.

Two more big bargains in Fancy Ribbons ready for Saturday—

One lot, worth 15c; Saturday's price 9c

Another lot, not a yard worth less than 35c to 45c; Saturday's price 19c

And here are two lines of Plain Ribbons that are here in all shades, but at special prices for Saturday—

Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons—

No.	5	7	9	12	16	22
	5c	7c	9c	12c	12c	15c

Taffeta Ribbons—

No.	5	7	9	12	16	22	30
	7c	10c	12c	15c	18c	22c	25c

Lace all-overs for Yokes.

There are THREE Bargain lots to be sold on Saturday—

At...	50c	75c	89c
Worth...	69c	98c	$1.25

A Handkerchief Bargain.

And a big one, ready for Saturday—About 120 dozen in the lot—Lace edged, Initialed and Hemstitched; value 10c and 12½c; Saturday's price 5c

Ladies' Windsor Ties.

The proper styles and kinds for now—in Plaids and Figured India Silks— 15c and 25c

You should be sure to see these tomorrow.

Ladies' Neckwear.

New Mull Ties 24c

New Lace Net Ties 25c

And up to $2.25

New Chiffon Ties 65c

And up to $1.25

New Stock Collars 19c

And up to 65c

Linen Collars for Ladies, the newest shapes, just in— 10c and 15c

(The 15c kinds are 2 for 25c).

Bargain Day Saturday at "The New Store."

FOURTEEN PAGES--SECTION ONE--Pages 1 to 8

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Roll Top Desk like cut, with single pedestal $8.50
Roll top Desk like cut, with double pedestal $10.75

The above are good Ash Desks and are being sold at fully one-third less than the usual furniture store could sell them at.

This store sells everything to furnish homes from cellar to garret at prices below any competition.

TERMS:

$25.00 worth of goods	$5.00 a month
$35.00 worth of goods	$6.00 a month
$50.00 worth of goods	$7.00 a month
$60.00 worth of goods	$8.00 a month
$75.00 worth of goods	$9.00 a month
$100.00 worth of goods	$10.00 a month

Special and Liberal Terms on Larger Amounts.

French & Bassett,
Complete House Furnishers

NEW LIST OF BARGAINS—

Lot and building on West First street between First and Third avenues west at a great bargain. There is no better property in the city to buy for a big advance.

Handsome lot on West Second street, near Fourth avenue west. Very cheap.

Double corner in Endion, very choice and very cheap; street improvements, sewer and water.

In Lakeside and West Duluth, we have some choice deals in both these suburbs.

Double house in the East End, nice location, all city improvements made, modern; can sell for less than cost of building.

105 East fourth street..... $4000
50-foot front, 9-room house—modern, hot water heat—house alone worth this; will take mortgage back at 5 per cent.

1509 West Superior street.. $6500
2-story brick building, rents for $65 per month. This is a snap. Will net over 8 per cent.

ACRES—We have real bargains in acres—A good time to buy.

STRYKER, MANLEY & BUCK,
Money to Loan—Lowest Rates.

WANTED TO BUY.

We have several cash customers for modern houses in the East End.

We have money on hand to invest in good paying properties in any part of the city.

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Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
201 First National Bank Building.

Northern Security Company
DULUTH & WEST DULUTH
HANSEN SMITH, President.
REAL ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE, STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.
OFFICES: Banking Rooms, First Floor Palladio Bldg. West Duluth Bank Building.
See us before negotiating Securities.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN IN OLD RELIABLE COMPANIES. EACH ONE HAS OVER $3,000,000 OF ASSETS.
John A. Stephenson, First Floor Providence Bldg.

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Mail Orders Promptly Executed. 15 Second Avenue West. 'Phone 336.

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HEALTHY! It has no odor. Professor Thompson states one cubic foot of gas consumes as much oxygen as four adults.
CLEAN! It causes no discolorations of furnishings and decorations in homes.
SAFE! As electric bell work, no danger of suffocation.
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Rooms 5 and 6 PHOENIX BLOCK. Telephone 755, Call 4.
D. H. DAY, Dentist.

NIGH TO VICTORY

Combine at Last Moment Wrests the Prize From Towne.

A Magnificent Tribute Was Rendered Him In Democratic Convention.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Kansas City, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—The nomination of Stevenson was a genuine surprise to the Towne forces. Up to the opening of the convention they were confident of victory, but at the last moment the opposition combined on the former vice president, and when the nominating speeches were half finished it was evident that nothing could stem the tide that was setting towards Stevenson.

The old line Democrats in the South refused to support Towne, believing that he was not a Democrat except to a limited extent, and when Hill refused absolutely to be a candidate, they went to the Stevenson banner with a rush.

All the enemies of Bryan within the party were found lined up for Stevenson, and yet, despite the showing on the ballot, the Towne men made an excellent impression in the convention. G. Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, made an eloquent speech nominating Towne, and he aroused enthusiasm.

It was significant that the galleries were for Towne as against Stevenson, and

> No Minnesotan could fail to be proud of the demonstration that took place when Rosing mentioned Towne's name.

The first applause came when Rosing spoke of Towne as a man who embodies the best characteristics of American manhood. Then when he named Towne the Minnesota delegation rose to its feet waving flags in frantic fashion. The galleries joined in the applause with fervor, but there was less enthusiasm among the men on the floor who had the votes.

> For fifteen minutes the cheers and waving of flags continued, the band played the "National Anthem, and judging from the sentiment of the galleries one would have thought Towne would win hands down.

Mrs. Daniel G. Cash, in the northwest corner of the first gallery, climbed upon a chair, holding in her left hand a colored lithograph of Bryan and Towne, while with her right hand she waved a handkerchief vigorously. Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, a zealous supporter of Towne's candidacy, climbed into the gallery in an effort to get Mrs. Cash forward to the platform, but she declined to come.

By degrees the enthusiasm spread throughout the delegations, and in a short time men were up in the states of Washington, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, but their number was less than that which had risen to the name of Stevenson.

Just as the cheering was easing, a large banner with pictures of Bryan and Towne was brought into the delegates' section and raised aloft. This redoubled the enthusiasm and decided the combined opposition to put Hill in nomination, although he protested vigorously. But Hill soon put an end to the movement by declining absolutely and recommending Stevenson, and the Hill men went over to Stevenson.

At the Silver Republican convention, which followed the adjournment of the Democratic convention, Towne said he could not accept a nomination from the Silver Republicans, because he believed it their duty to support the Democratic nominee this year. For this reason no nomination for vice president was made by the convention.

Someone asked Mr. Towne if he would accept the Populist nomination, but he declined to answer, saying it was the Silver Republican convention he was advising, and that other questions would be decided later. This was Towne's decision reached after a talk over the long-distance telephone with Bryan, and was in opposition to the counsels of the Silver Republican leaders who expressed their views after Stevenson's nomination.

While the result of the Democratic convention is disappointing to most of the Minnesota men here, yet they feel that the ticket will be strong in the East and also in the Middle West, where Stevenson is held in high esteem.

There is no denying the fact that it pleases many of the Democrats who opposed their party ticket four years ago. David B. Hill was particularly well pleased with the convention, which, he asserted, was marked by much greater enthusism and party zeal than was shown at Chicago four years ago.

The Minnesota party left at 10:30 last night, and the Duluth people should reach home by Sunday morning.

W. T. THOMPSON.

Kansas City, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—When the convention assembled this afternoon nominations for vice president were begun without delay.

The name of Adlai Stevenson was first presented and aroused much enthusiasm. But it was lame compared with the great demonstration that attended the naming of Charles A. Towne. It was a magnificent burst of enthusiasm lasting for many minutes. Flags were waved, state banners raised high and the vast auditorium resounded with cheers and yells. It was evident that Towne was the favorite with a large section of the many thousands present.

The presentation of David B. Hill's name brought about a scene that eclipsed all former demonstrations, and when he appeared on the platform and positively declined to be a candidate, a chorus of "Noes" arose, and it seemed for a time as if he would be forced to yield to the storm of disapproval of his decision.

George Fred Williams' speech in favor of Towne was one of the best delivered during the day. He easily made himself heard throughout the hall, and the audience applauded his eulogy of Towne's services to the Democratic party. The nominating speeches were numerous, and for the most part too long and, therefore, tiresome for the audience, which grew impatient. The speakers, except a few with strong voices, were interrupted repeatedly by calls of "Time."

As the states were called it appeared that the sentiment was strongly toward Stevenson. The argument that only a Democrat should be nominated was used with effect, and delegate after delegate fell into line. Those who were originally for Hill turned to Stevenson when the New York man declared he could not accept. The first ballot showed Stevenson largely in the lead, and Tennessee led to his nomination by promptly changing its vote from Hill.

W. T. THOMPSON.

WAVES IT AWAY

Towne Refuses the Vice Presidential Nomination of Silverites.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—The Silver Republicans finally endorsed Bryan and Stevenson at Towne's earnest request. The scene was most dramatic, many of the delegates, including Senator Teller, being in tears as Towne refused to let the convention nominate him.

After a long exciting debate, during which it looked several times as if Charles A. Towne would be nominated for vice president in spite of his protest, the convention adjourned sine die without making a nomination, the whole matter being referred to the national committee with power to act. This committee at once named Stevenson as their candidate. Mr. Bryan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for president during the morning session and it was the intention to complete the ticket in the afternoon by the nomination of Towne.

Two minutes after Chairman Brown called the convention to order at 3:30 p. m., the convention voiced its feeling in regard to the nomination of Stevenson by howling down Delegate Lewis, of Nebraska. He had said:

"I believed this morning it was our plain duty to nominate Bryan and Towne, but I believe now it is our plain duty to endorse Bryan and Stevenson."

A perfect storm of groans and protests arose from the delegates, many of them standing on their chairs.

"No, never," "Sit down." "Rats," they shouted, and Mr. Lewis was finally compelled to take his seat.

Senator Ransom of Nebraska gained the floor, and in an eloquent speech pleaded for moderation.

"We came here as patriots," he said. "While we have met with a great disappointment, yet we must be sober, sensible, and must act wisely."

"What do you favor?" asked one delegate. "Tell us now."

"I favor the nomination of Towne," said Senator Ransom, "but let us not act until we hear from him. He will soon be here."

Webb McNall of Kansas was then recognized. "It is not necessary to go outside of our party for a vice president," said he, amid shouts of approval. "Do you gentlemen think to make the tail end of the Cleveland administration? Do you believe that good judgment?"

The hall fairly trembled from the storm of "Noes."

"Nominate Charley Towne," yelled a delegate, amid much confusion and the pounding of the chairman's gavel. Mr. McNall shouted: "I move that Charles A. Towne be declared the unanimous nominee of the convention."

"I second the motion," shouted a dozen delegates at once.

W. T. Foster gained the floor and insisted on the chair putting the question. During the confusion that resulted, Charles A. Towne entered the hall, and in an instant there was pandemonium. Cheer after cheer after cheer went up and flags and handkerchiefs were waved by the excited delegates.

Mr. Towne was immediately surrounded by those on the stage.

"Mr. Towne, we want to nominate you," said an Indiana delegate.

"I don't want you to do it," said Mr. Towne. "I understand what my duty is in the matter."

"We insist upon it," put in another delegate. "You have no right to refuse. You will break us to pieces."

Towne shook his head emphatically. "Please give him a chance to be heard," shouted Chairman Brown, and the delegates one by one, took their seats.

"The Silver Republicans have made a good fight," said Mr. Towne. "They have been defeated, but it is your duty to support the ticket named by the national Democratic convention."

He insisted there was an issue in the campaign which towered above men and he asked the convention to look at it as he did. He begged them to remember that Bryan was still at the head. The platform of the Democratic party was almost identical in principle with the platform of the Silver Republican party.

While Mr. Towne was speaking, several attempts were made to interrupt him with questions. The convention howled down these attempts. Mr. Towne insisted again that it was his wish that the convention should not nominate him.

BRYAN IS PLEASED.

Expresses His Gratification at the Nomination of Adlai.

Lincoln, July 7.—When the bulletin came yesterday announcing the selection of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mr. Bryan expressed his pleasure and soon after dictated the following:

"Mr. Stevenson is an excellent man for the place. He supported the ticket in 1896, and can defend the platform of 1900. Towne would have strengthened the ticket in the states where there is fusion between the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, but the support given Mr. Stevenson shows the convention thought Mr. Stevenson the more available man. The choice has fallen upon one who is in every respect worthy of the position."

Mr. Bryan then sent the following telegram:

"Lincoln, Neb., July 6, 1900.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill. Accept congratulations upon your nomination. It was a deserved recognition of party service.

W. J. BRYAN."

Mr. Bryan last evening received the following telegram:

"Minnetonka, Minn., July 6.—Accept my congratulations upon your unanimous nomination.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON."

All through the day telegrams of congratulations poured in on the newly nominated candidate for president, including messages from W. R. Hearst, Mark E. Plaisted, of Fresno, Cal.; Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo; John Wallace, of Troy, N. Y.; O. H. P. Belmont, and representatives of colored Democratic leagues; E. E. Lee, of New York; Ed Jerome Riley, of Chicago. The juriciary of the fourth circuit of Illinois sent a message of congratulation signed by Judges S. L. Dwight, William Farmer and T. E. Ames.

THE COMMITTEES.

Democratic and Silver Republican National Committees Organize.

Kansas City, July 7.—The national committee of the Democratic party met at the Kansas City club after the adjournment of the convention and immediately organized. Senator Jones, who was not a member of the committee, remained outside until the preliminaries were over. Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, who has been mentioned as a possible chairman, nominated Senator Jones for re-election and he received the unanimous vote.

The senator was sent for and in accepting the chairmanship said that the committee entered the campaign in much better shape than four years ago. Then, the members were all new and untried in party affairs, which had been in the hands of men who were overcome in the great issues dominating the 1896 convention. Now they had experience and were ready to go ahead and make the best fight possible. He complimented the action of the convention both as to platform and candidates.

The matter of selecting the executive committee was left to Chairman Jones, who will make the appointments after he has had time for consideration. It is understood that many of the members of the last committee will be chosen.

A committee consisting of Tillman, of South Carolina; Johnson, of Indiana; Williams, of Massachusetts; Osborne, of Wyoming, and Wilson, of Idaho, was appointed to confer with representatives of the Populist and Silver Republican parties as to the best plan of campaign. The contests for national committeemen from the District of Columbia and Oklahoma territories were referred to a sub-committee. They will not take up the contests until there is an opportunity to make a thorough investigation of each case and ascertain what the Democrats of the district and the territories desire.

The national committee of Silver Republicans organized by electing D. C. Tillotson, of Kansas, chairman, and Gen. E. S. Corser, of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. The selection of an executive committee was deferred.

DELEGATES VISIT BRYAN.

Call on the Leader on Their Way Home.

Lincoln, July 7.—The tide of Democratic humanity has been turned from Kansas City to Lincoln, and Mr. Bryan expects many visitors the next few days. The influx began this morning before daylight when the Montana delegation stopped between trains and proceeded in a body to the Bryan home, accompanied by a band. The house was dark, but Mr. Bryan was aroused and made a speech. He said, after the delegation had given him three cheers, that the Montana delegation had not changed much. It still seemed to have plenty of enthusiasm. He said the convention had been going on for several days at Kansas City and he had been up for a number of nights reading bulletins of the convention. He was kept awake the night the discussion over the platform occurred. He apologized for not being at the depot to meet the delegation, but he had supposed after the sessions of the convention that the delegats would be just as tired as he. He was glad to know the delegates were more in earnest than himself.

Mr. Bryan asked for Senator Clark and was told that he was not in the party. Later in the morning, the Jacksonian club, of Omaha, made a stop and called on the presidential candidate. Other delegations are expected during the afternoon. Mr. Bryan does not expect to be able to give out any part of his campaign plans for several days.

STRUCK FOR YANKEE FLAG.

Three hundred American workmen employed in the De Laval milk separator factory, in this city, quit work today because the Swedish flag was hoisted over the factory, unaccompanied by the Stars and Stripes, says a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., special to the New York World.

Sir John Bernstrom, of Sweden, president of the company, arrived here this morning to visit the works, and in honor of his coming, his brother, Oscar Bernstrom, manager of the factory, hoisted the flag of Sweden. This action was distasteful to the workmen and they quit work.

Vernon E. Davis, who was once an enlisted man in the regular army, was chosen as spokesman, and through him the men notified Manager Bernstrom that they would not work until the American flag was raised above the foreign colors.

Mr. Bernstrom was at first unwilling to accede, saying that he meant no disrespect to the United States, but when the men said that they would give him just fifteen minutes to raise the Stars and Stripes, he ordered the Swedish flag taken down. Then the American banner was placed above it and the two flags were run up together.

The men gave three cheers and went back to work, and for the rest of the day "The Star Spangled Banner" was whistled and hummed at the benches.

LEGATIONS HOLD OUT

Goodnow Reports the Legations Standing and Boxers' Attack Slight.

PUNISH THE CHINESE

Two Thousand of Their Troops Killed and Many Boxer Leaders.

Washington, July 7.—An important dispatch to the state department from Consul General Goodnow this morning has revived hope in a measure that the legationers, or that at least some of them, are still alive in Pekin. Having survived at least two weeks longer than was supposed to be possible, and certainly being alive five days ago, the unfortunate ministers and their staffs and guards may still be holding out. In fact, if the only active enemy they have now to face is starvation, as Consul General Goodnow indicates, the officials believe there is substantial ground for the hope that they may hold out, and that the horrible stories of the last few days from Shanghai of nameless crimes and massacres committed upon the legationers are at least premature.

> One certain effect of Consul General Goodnow's dispatch will be to cause the officials here, and without doubt the European governments, to redouble their exertions to push forward a force to Pekin.

The main hope for speedy action is still in Japan. According to the Japanese legation here, which has late advices from Tokio, 22,000 Japanese soldiers are now on Chinese soil. If this is right and true, then the Japanese government has accomplished more than was expected, and the officials here see no reason why the advance on Pekin should not begin immediately.

It is said that Japan is not expected to make this campaign single handed. The international forces at Taku and Tien Tsin will co-operate to the utmost with the Japanese army corps in the movement of Pekin. What form that co-operation shall take is not known yet. Such details are left to the commanders in the field.

It is said that Japan is to be compensated for the work she is about to undertake in the common cause. Her military preparations are very extensive, and the campaign is certain to involve heavy cost. It would be unjust to expect Japan to meet this herself. She has no missionaries in China, and consequently is, perhaps, less interested selfishly than any of the powers in the terrible happenings in Shanghai and Pekin. It is conjectured that this question of compensation is after all what has caused the apparent delay in the resumption of the campaign against Pekin, but it is believed that this has now been adjusted, and military operations will progress rapidly.

If the powers have agreed upon the form Japan's indemnity is to assume the facts cannot be elicited here. The impression, however, is that there will be a money indemnity, the belief being based on the fact that such is the only form of indemnity so far suggested that would be the least liable to arouse international jealousies.

London, July 7.—A cable dispatch dated Thursday, July 5, 5 p. m. received today at the London office of the inspector of Chinese maritime customs, from Shanghai, says:

"Courier left Pekin July 3, when two legations were holding out against troops and Boxers. Troops had lost 2000 men and Boxers many leaders."

Washington, July 7.—A cablegram was received at the state department this morning from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated July 7, saying that the legations were standing on the 3rd instant, and that the recent attack of the Boxers had been slight. They seemed disposed to adopt starvation.

STORY FROM SHANGHAI.

Sends a "Confirmation" of the Pekin Massacre Story.

London, July 7.—The massacre of the women and children and the European guards after eighteen days of hopeless resistance is confirmed, says a dispatch from Shanghai dated July 6 and received in London today.

> "When the ammunition and food were exhausted," continues the dispatch, "the Chinese fiends closed in upon the legations and butchered all those who remained alive. Afterwards they set fire to the legation buildings, in which the remains of the victims were consumed in one horrible holocaust."

The dispatch does not state the source from which the news of this confirmation is received here, but it is thought that this is indicated by another Shanghai dispatch, which states that the tato, or officer in charge of the regiments at Shanghai, now admits that no legation exists in Pekin. They are said to have been exterminated, and it is admitted that no foreigners have been left alive.

Reports of the atrocities committed by Prince Tuan upon the Chinese are appalling. He had 4000 leading Chinese butchered, it is said, for merely daring to petition him to control the orgie of blood and restrain his followers.

The dispatch concludes with the announcement that ex-Viceroy Chil Wang Wen Chao has been killed by the Boxers.

Reports from natives who left Pekin June 24 continue to arrive, but they are, to a large extent, merely variations of the stories already published.

A dispatch from Taku says that the last message from Edwin H. Conger, the United States minister at Pekin, brought there by runners, reads as follows:

"We're besieged. The provisions are becoming exhausted and the situation is desperate. The relief force should advance and give us notice by signal."

Runners also confirm the report of the burning of the native city of Pekin.

In London it is hardly doubted that the worst has happened, though the friends of those who were besieged at Pekin cling to the last slender hope that Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs, who was thoroughly trusted by the Chinese, managed, by the promise of bribes, to induce the Boxer leaders to protect the women and children from the violence of the mobs.

SAYS IT IS GRAVE.

Secretary Long Talks on the Situation in China.

Bingham, Mass., July 7.—Secretary John D. Long, shortly after his arrival at home from Washington, in speaking of the situation in China said:

"The situation is a very grave one. There has been no official news from there, and even a message that we got from Kempff came by runners. The purpose of the American government is to protect American lives and American property and not aggrandizement."

He said the government would not send any more warships to China at present.

QUIET AT CANTON.

Li Preserves Order But Is Shipping His Goods.

Canton, Friday, July 6.—Quiet continues here. Li Hung Chang has stationed troops in the streets to prevent disturbances. A steamer intended to convey Li Hung Chang northward sailed today, ostensibly bound for Kiu Kuang. She took 250 packages of Li Hung Chang's goods.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Holds Powers' Harmony in China the Main Thing.

Berlin, July 7.—A semi-official note says: "In reply to Japan's request for news of the powers' attitude towards China, Germany declared she regarded the maintenance of harmony among the powers as of prime choice, and would accordingly assent to any measures not objected to in other quarters."

ORDERS MOVE ON NANKIN.

Prince Tuan Directs That an Army Go There.

Shanghai, July 6, Friday.—Prince Tuan has ordered Gen. Yuan Shi Kai to march on Nankin with 18,000 German-drilled troops. It is doubtful if he will obey but, in any case, Viceroy Lui is believed to be able to safely hold Nankin. He has fifteen warships on the Yang Tse Kiang and Great Britain is ready to assist this opponent of the reigning government. The departure of the anti-Toatl- Shen for Nankin is causing anxiety.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

Melbourne, Victoria, July 6.—The imperial government has accepted Victoria's offer of a naval contingent for service in China.

OFFERS A REWARD.

Berlin, July 7.—The emperor has telegraphed to the commander of the German squadron in Chinese waters, to the governor general of Shan Tung, to the viceroys and others, offering 1000 taels to any one accomplishing the deliverance of any foreigner, of any nationality whatever, now shut up in Pekin, who is handed over to any German magistrate and offering to pay the expenses of the publication of this offer.

REASSURING REPORTS.

London, July 7.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., of Shanghai, have telegraphed to their London house as follows: "Shanghai, July 7.—The British legation was standing July 2. There are reassuring reports regarding the lives of the Europeans."

HILL IS MODEST.

Says He Belongs to Extinguished, But Don't Believe It.

St. Louis, July 7.—Former Senator D. B. Hill stopped here today en route home from Kansas City. He was met by several friends, among them former Governor Francis, who escorted him to the Merchants' exchange. Senator Hill received a demonstrative welcome. He replied in a brief speech, in the course of which he said:

"I have returned from a convention where there were some distinguished men, and, I may add, probably there were some who were extinguished. I may be pardoned for saying that possibly I belong to the latter class."

He recalled the fact that in this hall Samuel J. Tilden was nominated in 1876. At the conclusion of his remarks, which were heartily cheered, the ex-senator spent the time before the train left in shaking hands with those who pressed around him. He left the city at noon for New York.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

A Report of Killed and Wounded in Luzon.

Washington, July 7.—Gen. MacArthur's casualty list is as follows:

Manilla, July 7.—Killed: July 4, Manilla, Luzon, Company C, Twenty-fourth infantry, Will Webb; June 10, Atlao, Panay, Company D, Twenty-sixth infantry, Frank J. Kague; July 1, Rosario, Cavite, Companl M, Thirty-eighth infantry, Clyde M. Davis.

Wounded: July 4, Manilla, Luzon, Company C, Twenty-fourth infantry, Second Lieut. Edward B. Mitchell, wounded in the shoulder, slight; Thomas Brown, wounded in shoulder, moderate; Penaranda, Luzon, Company I, Thirty-fourth infantry, Sergt. Samuel Bardelson, wounded in thigh, slight; July 3, Damagcao Bridge, Luzon, Company E, Thirteenth infantry, First Sert. Earnest L. Hamilton, wounded in arm, slight; W. D. Cook, wounded in mouth, slight; May 6, Hilongos, Leyte, Company I, Twenty-third infantry, transferred Company H, Twenty-third infantry, Owen McCafferry, wounded in thigh, slight.

PROMOTION IN NAVY.

A Number of Officers Pushed Up a Peg.

Washington, July 7.—The president has made the following promotions in the navy: Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie, to be a captain; Lieut. Commander George P. Colvocorresses, to be a commander; Lieut. Commander Charles E. Colahan, to be a commander; Lieut. J. P. Parker, to be a lieutenant commander; Lieut. eBn W. Hodges, to be a lieutenant commander; Ernest V. Sandstrom, to be a boatswain in the navy.

REPORT ON WATERWAY

Waterways Commission Reports on Canals From Lakes to Seaboard.

ALL IN THE STATES

The Board In Favor of a Route Entirely In This Country.

Washington, July 7.—The report of the deep waterways committion, composed of Maj. Charles W. Raymond, Alfred Noble and George W. Wisner, was made public by the secretary of war yesterday. This board was appointed in 1897 to investigate and report on available routes for deepwater communication between the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard. The report is very voluminous and treats exhaustively of all routes suggested. Its conclusions are as follows:

"It appears from the investigations of the board that the most favorable route for a thirty-foot waterway from the lakes to the sea is from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario via Lasalle and Lewiston, and from Lake Ontario to the Hudson river via Oswego and the Mohawk valley; and that the same route is practically as favorable as any for a twenty-one foot waterway.

"This route is entirely in our own country and has a longer season of navigation than more northerly lines. The problem of its defense is, of course, much simpler than it would be, were part of it in a foreign country, and it is available as a line of communication for ships of war.

"In the following comparison of twenty-one-foot and thirty-foot waterways, this route will alone be considered.

"Cost of construction: The estimated cost of a twenty-one-foot waterway on a low level plan is $206,358,000; estimated cost of a thirty-foot waterway is $317,284,500, to which should be added about $9,607,500 for necessary deepening of harbors at Duluth and Chicago, making the total cost $326,892,000.

The annual cost of maintenance and operation is estimated at $2,343,478 for a twenty-one-foot waterway and $2,930,308 for a thirty-foot waterway.

"The maximum annual traffic capacity of a twenty-one-foot waterway, when single lift locks are duplicated, is estimated at 36,608,000 net tons, and that of a thirty-foot waterway at 35,180,000 net tons, traffic on smaller waterways going greater than that or larger owing to difference in time expended in lockadage. It should however, be remarked that with smaller locks properly proportioned for the most economical type of carrier, the traffic capacity of a larger waterway would be somewhat increased.

"The average speed on a twenty-one-foot waterway is 10.67 miles per hour. On a thirty-foot waterway it is 10 miles per hour.

"In a thirty-foot waterway navigation would be freer, and for smaller vessels a little more rapid than in a twenty-one-foot waterway, and there would be less danger of delay from accidents and crowding. The time required for a vessel No. 1 to make a single trip from Duluth to New York on a thirty-foot waterway would require two hours longer. (A vessel No. 1 is of nineteen-foot draft).

"As both waterways furnish low rates for large traffic volumes, there seems to be little choice between them in respect to their influence on railway rates.

"Route for ships of war—In the very improbable event of war with Great Britain, every large ship of war possessed by this country would be required on the high seas. Such vessels would be unnecessary on the lakes, since the greatest depth of the Canadian canals is only fourteen feet. For purposes of naval defense, a twenty-one-foot waterway appears to offer ample facilities.

"Ship building—The thirty-foot waterway would enable the ship builders of the lakes to construct sea-going vessels of the largest size both for commercial and naval purposes. With a twenty-one-foot waterway this industry must be restricted to the construction of vessels of not too great dimensions to pass the locks. If the width of locks were made greater than is necessary, a type of carrier ships of larger size would be floated from lake shipyards to the sea board when light. This would increase the cost of the canal and diminish its traffic capacity.

"Conclusion—As a result of this investigation it appears that a twenty-one-foot waterway promises a much greater return of value relatively to ite cost than the thirty-foot waterway. The main advantages of a thirty-foot waterway are that it would furnish the lowest cost of transportation proper to foreign markets and permit the construction of the largest sea-going vessels on the lakes.

"The board is of the opinion that works can be established for regulating the level of Lake Erie, which will be of great value to navigation, not only in Lake Erie, but also in the upper lakes and connecting waterways, and will be of no injury to the lower waterways of the lake system. The effect would be to diminish the slopes of Detroit and St. Clair rivers and to redistribute the discharge. It would raise the low water stage about three feet in Lake Erie, two feet in Lake St. Clair and one foot in Lake Huron. Obviously, this would be a great benefit to navigation."

ENVOYS IN PARIS.

Paris, July 7.—The Boer delegates, Messrs. Wessels, Fischer and Wolmarans, arrived in Paris last evening. They were met at the station by the president of the municipal council and several senators, who invited them to be present at a reception to be given at the Hotel de Ville on Tuesday next.

SANTRY GETS DECISION.

Kansas City, July 7.—There was a change of scene in convention hall last night when Oscar Gardner and Eddie Santry, of Chicago, appeared for a 20-round go. About 3000 people saw the contest of the feather-weights. Santry was given the decision. There was nothing in the fight that approached hard jolting.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A Great Tonic.

It invigorates and strengthens, relieves nervousness and headache, and creates a good appetite.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

There is a story of a man who was so busy looking at the stars that, as he walked, he stumbled into a well. That's the story of a typical man, too busy looking at things away off, to notice more important things near by.

One-sixth of all deaths are from consumption. But the man goes along with his eyes bulging to watch cholera and yellow fever. He disdains to cure the cold or check the little cough, and consumption trips him up.

Don't neglect little ailments. Keep the system up to the point of effectual resistance against disease. This is best done by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, increases the action of the blood-making glands, cures all disorders of the organs of digestion and nutrition, except cancer of the stomach, purifies the blood, increases the vital energy and so enables the body to resist and throw off disease. Even when there is emaciation, weakness, hectic, cough, bleeding at the lungs and other alarming symptoms, "Golden Medical Discovery" can be counted on to help every time and to heal 98 times out of every hundred.

Sick people can consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., by letter, without fee or charge. Every letter is read in private, and treated as a sacred confidence. All replies are sent in plain envelopes.

"Last spring I was taken with severe pains in my chest, and was so weak I could hardly walk about the house," says Mrs. G. E. Kerr, of Fort Dodge, Webster Co., Iowa. "I tried several physicians and they told me I had consumption, I heard of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and I thought I would try some of it. Before I had taken the first bottle I was very much better; I took five bottles of it and have not yet had any return of the trouble."

Headache is cured by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

GOVERNMENT WINS.

Judgment For Logs Cut on Winnibgoshish Reservation.

St. Paul, July 7.—Judge Amidon has directed a verdict for the plaintiff, the United States, against the Pine River Logging and Improvement company, John S. Pillsbury, C. A. Smith, Joel B. Bassett and William L. Bassett. The amount of the verdict is the first substantial step won by the federal government in a suit to recover the value of logs unlawfully cut on the Winnibigoshish Indian reservation in the year 1892.

The defendants are prominent Minneapolis lumbermen, widely known throughout the country, and they were charged in the action with a willful disregard of their contract to cut dead-and-down timber on the reservation and with cutting a large quantity of live timber.

WILLIAM TO McKINLEY.

German Emperor Thanks the President For His Sympathy.

Canton, Ohio, July 7.—The following cablegram was received by Mr. McKinley yesterday:

Rendezburg, July 6.—To the President of the United States, William McKinley: For your excellency's warm words of condolence in the murder of my representative in Pekin I express my most since thanks. I recognize therein the common impulse which binds the civilized nations together.

"WILLIAM, EMPEROR."

ST. LOUIS POLICE BLAMED.

Grand Jury Criticises Them For Action During Strike.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7—The June grand jury, in their final report yesterday, fastened much of the responsibility for the disturbance which marked the recent street railway strike on the police. The report denounces the police law passed by the last legislature, and says that it makes it possible for the president of the board to step in and assume full authority. The jurors declare that the law should make it compulsory for the mayor to be a member of the board and to attend the meetings.

Police officials and patrolmen are criticised for failure to do their duty, and the jury says that many of the acts of lawlessness were committed with the apparent assent of the police.

The sheriff's posse was complimented for its efficient services.

MAHER BESTS O'DONNELL.

Peter Found Steve to Be an Easy Proposition.

New York, July 7.—Peter Maher knocked out Steve O'Donnell in the first round of what was to have been a 25-round bout at the Broadway Athletic club last night. The bout lasted only one minute and 48 seconds. In that time, O'Donnell was knocked down three times. Mayer, at the outset cornered O'Donnell and dazed him with a rap on the jaw. O'Donnell clinched. After breaking, Maher rushed and sent his man down like a log. He scrambled to his feet and as he put up his hands he got a swing on the neck and fell on his back. He arose slowly and Maher rushed at him and smiled as he whipped a right to the jaw. O'Donnell staggered and as he was falling Maher landed again. The referee stopped further proceedings and awarded the fight to Maher.

ENGLISH TRADE.

London, July 7.—The board of trade returns for the month of June show an increase in imports of £3,667,400 and in exports an increase of £2,915,900.

DR. FALK DEAD.

Hamm, Westphalia, July 7.—Dr. Falk, who was minister of public worship during the Kulturkampf period, is dead. He was born in 1827.

RATES INCREASED.

London, July 7.—The war risks at Lloyds are double the ordinary rates on vessels bound for China.

EXCHANGE HOLIDAY.

London, July 7.—Today is a holiday on the stock exchange.

Fables of the Rail---VII.

A man who Prided himself on his powers of Observation was riding through a Beautiful country once Upon a Time, but when his Wife asked him what Kind of hats the women Passengers wore, the man was Stalled and had to Fake up a story about Never Noticing other women, which, however, did not Wash with his Wife, who was Onto his Curves.

Moral—To enable the man to see things he should have ridden on the observation cars of the North-Western Line.

BRITONS WILL PLAY

Pursue Their Sports Despite the War Clouds In the Skies.

SOME INSIDE GOSSIP

Alleged Reason For Roberts' Declining to Furnish Troops For China.

London, July 7.—(Copyrighted 1900, by the Associated Press.)—Truly, Great Britain is the land of sport. British soldiers are fighting a barbarous enemy in the far East, in a dramatic endeavor to save the lives of some of their fellow countrymen and maintain their country's prestige; British soldiers are engaged in a similar task in Ashanti, where British officers, women and children are in danger of being massacred by revolted savages, and a quarter of a million Britishers are still grapling with the stupendous military and civil difficulties that must be overcome before South Africa is pacified, yet racing, cricket, running, rowing, polo, tennis and athletic contests of all descriptions hold practically undiminished sway over public interests.

It is true that Henley week, as a social occasion has been more slimly attended than for years past and the gorgeous summer toilets did not blossom as usual on the banks of the Thames. But, while society deserted Henley, there was no diminution of the quality of the rowing or in the interest of those who watch Henley for its sporting rather than for its social features.

The war and the weather were chiefly responsible for society's absence from the great river carnival. The beginning of the week was so wretchedly wet and cold that many persons cancelled their projected trips.

The Oxford-Cambridge cricket match did not suffer from these causes. It attracted enthusiasts in as large numbers as ever, and for many days the undergraduate and his sister, mother and other attachments have been ubiquitous throughout London. The international athletics and polo are also looked forward to with keen interest.

What with such large athletic contingents at present from the United States, an annual convention of the largest engineer organizations in America holding its meeting within the shadow of Westminster Abbey, the hundreds of excursionists, who, on their way to Paris, pay a flying visit to England, to say nothing of those who regularly cross the Atlantic for a European holiday, it is almost impossible to go anywhere without meeting Americans. They are omnipresent. Over fifty Americans who were anxious to attend the Fourth of July banquet had to celebrate the day by themselves, owing to lack of space.

The fourth reception of the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, for Americans, was more crowded than remembered in the history of the American embassy. A curious feature was the presence of a man who strolled past the flunkeys and said "Howd'ye do" to Mrs. Choate, without removing his hat, and still, with his head covered, sat down in the drawing room, full of American women, and began to puff a lighted cigar. After a futile attempt to engage the ambassador in conversation, this individual left, not in the slightest put out because such action had already been suggested to him.

Waldorf Astor's recent paragraph in his own paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, saying Capt. Sir Berkeley Milne of the Naval and Military club, Piccadilly, formerly commander of the royal yacht Osborne, and a well known clubman, attended a concert at the Astors without an invitation, is making a great commotion in London society and threatens to seriously affect Mr. Astor's position therein. The whole matter, with Capt. Milne's letter of apology to Mr. Astor, has been placed before the prince of Wales and society is awaiting the next move.

Lord Roberts' declination to allow troops to be withdrawn from South Africa for service in China is said to have come about this way. The secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, cabled Lord Roberts, asking if he could spare a division, and Roberts replied: "Yes." Lord Lansdowne then selected a number of favorite officers who have been cooling their heels in the drawing rooms at home for billets with the force. In the meanwhile Roberts cabled suggesting that several of his tried commanders should accompany the division he was preparing, adding that if an army corps was needed he would like to go himself. These recommendations put Lord Lansdowne in an awkward fix. Before he received Lord Roberts' suggestions the latter heard from private sources that none of his seasoned lieutenants were to go, but peace soldiers who fattened on the flesh pots of the city were coming out to take all commands in the expedition, whereupon the little man promptly wired London that it was impossible to send any troops at all out of South Africa, his previous offer being based on imperfect information, whereupon Lord Roberts' army rejoiced and the war office was reluctantly obliged to abandon a scheme whereby it was hoped to mollify many distinguished peace soldiers and their relations. There is no definite confirmation of this, but it is told with considerable circumstantiality.

The resignation of Lord Weymss, the honorary colonel, and Col. Eustace Balfour, the commanding officer of the crack London Scottish vlunteers, as a result of their desire to protest against the government's treatment of the volunteers in the service, has created a sensation. Col. Balfour is a brother of the cabinet minister of that name, and Lord Wemyss has probably done more for this branch of Great Britain's defenses than any other man. The trouble arose over the war office refusing to give a capitation grant to the London Scottish volunteers because they were unable, owing to having 138 men at the front to put 50 per cent of their strength in camp for the maneuvers.

Lord Weymss, writing to Lord Lansdowne, frankly tells him he has ignored the original intention of the volunteer force and has changed its character and constitution.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Kansas City—Kalsas City, 9; Minneapolis, 7.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 8; Detroit, 6.

At Buffalo—Cleveland, 8; Buffalo, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Boston, 4.

At Cincinnati—Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 0.

At St. Louis—Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Chicago	67	41	26	.612
Milwaukee	67	38	29	.567
Indianapolis	63	35	28	.556
Cleveland	64	35	29	.547
Kansas City	71	33	38	.465
Minneapolis	67	32	35	.478
Detroit	66	28	38	.424
Buffalo	67	24	43	.358

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	59	38	21	.644
Philadelphia	61	34	27	.557
Pittsburg	63	34	29	.540
Chicago	63	33	30	.524
Cincinnati	62	30	32	.484
Boston	60	27	33	.450
St. Louis	58	25	33	.431
New York	58	21	37	.362

TO MARE ISLAND.

Washington, July 7.—Secretary Long has named Capt. Merrill Miller as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, and Capt. George E. Ide to be captain of the same yard.

HOT TODAY?

Then have a case of

BLATZ

THE STAR MILWAUKEE

BEER

sent to the house.

There's no beverage so healthful. Only the choicest components are used in the brewing, and it's aged to perfection.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE (Non-intoxicant) INVALUABLE SUMMER TONIC. All Druggists.

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE.

Duluth Branch, 'Phone 62.

ORDERED TO BE READY.

Regiments In Cuba Directed to Prepare to Return.

Havana, July 7.—Military Governor Wood has issued orders to the departments to have the Second, Fifth and Eighth infantry regiments ready for embarkation as soon as transports shall arrive.

The members of the Eighth regiment are delighted with the prospect of soon seeing home, though many officers hope that they will be rushed right to China. Indeed, the latest cables have aroused the feelings of Americans here, particularly in army circles, and a general desire is expressed by officers desiring to go to the far East.

LaLucha today publishes an editorial expressing sympathy with the Chinese. The article says:

"Had China been revengeful, she would have passed an exclusion law against foreigners similar to that adopted by the United States against the Chinese."

M'ARTHUR'S CASUALTY LIST.

He Sends a Report of Killed and Wounded.

Washington, July 7.—Gen MacArthur at Manilla, cables the war department the following list of killed and wounded:

Killed, July 3, Tibaguin, Luzon, Company H, Third infantry, Sergt. Alfred W. Merrial, William Cheatham, Charles Gaddy; July 4, near Malolos, Company G, Third infantry, Corp. Albert Cooke, Charles Hippler, Patrick Mullen.

Wounded, May 29, Polo Leyee, Company A, Forty-third infantry, First Sergt. William Ebbert, wounded in abdomen, serious; May 5, Company D, Forty-third volunteer infantry, Capt. Lusius E. Polk, wounded in arm, slight; Company C, Forty-third infantry, Musician George R. Shaner, wounded in arm, serious; John J. Frances, wounded in hand, slight; May 22, Luzon, Company G, Forty-seventh infantry, Frank Casney, wounded in arm, slight.

THE MUIR GLACIER.

The Famous Glacier Is Apparently Going to Pieces.

Tacoma, July 7.—The steamer Queen of Alaska brings further news of the presumed disintegration of the famous Muir Glacier. The sea in its vicinity was found full of floating ice, broken from the face of the glacier, but it was impossible to get near enough to find out how badly damaged it is. It is thought the gradual working of the ice towards the sea will soon fill the mouth of the former river completely. This will create a new face on what remains of the glacier.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Western Championship Meet at the Kenwood Club Grounds.

Chicago, July 7.—The courts of the Kenwood Country club, where the sixth annual tennis tournament of the West is scheduled to begin this afternoon, were rather heavy during the morning practice. The clouds stil threatened rain, and it was feared the event might have to be postponed.

The number of entries is the largest in the history of the club. The list shows some of the best players in the country, and presages an interesting tournament, with some close contests of the championships in both singles and doubles. Among the entries from other cities are: R. D. Little, who won the international championship at Niagara-on-the-lake last year; J. P. Paret, the winner of the Southern championship for 1900 and last season's all-comers at Newport; George F. Whitney, who just succeeded in retaining the Pacific coast championship in singles by defeating Summer Hardy, who will also be here in a 10-set match; F. B. Alexander, Paret's partner in doubles, and a strong player: W. J. Vaughan and T. C. Ward, of Louisville. Chicago will be represented by such well known players as Wardner, Bond, Collins, Mundy, Gottlieb, Bailey, Snow and Carver. There are ninety entries in singles and twenty-nine in the doubles.

AMERICAN MISSING.

Attache of American Embassy at Paris Non Est.

Paris, July 7—The Aurore learns from a good source that a young attache of the United States embassy disappeared a week ago. The police are making an active search for the young man who, it is feared, has been murdered.

ABSURDITIES

Some Old Laws That Outrage the Common Sense of Today.

Preposterous Provisions in the Codes of Many States and Nations.

Dozens of modern cities owe their architectural splendor to a rookery-devouring conflagration, and revolutions have often equally redeemed their horrors by the expurgation of legal absurdities. The explosion of the Bourbons gave Bonaparte a chance to reform the laws of France, as he had reformed her military system, and the "Code Napoleon" is as rational, liberal and consistent as a philosophical treatise of Condorset. Prussian law court whiggeries got an almost similar overhauling under the reign of Frederick the Great, whose reform passion was not handicapped by undue reverence for the wisdom of the ancients as his feudal ancestors, whom he did not hesitate to denounce as "fous nees enirve de cagotage"—born fools inoculated with absolute insanity.

America, with the exception of Mexico, has been less fortunate, says F. L. Oswald in the Cincinnati Enquirer. Before the accomplishment of a national independence, old world absurdities with our legal institution, and the reforms of the Jeffersonian era were almost limited to political inconsistencies.

Hundreds of preposterous restrictions on personal liberty remain unrepealed, and a vague knowledge of that fact may have something to do with the disposition to make a social pet of a judge and thus, as it were, indirectly bribe him to give the community the benefit of his common sense, versus the nonsense of old-time legislators.

A magistrate of the Roosevelt type is, indeed, a public calamity. Without going out of his way, without exceeding his authority by one step, by simply enforcing unrepealed laws which a rationalist would be ashamed to mention, he can make life a burden to whole classes of his fellow citizens. He can badger dissenters, reformers, women, children and pleasure seekers, he can harass them night and day, turn their festivals into monastic days of penance and make them envy the social freedom of the Russian empire.

We have laws that enable a legal bully to kidnap the children of rationalists, to ransack the library of cosmopolitan citizens and confiscate about everything but catechisms and textbooks of cookery.

Married women in the United States have about as much freedom as in the Sultanate of Morocco. "What are my legal rights in this state?" a Richmond (Va.) lady asked her legal adviser. "Madam," said the facetious barrister, "women's rights in this section of the woods are rather limited; but you have still a right to pay your taxes and to educate your children while they are too troublesome to interest their male relatives."

According to an exponent of the "National Legislative Reform League," a married women in sixteen of our states has no right to her own earnings outside of her home. In thirty-six states a female citizen ("inhabitant" would be a more appropriate term) has no right to vote. In seven states there is no law compelling a man to support his wife and family. In thirty-four states a married woman has no right to her own children. In eight states a woman has nao right to her own property after marriage.

There are states where truant officers are paid a premium of $10 for every youngster delivered at a reform school, "state farm," etc., and where, as a natural consequence, minors are apt to incur the wrath of the law almost the moment they are out of sight of their natural protectors. They can be arrested for romping on the public streets, for bathing under the trestles of some secluded wharf that happens to be within the city limits, for venturing to leave their father's premises after 9 p. m., for running races across a bridge, for playing ball on the first day of the week. Under St. Teddy's regime a Brooklyn constable threatened to arrest a Sunday promenader because his little boy was bouncing a "return ball" on the sacred soil of the state.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded the indignant father. "He isn't making any noise or disturbing worship, is he?"

"Now, say another word, and I nab you for insulting an officer in the discharge of his duty," was the bully's reply.

A committee for the prevention of the possibility of collecting debts could not have improved the ingenious provisions of some of our civil by-laws. Long-disappointed creditors must couch their duns in the most respectful language, and get liable to arrest if they mail them in the form of a postal card. They cannot turn over their claims to a collecting agency of an adjoining state. In corresponding with a business friend they have no right to mention the fact that John Deadbeat has broken his promises again and again. The publishers of financial reference books must not express such circumstances in ciphers, or request anxious inquirers to call at their private office. Even after observing all these precautions Bradstreet & Co. have been sued again and again.

Milkmen, grocers, truck farmers have to bear the whole loss if a professional swindler obtains their ware on credit. They cannot bring him to terms by seizing an equivalent of his personal property, unless the aggregate of his ill-gotten possessions exceed $500. But even a wealthy land owner can evade payment of a just debt by the simple trick of "turning over" his real estate to his wife.

"Volenti non fit injuria," is an old law maxim ("persons who are injured with their own consent have no right to complain.") Yet, in defiance of that principle, a speculator can enter a gambling house and pocket his winnings night after night, and successfully sue for damages as soon as he happens to lose. Nay, in several states members of a private club are liable to arrest if they stake their money on a friendly game of cards with a visitor anxious to run a trifling risk and while away and idle hour in the same way.

Paternal government? Is it?

"Stepfatherly despotism," growls a champion of the temperance movement. "In dealing with their pet accomplices in crime, our legislators proceed on a wholly different code of ethics. A license-paying tavernkeeper is allowed to sell substances notoriously sure to injure his customers—some of them to the extent of losing their health, wealth and honor. A gambler may lose by entering a faro den; if he wins his venture cannot be said to have injured him momentarily or prospectively, for if he wins enough to satisfy his wants no one can compel him to gamble again. In other words, he may be the better or may be the worse for his wager with fortune. A toper is inevitably sure to be the worse for every dram of rum. He is injured with his own consent, of course; but the same government that sanctions consent to a positive injury, thinks itself called upon to punish consent to a mere risk."

Spanish-American magistrates would gasp with surprise at the idea of punishing the patrons of a cocking main for cruelty to animals.

"Take their spurs off then," said an alcalde with a tongue of his own, "and stop ranting about 'cruelty.' Why, if you knew anything about the nature of a game cock you would agree that he is so eager for a scrap that is prevention makes him fret himself into a fever. He enjoys a fight as a first-class athlete would enjoy a wrestling match. Is he any the worse for having spectators?"

And, moreover, the ink that has been wasted on preposterous blue laws appears to have been exhausted before our legislators found it convenient to take cognizance of actual grievances. Glue boilers and the manufacturers of chemicaal ocids are allowed to pollute the atmosphere of a whole city with their sickening fumes, while youngsters lighting a bonfire on a vacant lot are liable to be caged like criminals.

But the legal absurdities of our rankest bigot states are liberalism itself compared with those of some European monarchs. The mist of the middle ages that slightly obscures our social atmospheres broods like a London fog over the soil of Old England. Within 20 miles of Bristol there are parishes where tithe collectors can fill their boodle bags by seizing and selling the sick bed of an impecunious dissenter, and where consistent believers in the doctrines of the established creed are nevertheless fined for refusing to swallow drugs under any circumstances.

"Poor laws," i. e., arrangements for the support of idlers, compel hard-working tradesmen to surrender as much as 25 per cevnt of an income perhaps barely sufficient for the frugal needs of their own families. In some Middlesex communities small shopkeepers were thus forced into bankruptcy, but their protests merely awakened the hue and cry of flunkeys.

Unrepealed laws entitle British real estate magnates to protect their game by shooting down trespassers like highway robbers, but do not allow poor Hodge to retaliate when Lord Foxbalter's hunting party gallops across his farm, tearing the embankments or irrigation ditches and trampling the sprouting corn.

In the birthland of Matthew Hale, female practitioners of medicine are still liable to arrest, and the sun of the twentieth century still shines on a law authorizing the archbishop of Canterbury to appoint M. D.'s as well as D.D.'s, i. e., to shield any desired number of quacks who contrive to concillate his personal favor.

And the scientific progress of three centuries and a half has not yet led to the abolition of the Bedlam law forbidding widowers to marry the sister of a deceased wife. A deliberate parody on the anti-consanguinity maxim could not have hatched any more absolute nonsense. It confounds a relationship of legal fiction with a relationship of common descent. It is a direct attack on the principle of elective affinity. "The sexual instinct per se," says the philosopher Schopenhaeur, "insures the perpetuation of the species; the instinct of selection determines the welfare of the next generation. Nature herself suggests the mental and physical qualities most apt to supplement the mental and physical defects of a suitor; a true love match is a physiological contract subserving the interests of countless generations to come." The very reasons therefore, that made any woman a specially fit mate of her husband would, after her death, throw their weight in favor of a union with her sister.

The blind, stupid deadweight of conservatism could, indeed, hardly be more strikingly illustrated than by the opposition to the proposed abolishment of that insult to common sense in 1886 and 1898.

It required a century of reformatory polemics to modify the witchcraft laws, another century and a half to abolish them altogether, but even that urgent concession to the spirit of progress has not yet been granted in Roumania and Portugal. A Portuguese magistrate, intriguing to ruin a personal enemy, would probably be prevented from garroting her on a charge of witchcraft, but could not be impeached for arresting her, clapping her children in a government house of refuge and badgering her with repeated cross-examinations on the testimony of a pack of superstition-crazed clowns.

The almost equally outrageous anachronism of the mediaeval suicide laws still holds its own in Servia, Spain and Greece. Victims of injustice, sufferers from cureless diseases, life-weary cripples who have entered the chamber of eternal rest as a refuge from unbearable ills, can be dragged from their graves and buried like dogs in ditches and dump piles; their property can be confiscated, their memory branded with perpetual dishonor.

And all that in a century that applauded Sheridan's defense of Chatterton, and inspired a woman to denounce the impeachment of Amy Levy as an outcome of the same doctrine that makes a merit of cur-like submission to tyranny.

"Cowardice? Go back to Roman history," she says, "and summon those stately warriors to whom fear spoke in an unknown tongue. A swift hand thrust to feel where the noiseless hammer beats the strongest, a fall forward upon the grimly amused face. Life were braver, you think, lashed to the galley oar, cursed and spit upon? Nobler for Herculean limbs, since immortalized in bronze and marble, to wither beneath the insult of clanking fetters?

"And the captain, who motions away the crowded lifeboats, a smile of mute heartbreak upon his rugged face, as his eyes rest upon the ship with which he is sinking—he's a coward, you say?"

The sad truth admitting the longevity of prejudice is, indeed, offset by the fact that public opinion has power to bury an absurdity a thousand years before it is legally dead.

ROSARY OF GOLD NUGGETS.

Rev. Father Gendreu, of Dawson City, in the Klondike, rector of the Roman Catholic mission in that town, has been presented with a rosary by his parishioners, the beads of which are of Klondike gold nuggets united by a solid gold chain and having a gold cross attached, says the Cardiff Western Mail. The nuggets are very uneven and rough, and there are embedded in the gold little pieces of rock. Its actual weight is about twenty-five ounces, and its value is estimated at $500. The rosary is now on its way to the Paris exposition.

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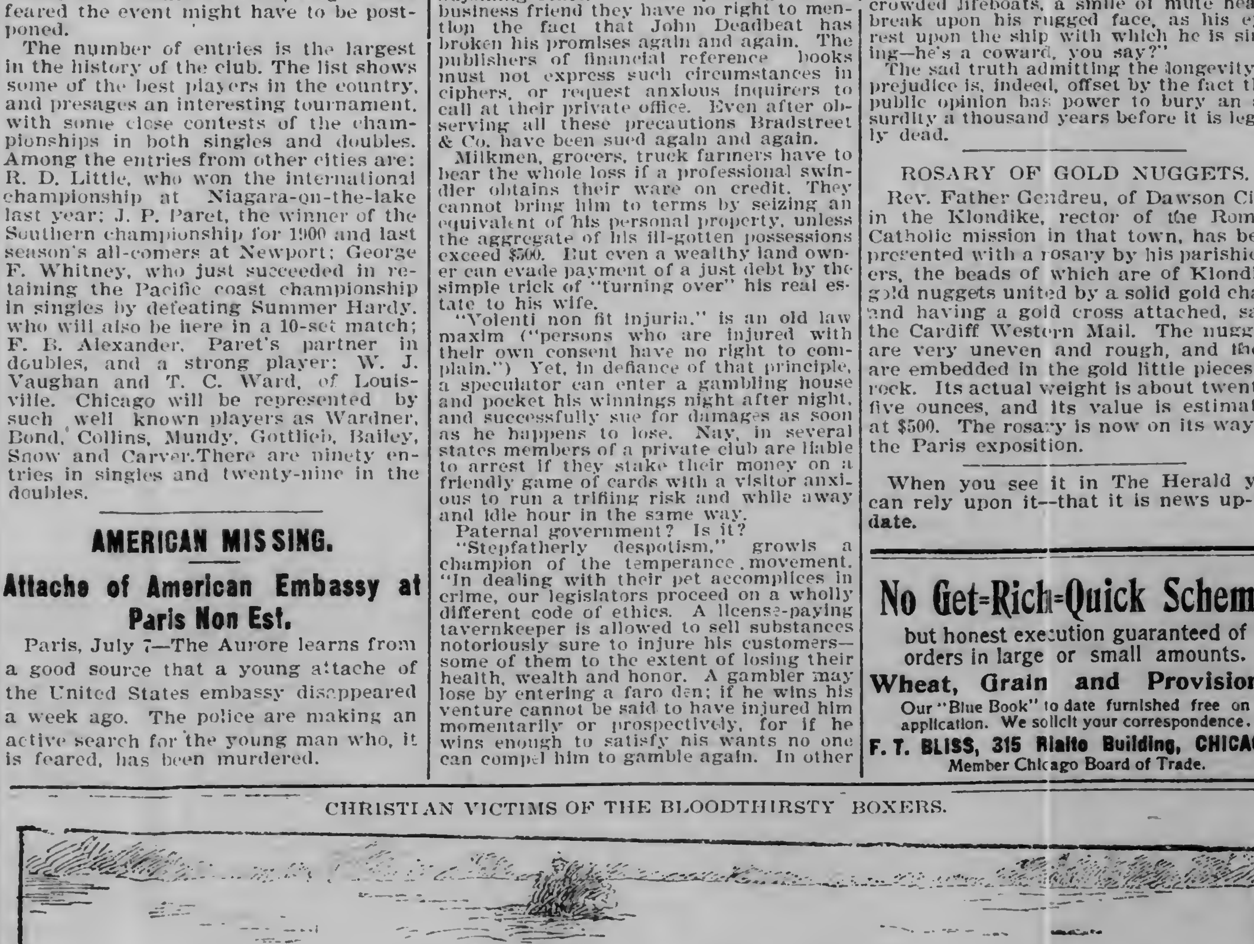
CHRISTIAN VICTIMS OF THE BLOODTHIRSTY BOXERS.



Above is a picture of the Chinese converts murdered by the rebels near Chefoo, in the province of Shang Tong. The victims were connected with the station of the China inland mission at that point. After the massacre, the bodies were left where they had fallen. The photograph was taken the following day, when the vultures had finished the work begun by their human prototypes.

BELIEVES THEM SAFE

Hopeful Words Regarding the Legationers' Fate From a Shanghai Journalist.

CAN STAND A SIEGE

Says British Legation Is Strongly Built and Could Withstand Attack.

Seattle, Wash., July 7.—J. D. Clark, editor of the Shanghai Mercury and war correspondent of the London News, arrived here today on the Rio Jun Maru from Shanghai. He has been a resident of China for forty years. Speaking of the conditions there, Mr. Clark said:

"I see by the dispatches that hope has been given up for the safety of the foreigners in Pekin. I cannot think the conditions warant this belief, and am of the opinion that they are yet safe and will be for a great length of time. The British legation building is a large and strongly built place, and while there may have been discomfort because of the lack of sufficient supplies, I am convinced it could withstand attack. Probably 125 persons are within the legation.

"While the Boxers are in control of Pekin and the hue and cry is 'kill foreigners,' they are wise enough to know the death knell of the cause they espouse would be sounded in a wholesale slaughter of foreign diplomats.

"I have the best hopes for the safety of Shanghai and the cities in the adjacent provinces. The viceroys are not really in sympathy with the Boxer movement, and are at least semi-friendly towards foreigners.

"It will be necessary for the powers to gather a rough force not only to take Pekin, but to capture the emperor, empress dowager and other Boxer heads. Just as long as they are allowed freedom there will be trouble and atrocities."

BOUDOIR CHAT.

Continuing the details of her "system," the young woman of seventy, in the New York Tribune says: "The best way to remove or prevent wrinkles is to attack the cause, which is lack of nutrition of the tissues. That cannot be supplied so well by internal nourishment as by external, so I have for many years made a practice of rubbing plenty of pure cold cream on face and neck, at least once a day, and leaving it undisturbed as long as I conveniently could.

"There is another point to which I want to call notice. It has been remarked that my mouth has retained its youthfulness and flexibility to an unusual degree, and I should like every young woman to know why. Many years ago I heard an artist say to a girl friend: 'I wish she would not spoil her pretty mouth by drawing it down so tightly. Before she is 30 all the curves will be gone, and it will have hard lines all about it.' That made a tremendous impression upon me, and I resolved that my mouth should not be spoiled if I could help it. I watched myself closely, therefore, and soon found out that, like everyone else, I had a tendency to close my mouth tightly when not speaking. This tendency I have resisted ever since, relaxing the muscles instantly when I noticed it. To this constant watchfulness I attribute a great deal of my comparative freedom from wringles.

"I have been exceedingly particular in caring for my teeth, preserving every one as long as dental skill could, then having its place supplied by an artificial tooth when the natural one could be kept no longer. Every tooth removed means two or three deep wrinkles, unless the space is filled immediately.

"In caring for my hair, which is still luxurous and not more gray than that of many persons of 50 and even less, I have long washed it thoroughly once a month with sulphur soap. Before that was in general use I used white of egg, in which, I suppose, it is the sulphur principle that is beneficial. I have used the brush regularly every morning for perhaps ten minutes, have always shaken my hair out at night and braided it loosely, just enough to keep it from tangling. I never in my life went to bed with it 'done up.' I have religiously avoided tying a cord around it in dressing it, as I never liked the tight, stiff appearance that tying gives, and I know now that tying is ruinous to the hair. Aside from this method, I have given no particular attention.

"One point I must emphasize—everyone should recognize the fact that nothing brings age and wrinkles so easily as ill-temper and worry. If young women would study their own temperaments and learn whether they are sweet tempered or easily irritated, and make a constant and persistent effort to be sweet tempered and always to look for the bright side that every situation in life has, they would find old age pushed many years away."

FIREWORKS

DISPLAY POSTPONED FROM JULY 4th TO

SUNDAY Evening, July 8.

BAND CONCERT

Free Steam Ferry connects with Park Point Electric Cars every ten minutes.

O-AT-KA

TODAY'S MARKETS

Cash Flax Drops 44 Cents From Yesterday's Closing Price.

NEW CROP IS MOVING

Wheat Somewhat Lower and Quite Active at the Easier Price.

Duluth Board of Trade, July 7.—The wheat market was inclined to be easy though lower somewhat during the early session. Liverpool was ¾d higher and Northwest receipts were small which facts called out enough buying orders to cause an early rally which was the forerunner of a period of profit-taking and consequent drop. There was an interesting price situation in cash flax, which is 44c lower than yesterday. There is some new crop flax coming into Chicago, and the price of cash stuff must therefore be based on new crop prices, which accounts for the sudden and tremendous drop.

At Duluth trading was active. Sept. opened at 81¼, at 9:32 it was 81½@⅝, had declined to 81⅜c at 9:50, was 81c at 10:15, fluctuated in narrow limits for a time but at 11:08 was advanced to 81½c. It closed at 81¾c, ⅛c up.

Cash wheat closed ¼c over Sept. Corn closed ⅝ off, oats, rye and barley unchanged, cash flax 44 cents off. Sept flax ½c off and bid flax ½c up.

Receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis were 137 cars against 328 same day last week and 366 same day a year ago. Chicago receipts were 47 cars, of which 3 were contract grade.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 83¾c; to arrive, 84½c; August, 84c; September, 83½c; December, 84⅛c. No. 1 northern, cash, 81¾c; to arrive, 82½c; August, 82c; September, 81¾c; December, 82⅛c. No. 2 northern, 80c. No. 3 spring, 76½c. Oats, 27½@27c. Rye, 57c. Barley, 39-41c. Flax, cash, $1.38; September, $1.35; October, $1.30½. Corn, 43¾c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 8; corn, 14; oats, 1; rye, 1; flax, 2. Receipts—Wheat, 12,348 bus; corn, 13,079 bus; oats, 1136 bus; flax, 12,945 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 32,450 bus; corn, 153,042 bus; oats, 6450 bus.

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First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES SATURDAY.

No. 1 northern wheat, 2 cars	$0.81½
Flax, 1,000 bus October	1.30

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat and Provisions Easier and Other Lines Firm.

Chicago, July 7.—Wheat the fore part of today's session of the board of trade was inclined to be easy although rather active. August opened ⅛c under yesterday at 79¾@⅞c on fine weather in the Northwest. Liverpool closed ¾@1d higher and Northwest receipts were small. These facts called out enough buying orders at the start to cause a rally to 80⅛c, but many of yesterday's buyers sold and August reacted to 79⅛c, where it steadied and recovered to 79⅝c. Receipts here were 47 cars, 3 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 137 cars, against 328 last week and 366 a year ago.

August later worked up to 79¾c but closed rather easy, ⅛@⅜c under yesterday at 79⅞c. Trade was quiet during the latter half of the session.

Corn was an active and broad market early. August opened ⅛@¼c higher to ⅛@¼c lower at 44⅜@½c, and under the signal service prediction of rain in Kansas and Nebraska sold off to 43⅝c. Receipts were 451 cars.

The close was easy, August ⅜@½c lower at 43⅞c.

Oats were firm and quiet. August opened ⅛c higher at 24⅛c and eased to 23⅞c in sympathy with the dip in wheat and corn. Receipts were 166 cars.

Provisions were quiet and easy under the influence of easiness at the yards and the dip in grain. September pork opened 5c higher at $12.82½ and after touching $12.85 declined to $12.65; September lard opened 2½c up at $6.92, easing to $6.85@6.87½ and September ribs unchanged at $7.05@7.07½, later easing to $6.95@6.97½.

Close: Wheat, July, 78¾c; August, 79⅞c; September, 80⅝c. Corn, July, 43⅝c; August, 43⅞c; September, 44⅛c. Oats, July, 23⅞c; August, 24c; September, 24¼c. Pork, July, $12.50; September, $12.62½. Lard, July, $6.75; September, $6.85@6.87½; October, $6.90; November, $6.87½. Ribs, July, $6.97½; September, $6.97½; October, $6.95. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81¼c; No. 3 red, 78@80c; No. 2 hard winter, 75½@76c; No. 3 hard winter, 73@75c; No. 1 northern spring, 79¼c; No. 2 northern spring, 75@77c; No. 3 spring, 72@77c. Corn, No. 2, 43⅝@¾c; No. 3, 43⅛c. Oats, No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 23¾c. Flax, cash Northwestern, $1.80; Southwestern, $1.80; September, $1.38; October, $1.30. Rye, 57¾@58c; September, 59½@60c. Barley, cash, 39@47c. Timothy, September, $3.30@3.32½; October, $3.05@3.10. Clover, October, $9.00@9.50.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, July 7.—There has been a dull wheat market which characterizes a Saturday, range of about a cent a bus; prices closing about the same as yesterday. Fluctuations in the wheat market during this week have been more rational and moderate. The bear influences which have been most prominent have been the presence of rain in the Northwestern states, which have suffered so severely from lack of moisture for many weeks and a marked falling off in speculative interest, the trade apparently awaiting more decided developments before again taking hold of wheat on the long side and only local professionals and some of the larger operators showing any disposition to play the short side of anything but short turns. There is practically no perceptible change in the situation as regards the intrinsic worth of wheat at these figures, when selling much higher. True, there have been copious rains, but they have come too late to be of any permanent benefit to a crop the largest percentage of which is past redemption. Cash business has shown a decided tendency to improve. Export demand being more noticeable for both flour and wheat while gulf points are taking the new crop on quite a large scale. The heavy break which wheat has experienced has made a much healthier condition speculatively as it has practically shaken out the weak holders and wheat is now in the hands of people financially strong and with sufficient faith in the value of this cereal to stick to it. A great deal of talk has been circulated regarding the enormous prospects in some of the states. A glance at the receipts at some of the central points today and the demand general for winter where there very readily show a condition of things far more bearish. The practical failure of the crop in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan goes a long ways towards offsetting the favorable conditions in other places and we anticipate a tendency on the part of those Southwestern farmers to take advantage of the strong position which wheat is now in and not be so ready to market their holdings as usual, while a very natural and increasing demand for their wheat is now existing. As we view it, the market from now on perhaps for some weeks to come may show broad fluctuations, may offer better scalping facilities than anything else and although permanent advances of a substantial character may not be attained between now and the fall, we are firm believers that such advances will be scored eventually and in the meantime wheat is worth the money at this price, that it should be bought on all declines for investment purposes and that as a scalping proposition on the long side affords very profitable opportunities for money making.

Corn opened steady but yielded somewhat later. Kansas weather is hot and dry, but there are predictions for showers today and tomorrow. Snow's estimate is very bullish, indeed, from Northern Kansas and damage talk coming from many different sources notwithstanding the weak tone of wheat during this week corn has shown remarkable strength. The cash business has been the main factor in sustaining and advancing prices, while a new element has also crept in in the shape of crop damage talk from various corn states. Receipts have not been equal to the demand, the latter being decidedly more than normal. We are approaching a period when the inevitable crop damage talk is such a potent bull argument and this year promises to be no exception. Statistically corn is strong. Speculatively it is also strong ,and with the posesibilities of any disaster to this year's crop owing to the fact that reserves are of such a light character already will produce a bull upturn of an old time character. For the present a weather market may prevail, making the securing of profits on substantial advances perhaps advisable, but reinstatements of lines on all breaks and investment buying on such, will in our opinion, make money for our clients.

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AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
July—				
Open	81⅛B	80¼	78¼	....
High	....	80¼	79N	....
Low	....	79⅝	78¾N	....
Close	81¾	80	78¾	....
September—				
Open	81¼B	80¾	80⅝-¾	85⅝
High	81⅞	80½	80¾	85⅝
Low	81	79½	80	84⅞
Close	81½B	80⅛-¼	80½	*84⅞

*11 a. m. close.

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. Sept.	Corn. Sept.	Pork. July.
Open	24¼@½	44⅜@½	$12.82
High	24½	44⅝	12.85
Low	24⅛	43⅞	12.62
Close	24¼A	44⅛A	12.65

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
New York	61,725	23,975
Philadelphia	618	64,616
Baltimore	63,046	40,000
Toledo	15,200	700
Detroit	10,000	....
St. Louis	86,000	22,300
Chicago	110,680	94,250
Milwaukee	8,400	7,096
Duluth	12,348	32,450

CORN AND WHEAT BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., Saturday, July 7.

STATIONS OF DISTRICT.		State of weather.	T'mp'ture. *Max.	**Min.	Rainfall inches and hundredths.
Alexandria		Clear	78	56	.02
Campbell		Clear	84	50	.08
Crookston		Pt cldy	74	52	.0
Detroit City		Cloudy	74	50	.0
Grand Meadow		Cloudy	88	69	.02
Granite Falls		Clear	82	60	.02
Minneapolis		Clear	84	66	.02
New Ulm		Pt cldy	86	64	.0
Park Rapids		Clear	72	52	.0
Winnebago City		Pt cldy	88	68	.0
Worthington		Pt cldy	82	62	.64
Devils Lake, N.D.		Cloudy	72	50	.0
Langdon, N. D.		Cloudy	68	42	.10
Larimore, N. D.		Cloudy	74	52	T
Lisbon, N. D.		Pt cldy	82	62	.04
Pembina, N. D.		Raining	70	56	.20
Aberdeen, S. D.		Clear	80	60	T
Millbank, S. D.		Clear	82	58	.0
Mitchell, S. D.		Clear	80	54	.12
Redfield, S. D.		Clear	82	58	.0
Bismarck, N. D.		Clear	78	56	.0
Duluth		Clear	80	63	.0
Huron, S. D.		Clear	86	62	.01
La Crosse, Wis		Cloudy	88	66	.46
Moorhead		Pt cldy	76	56	.0
St. Paul		Clear	..	68	.02
Winnipeg, Can.		Raining	64	56	.91

District averages.

CENTRAL STATION.	Number of stations reporting.	Temperature. *Max.	*Min.	Rainfall, inches and hundredths.
Chicago	23	92	68	.38
Columbus	18	92	72	.08
Des Moines	14	92	66	.74
Indianapolis	11	90	72	.01
Kansas City	16	94	74	.0
Louisville	16	94	74	.02
Minneapolis	20	80	56	.04
Omaha	13	96	66	.30
St. Louis	11	92	72	T

Heavy rains fell over portions of Iowa, southeastern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, and light rains in all other districts except Missouri and Kansas. Cooler weather prevails in the Minneapolis district, continuing warm elsewhere in the grain region.

T. indicates inappreciable rainfall. *Maximum for yesterday. **Minimum for twenty-four hours, ending 8 a. m., 75th meridian time.

NOTE—The average maximum and minimum temperatures and the average rainfall are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, July 7.—Wheat closed firm, ¾@1d higher; July, 6s 4d; September, 6s 4d. Corn closed firm, ⅝@¾d higher; July, 4s 1¼d; September, 4s 2⅜d.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, July 7.—Close: Wheat, July, 85¾c; September, 84⅝c; December, 86c. Corn, July, 49c; September, 49¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, July 7.—Close, wheat in store—No. 1 northern, July, 80c; September, 80⅛@¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 82½c; No. 1 northern, 80½c; No. 2 northern, 79c.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: Demand light from all quarters, and trade restricted exclusively to retail. Owing to the recent national holiday, receipts were meager, but there was stock sufficient on the market to meet the strongest demand. Transfers were mostly of the heavier class of horses at about the prices current the first part of the week. The sale of a large bunch of Western horses and the inspection of cavalry horses by the government were the only stirring feature of the market. Western horses brought exceedingly low prices, some of them hardly clearing their freight expenses.

Drafters, choice	$175@115
Drafters, common to good	90@115
Farm mares	90@118
Farm mares, common to good	50@ 75
Mules	85@125

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady. Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; Monday, 35,000; left over, 3039; opened weak to 5c lower closing strong; mixed and butchers, $5.00@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.15@5.45; rough heavy, $5.00@5.10; light, $5.10@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.35. Sheep—Receipts 2500; steady; sheep, $3.15@4.80; lambs, $4.25@6.80. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Receipts—Cattle, 2641; hogs, 10,165; sheep, 4875. Shipments—Cattle, 3071; hogs, 2770; sheep, 2402.

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MARKET GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 307 Board of Trade.

Puts, September wheat, 78&@79¼c.

Calls, September wheat, 82@81½c.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.			
Creamery, extra	20	@	22
Creamery, choice	18	@	20
Dairies, fancy	17	@	17½
Dairy, fair	13	@	15
Packing stock	12	@	13
EGGS.			
Country, strictly fresh	11	@	11½
CHEESE.			
Twins, flat, full cream, new.	10½	@	11
Full cream, Young America	12		
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13	@	14
Brick cheese, No. 1	11	@	12
Limberger, full cr'm, choice	13		
Primos	6	@	6½
MAPLE SUGAR.			
Vermont, per lb	12		
Ohio, per lb	11		
Maple syrup, per gal	1 10		
HONEY.			
Fancy white clover	16	@	17
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb	12½	@	13
Golden rod	14	@	15
Dark honey	13	@	14
Buckwheat, dark	13	@	14
PEAS AND BEANS.			
Fancy navy, per bus	2 40	@	2 50
Medium, hand-picked, bus	2 00	@	2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 90	@	2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40		
FRUITS.			
Apples, new, bus boxes	1 75	@	1 90
Valencias	4 75	@	5 00
Seedlings, California oranges	3 75	@	4 00
California lemons	3 50	@	4 00
Mediterranean sweets	3 50	@	4 60
Messina lemons, per box	5 50	@	6 00
Bananas	2 00	@	3 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	60	@	65
Springs, per doz	3 00	@	3 50
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25	@	1 35
Strawberries, 16 quarts	1 50	@	1 75
Strawberries, 24 quarts	2 25	@	2 50
Apricots	1 40	@	1 50
Peaches	1 40	@	1 50
California Cherries	1 25		
California plums	1 25	@	1 50
Watermelons	30	@	35
LIVE POULTRY.			
Springs	15	@	16
Hens, old	8½	@	9½
Old roosters	6	@	7
Turkeys	8	@	9
Ducks	9	@	10
Geese	9	@	10
NUTS.			
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50		
Filberts, per lb	13	@	14
Chestnuts, per lb	12	@	13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	14		
Soft shell almonds, per lb	17		
Brazils, per lb	8	@	9
Pecans, per lb	10	@	11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	5½	@	6
POPCORN.			
Rice corn, shelled	3½	@	4
Choice, per lb	3	@	3½
VEGETABLES.			
Hot house cucumbers	40	@	45
Potatoes, per bus	60	@	65
Lettuce, per bus	50	@	60
Beets, per doz	35	@	40
Onions, green, doz bunches	12	@	15
Carrots	30	@	35
Rutabages	35	@	45
Oyster plant, per doz	25	@	30
Horse Radish, per lb	10		
Parsley, per doz	35	@	40
Cauliflower, per doz	1 25	@	1 50
Lettuce, per bus	75	@	85
Mint, per doz	30	@	50
Cabbage, new crates, per lb	2	@	2½
Parsnips, per bus	90	@	1 00
New potatoes, per bus	60	@	70
MEATS.			
Mutton	9½		
Lamb	10		
Veal, good	8½		
Veal, fancy	9½		
Beef, dressed	7	@	7½
Hogs	8		
BRAN AND SHORTS.			
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	16 00	@	17 50
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	15 50	@	17 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	16 00	@	17 50
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	15 50	@	17 00
GRAIN, HAY AND FEED.			
Oats, car lots, sacked	30	@	33
Corn, car lots, sacked	45	@	48
Hay, Minn. upland	14 00	@	16 00
Hay, timothy	15 00	@	20 00
Feed, No. 1	18 00		
Cracked corn	17 50		

IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 7.—Butter, receipts, 4884 packages; market steady; creamery, 19c; factory, 14½c. Cheese, receipts, 2958 packages; firm; large white and large colored, 9¼c; small white and colored, 9¼c. Eggs, receipts, 4359 packages; steady; Western at mark, 10@12c for average lots; Western, loss off, 14@½c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 7.—Butter, steady. Creameries, 15@19½c dairies, 14@17c. Eggs, steady. Fresh, 18c. Dressed poultry slow. Turkeys, 6@7c; chickens, 8½@9½cc to 10@16c.

PEACEFUL BLOEMFONTEIN.

If Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, had been settled by Englishmen instead of by Dutchmen, it might have been named Sleepy Hollow, from its position and the quietude it was to take on, instead of receiving its name from the flowing fountain. Nothing hurries in Bloemfontein, not even the sun in his course through the fiery midsummer heavens, says an exchange. Folk there get up early in the morning, do a little work, lay off till after midday, and quit before the middle of the afternoon is reached. There's only one highway, and on it nothing can be seen that by stretching the language to the utmost can be called hustle or bustle. The town is like an oasis in the desert. Round about the veldt is flat, dull, parched and motonous. An undulating plateau, surrounded by low hills, the township itself is a fertile little garden, in which nearly everything flourishes with the least possible amount of trouble. Its roses are famous, so are its vegetables, and its mealies overtop those of the surrounding country by half a foot.

There are about 7000 whites in Bloemfontein, and perhaps half that number of natives. The town is about 4500 feet above sea level, and the climate is soft, balmy and invigorating in the extreme.

Independent folks find comfort in an independent newspaper like The Evening Herald.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Market Is Dull and the Week Closes With General Losses.

LONDON NOT OPEN

Some Activity In a Few of the Industrials and Specialties.

New York, July 7.—The London stock exchange being closed for a holiday, the local stock market was without the usual influence from that quarter at the opening. There were a number of recoveries from the depression of yesterday. New Jersey Central rallied 1½, and Sugar and Illinois Central rose nearly 1 point. A number of important stocks showed fractional losses. Trading came almost to a standstill after the opening. In some stocks, there was eective selling after the opening, including Louisvilie, which lost a point. The tendency, however, was upwards, Illinois Central going to 116. Rock Island, Burlington, Baltimore & Ohio, Brooklyn Transit and Missouri Pacific were in special demand, and Louisville quickly recovered its loss. Bergen County Gas opened at 71, and improved to 75. Light sales of Missouri Pacific carried that stock down over a point and other stocks touched the lawest of the morning. Republic Steel pfd rose 3¼c, but lost it all. The market fell practically into stagnation before the appearance of the bank statement. The expected decrease in the surplus reserves caused some selling by room tradrs, which was somewhat effective in Missouri Pacific, Reading first preferred, and the leading specialties. The close was dull and weak at net losses.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Eugar Trust	116¾	117	116	116⅛
Am. Steel, com	33	33½	31⅞	32½
Am. Tobacco	91⅞	91⅞	90½	90½
Atchison, com	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
Atchison, pfd	71⅝	71⅝	71	71
Brooklyn Transit	56	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝
C. M. & St. P.	111¾	111⅞	110¾	110¾
C., B. & Q.	124¾	125¼	124¼	124¼
Federal Steel, com.	33½	33½	32¾	32¾
Federal Steel, pfd.	65½	65½	65½	65½
Great Western	11⅛	11¼	11	11
L. & N.	72⅛	72¼	71¼	71¾
Manhattan	87⅞	88⅜	87⅝	88⅛
Missouri Pacific	50¾	51⅜	49½	49⅞
Nor. Pacific, com.	51	51	50¼	50¼
Nor. Pacific, pfd.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
People's Gas	98¼	98½	98¼	98⅜
Rock Island	105¾	106⅝	105½	105⅝
Southern Pacific	31¾	32	32½	31½
Tenn. & C. I.	68½	68½	68½	68½
Union Pacific, pfd.	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅜
Union Pacific, com.	50¾	51	50⅝	50⅝
Illinois Central	114½	116	114½	115½
Great Northern	152	152	152	152
B. & O.	74	74½	73½	73¾

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 7.—The market for cotton opened steady in tone, though 8@12 points lower, under brisk general selling due to the weakness in the English market together with a most re-assuring weekly review of the crop and weather situation South. The critical conditions in China served to intensify the weaker ruling of the market.

Cotton spot closed steady. Middling uplands 10⅛c; middling gulf, 10⅜c; sales, 2500 bales. Futures closed steady. July, $10.03; August, $9.70; September, $8.91; October, $8.54; November, $8.37; December, $8.34; January, $8.74; February, $8.36; March, $8.38; April, $8.40; May, $8.44.

BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 7.—The weekly statement for five days shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, decrease	$1,270,175
Loans, decrease	5,578,600
Specie, decrease	1,365,700
Legal tenders, decrease	1,504,600
Deposits, decrease	6,400,300
Circulation, increase	67,100

The banks now hold $15,589,200 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, July 7.—Money on call, nominal; no loans; prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent; sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅜ for demand, and at $4.83⅞@4.84 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@¼; bar silver, 61⅝c; silver certificates, 61¾@62¾c; Mexican dollars, 48¼c. State bonds, active; railroad bonds, firm; government bonds, steady; refunding 2s, when issued, registered, $1.03; coupon, $1.03; 2s, registered, $1.00; 3s, registered, $1.08½; 3s, coupon, $1.09½; new 4s, registered, $1.34; coupon, $1.34; old 4s, registered, $1.14⅝; coupon, $1.34⅝; 5s, registered, $1.13¼; coupon, $1.13¼.

THE COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, July 7.—Close: Adventure, 2½ bid; Allouez, 1@1½; Anaconda, 38@40; Arcadian, 19@20; Arnold, 5@½; Amalgamated, 85⅞@86¼; Atlantic, 22 bid; Baltic, 17¾@18¼; Bingham, 9½@10; Bonanza, 75c@$1.00; Boston & Montana, 290@295; Boston Consolidated, 10½@11; Butte & Boston, 63@65; Calumet & Hecla, 720 bid; Centennial, 16 bid; Cochita, 8⅜@9¼; Copper Range, 14@16; Dominion Coal, 39@½; Elm River, 3½@4; Franklin, 12¼@14½; Humboldt, 3; Isabella, 75c bid; Isle Royale, 25½@25½; Mass, 6½@7; Michigan, 3¼@¾; Mohawk, 11½@12½; Old Colony, 2¾@3½; Old Dominion, 17; Osceola, 60½@61; Oil, 15¼@16; aPrrott, 40@⅝; Pioneer, 25@40c; Quincy, 136 bid; Rhode Island, 4 asked; Santa Fe, 3½@5; Tamarack, 177 bid; Tecumseh, 2@3; Tri-Mountain, 7⅛@½; Union Line, 2 asked; Utah, 25¼@26; Victoria, 2@¼; Winona, 2¾@3; Wolverine, 36½ 38; Wyandotte, 1¼@½; Zinc, 9 asked.

ARTISTIC ROOMS.

Contrary to the natural inclination, dark, heavy shaded pictures should not always hang in the strongest light, but should in some cases seek a sheltered position, away from the glare of the windows. Near the light may hang the pictures in fainter tints, the subdued water-colors, the line engravings whose best points need illumination. This order may sometimes be reversed when the corner farthest from the window shows a decided need of brightening by light pictures, but always the gradation of tints should be borne in mind. Just as in a well-planned room the darkest color is found in the carpet, and melts from that through the shades of the curtains and furniture to the lightest nuance in the wall, so the lower pictures should be more somber in hue than the upper, and should lead the eye unconsciously from the deepest tone to the highest light.

FOR TOOTHACHE.

Warm weather is trying enough in itself without the extra annoyance of toothache, and it is well to have a reliable remedy at hand. Even to the most troublesome tooth may have the pain almost instantly stopped by the use of a little of the common compound tincture of benzoin, sold everywhere in the drug stores. Put a few drops on cotton and place it in or around the tooth.

THE VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.

It has been figured out in New Jersey that land values tend to rise 30 per cent in value wherever good roads are introduced, irrespective of other natural benefits, says Pearson's Magazine. They are invariablyly the forerunners of other improvements, such as the electric railways, free mail delivery, increase demand for country residences and so on. They create far greater social unity, they spread intelligence, they give to the isolated citizen a political significance not otherwise attainable.

A FINE SAWMILL

The Clark-Jackson Plant at the West End Starts Up.

MODERN AND ROOMY

It Is an Important Addition to the Mills of Duluth.

One of the finest sawmills in the country is added to the list of those at Duluth bay by the commencement of operations at the mill of the Clark-Jackson Lumber company, at the foot of Twenty-eighth avenue west. It has been under construction since early spring and would have been ready a month ago, but for unexpected delays in getting machinery from the manufacturers.

The mill building is a heavy frame structure, 200x60, with a brick engine and boiler room additional 56x70 feet. Around the walls there is plenty of room to pass without coming in contact with the machinery. At the finishing end there is ample room for taking care of the slabs and waste. Above the machinery and extending the full length of the mill is a 5-foot balcony and there are several cross balconies. These are reached by convenient stairways, and afford the quickest way for employes to go from one part of the mill to another and are advantageous points from which visitors may watch the operations of the mill. Owing to this fact and the accessibility of the plant it will be a "show" place for visitors.

The sawing plant consists of two bands and a gang. The bands were made by the Union Iron works of Minneapolis, and are the invention of E. E. Thomas, who has had charge of the construction of the mill and who will continue as its superintendent. The gang is the largest size made by Wick Bros., of Saginaw, being 52-inch and with thirty-nine saws. There is a 24-inch trimmer. By an ingenious arrangement the boards are delivered to the grader at a fixed point and he marks them at the same end by which they are removed and loaded on the tramway cars. The transfer car is run by an independent engine so that if the mill stops at any time the men can go right on clearing up the lumber.

The boiler room has seven large return tubular boilers. Separate and independent engines are used. The main engine for the bands and general machinery is 24 by 36, the gang engine is 20 by 26, and then there is an engine for the electric light plant and one for the transfer car.

The mill has its own electric light plant. Its capacity will be about 175,000 feet a day. The company is building a series of docks which will extend 2100 feet out into the bay and there will be two slips for cargo loading. There will be dock capacity for about 20,000,000 feet.

The mill throughout is of most modern construction, and equipped with the very latest sawmill machinery.

West Duluth

The dead body of an unknown man was found lying in a cow pasture on the western outskirts of West Duluth early this morning. It was evidently a case of suicide by the poison route, a vial containing strychnine and a whisky bottle with some of the drug in it being found near the body. The remains are those of a man about six feet high, weighing about 180 pounds, and apparently in perfect health. The body was well attired in a gray coat, black trousers and vest, and gray Fedora hat. Closeby were some ashes with burned fragments of papers. There were no marks on the clothing.

The body was found by a milkman living on Grand avenue, in whose pasture it was lying.

The body had evidently been lying where it was found for several days, and owing to its condition no inquest was held, and it was buried this afternoon at the county's expense.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.

Rev. G. E. Keithley, former pastor of Westminister Presbyterian church, will address his old congregation Sunday, conducting the services at that church in the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

At Asbury M. E. church Sunday morning at 10:30; Sunday school, 11:45; Junior league, 3:30 p. m. A special young people's meeting at 8 p. m., with addresses by Y. M. C. A. members and special musical program.

Rev. J. Madson, of Duluth, has accepted a call to Our Savior Norwegian Lutheran church, Fifty-eighth avenue west and Wadena street, and will deliver his first sermon to his new charge at 10:30 Sunday morning.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

Members of the L. O. L. and L. L. O. L. lodges of West Duluth and Duluth will attend services at the Presbyterian church, Fifty-eighth avenue west, Sunday morning in a body. The sermon will be preached by Rev. H. Doremus, of Dubuque, Iowa. The local lodge and the visiting members will meet at Odd Fellows hall on Central avenue, at 9:45 to go to the church.

Summer school for higher pupils now in session at Irving school. Apply mornings.

The West Duluth Republican club will meet at I. O. G. T. hall on Grand avenue at 8 o'clock Saturday night. A large attendance is desired.

Call at Blais' shop for carpenter work, sash, doors, etc. Fifty-fourth avenue west.

A. J. Filiatrault, undertaker, office Patterson livery. Telephone No. 3070.

LABOR UNION COLLEGES.

The establishment of a college or institution for the purpose of educating and training the leaders of labor organizations by equipping them with the knowledge of the history and principles of economists and government is a great step—indeed, the most encouraging step that has yet been attemtped in this direction, says Gunton's Magazine. If this proposition should be carried out and, as proposed, lectures and instruction be given by the most competent specialists in the various departments, it will not be long before the trades union secretary and president and the walking delegate will be selected on the merit system and will be quite as well informed and fully as capable of scientifically discusing the economic questions involved in labor controversies as the most experienced corporation manager.

The local union will then gradually be changed from a nursery of antagonism to a school of economic and political education. The trades unions would gradually become the training clubs for economic and social discussion, and by force of intelligent information they would become more rational in their demands, more intelligent and forceful in their claims, and many times more successful in their undertakings.

A TYPICAL TRAMP

The Ocean Carlo a Strange Fish In Fresh Water Seas.

SUFFER IN CONTRAST

Lake Methods In Ship and Treatment Are Markedly Different.

The Two Harbors news of today says: A typical ocean tramp steamer was visited and commented on by hundreds of our people. It was the steamer Carlo, from Fredriksvaern, Norway, and among the lake craft she appears an odd fish. The Carlo is 251 feet over all, 823 net tons, is of steel and English built. Her hatches are higher than the bulwarks, and rigging and appliances are strewn about deck in a confusion unknown on the lakes. Her engines and bridge are amidships. She has been chartered until Oct. 1 by the Hamilton, Ont., Steel and Iron company which corporation has 50,000 tons of ore to move from this port to Hamilton before the end of navigation. Capt. Anderson is a true type of the hardy Norweglan navigator, and his crew is the regulation salt water variety. He has traded in most of the ports of the world. In thirty years he has been home but nine times. This is his first experience on the lakes, and he fervently prays that it is his last. There isn't room enough. He regards the rivers with especial disfavor, and they must strike a master as queer traps whose habit it has been to take aboard a pilot whenever approaching port. Capt. James Delaney, of Hamilton, is sailing master until his vessel arrives from Scotland, where she was recently completed.

The Carlo should be inspected by every sailor and master on the great lakes. She is an impressive contrast of the care of vessel and treatment of men exacted by lake owners and masters. There is a wide degree observed between equality of master and men. Since her arrival on the lakes several of the men have deserted and those remaining have exacted improved conditions.

MINOR MARINE.

In connection with the agitation against the overloading of vessels which is alleged to be more prevalent this year than ever before, one boat came into Milwaukee a few days ago loaded with coal so that she was drawing over a foot more than she had ever been seen to carry before.

The steamers Harvard and Waverly, bound down with iron ore, collided at Grosse Point, Lake St. Clair, yesterday. The Waverly's port bow was crushed in for several feet above the water line and the Harvard was shoved aground and is out about three feet.

IN THE GRAIN TRADE.

Chicago, July 7.—The Rockefeller boats seem to be a permanent addition to the Chicago grain fleet. The Fairbairn, now bound up the lakes, was today chartered for South Chicago to Buffalo.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

Marquette—Cleared: Toltec, Zapotec, Cleveland; Presque Isle, Schuck, Ashtabula; Wawatam, Conneaut; Angeline, Fairport. Arrived: Business.

Toledo—Cleared: Coal, Charles Eddy, Barium, Duluth; light, St. Paul, Ashland; Tasmania, Duluth.

Conneaut—Cleared: Light, Nimick, Uganda, Eads, Frick, Tyrone, Duluth.

Lorain—Cleared: Coal, Vulcan, Wright, Duluth; light, Case, Ashland.

Fairport—Cleared: Coal, Coffinberry, Jackfish.

Sandusky—Cleared: Coal, Langel, Siberia, Britannic, Uranus, Duluth.

Ashtabula—Cleared: Coal, London, Duluth; Street, Ashland; light, Huron, Harvey, Brown, Fulton, Livingstone, Iron Duke, Duluth; Forest City, Saveland, Marquette.

Cleveland—Cleared: Coal, Godfrey, Ashland; light, Specular, Halsted, Middlesex, Marquette, Selwyn Eddy, Duluth.

Buffalo—Cleared: Coal, Venice, Superior; light, Ericsson, Morse, Duluth; Brazil, Superior.

PASSED DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—Up: Volunteer, Norton, 10 last night; Case, 10:40; Coffinberry, Checotac, 11:20; Pope, 12:40 a. m.; Neshoto, Holden, 2:30; Westford and barges, 3:15; Selwyn Russia, 4; Veronica, Fasset, 4:30; Eureka, 4:40; Hill, 5:20; Lackawanna, 5:30; Vulcan, 6; Norwalk, China, 6:20; Langell and consorts, 7; Rust, Barnes, 8; Uganda, 8:30; Prentice and consorts, 10:30.

Britannic, 12:40 p. m.; Ira Owen, 1; Iron Age, Hutchinson, 3:10; America, 4; Progress, Tasmania, 4:20; Roumania, Barium, 4:30; Gates, 5; Fryer, Livingstone, 5:20; Siberia, 5:30.

SAULT PASSAGES.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—Up: City of Cleveland, 7 a. m.; King, Teutoni, Gawn, 3:30; Schoolcraft, Nestor, Bourke, Keweenaw, 4; City of New York, Grandy, Keating, 6:30; Hurd, 8:20; McWilliams, 9; Rappahannock, Crete, Law, 10:20; Maine, Hoag, Buckhout, Montana, 11. Down: Sauber, 2 a. m.; Presque Isle, 5:40; Stephenson, 6:40; Toltec, Zapotec, 7:40; Ford, Morley, Rosemount, Melrose, Selkirk, 8:40; Alpena, 9:30; Schuylkill, 11.

Iron King, Iron Queen, Traverse, Iroquois, 1 p. m.: Tuttle, Donaldson, Athabasca, 1:10; Fedora, Aurora, Mecosta, 1:40; Alcona, Alta, 2; Ed Smith, Connelly Bros., Peshtigo, 4; Hackett, McGregor, Maryland, Sheriff, Mowatt, 6:20; Tempest, Ralston, Goshawk, 7:30.

Mariska, Magna, 1 p. m.; Two Parkers, 1:30; Joliet, Fay Rhodes, Continental, Holland, 3:30; Wallace, Ashland, 4:40; Pontiac, 5:40; Wawatam, 7; Peshtigo, 7:30.

PORT OF DULUTH.

Arrived—Dixon, Port Arthur, passengers and merchandise; Mahoning, North Star, Codorus, Buffalo, merchandise; North Land, Buffalo, passengers; United Empire, Sarnia, passengers and merchandise; Oades, Lake Erie, coal; Waldo, Senator, McDougall, Lake Erie, light for ore.

Departed—John Mitchell, Reis, Quito, Michigan, Ralph, Harold, Chisholm, Senator, Lockwood, Lake Erie, ore; City of Collingwood, Collingwood, passengers and merchandise; Buffalo, Northern Light, Buffalo, flour; Bannockburn, Minnedosa, Winnipeg, Kingston, grain; Reynolds, Buffalo, grain; Elphicke, Two Harbors, light.

THE CORAL.

Coral has once more returned to favor. There are coral chains for fans and lorgnettes, coral pins and combs for the hair as well as a variety of trinkets into which it enters with most artistic effect.

The pink coral, being rare and expensive, is most sought after, but the red, the coral of our babyhood, is not despised. It is either combined with diamonds or pearls. Almost all the valuable coral at the present day comes from Italy, and most of it is cut there, although a not inconsiderable part is cut in Germany. It is imported into this country ready for mounting.

It is cut either round, pear-shaped or en cabochon, round or oval. Heart-shaped pieces are also cut to some extent. The round pieces are used chiefly in the form of necklaces, guard or lorgnette chains, sometimes alternating either with pearl or with turquoise; the pear-shaped pieces are chiefly for scarf and lace pins, and pendants, link buttons, studs and rings are mounted with cabochon cut pieces. For mounting, Roman gold is peculiarly effective.

Coral, in combination with diamonds and pearls, is fashionable for rings, and very becoming.

LORD ROBERTS.

Sketch of England's Greatest General By Julian Ralph.

The first time the correspondents saw him was at a railway car window at Modder river, says Julian Ralph, in London Mail. He sent for them, and addressed them as one who speaks to friends. It seemed to them that he lifted every disability, and brushed away every limitation which had hampered and almost cripled them in their work up to that time. They were to write what they pleased, he said, and this was not to be censored. Only their telegrams would be scrutinized. They were to go wherever he went, wherever they willed to go.

To me his face suggests the front of a granite mountain, seamed, lined, battered by storm, strain and racking change. It records acquaintances with every trial to which mortals can be put, all suffered in the solitude of undivided responsibility. Care, worry, sickness, danger, unceasing reflection, all had left their marks there, yet all were written across a gentle, sympathetic countenance; nevergay or merry, yet seldom stern, and wholly ignorant of passion. I have known many great faces, but that of Lord Roberts is a face apart. I fancy that, in the minds of their worshippers, some of the soberer gods of the old mythologies had faces like his.

He dresses in serge khaki, which, plain as that always must be, he renders the more plain by ridding it of all orders and decorations. There are men on his staff—there was even an American newspaper reporter with one of the armies—who wear a line and a half of ribbons. But the chief, who is entitled to perhaps four lines, appears every day for every duty and function, with a tunic as bare of decorations as that of any civilian. He is so neat and precise about his dress that I suspect that he must have been a dandy in earlier life. He is quick and nervous in his movements, and his constant habit is to thrust either one or both hands under his belt—a practice which makes it easy for artists to familiarize his figure with the public. He is instantaneous and direct in conversation, and goes as straight to the point in view as a well-aimed bullet to a target.

I have noticed that when he meets new people he advances toward them eagerly, listens intently, and in three minutes either engages the new acquaintance in earnest conversation or has done with him with a decisive nod of parting. With the army in South Africa his headquarters forms a court—almost as if he were a part of the royalty he represents. You do not call upon him. You sign your name in a book, and he sends for you later if he wants to see you. It may be a duke whom you find in the saile of the residency—as it was in my case—and who offers the register for you to sign. The field marshal works continuously, and to do so has to be free from interruption; therefore, visitors meet him only at luncheon or dinner. In Bloemfontein, where he was living between walls, his table was a small one, standing a few feet from the head of the large, long table at which sat his staff—his ponderous, impressive staff of distinguished men of the aristocracy. You dined with "Bobs" in khaki, of course, at his small table—if you were highly honored; or you may dine with his staff, and be presented to him after the meal for a long or a brief interview, as he pleases. That is precisely the amount and extent of state about his surroundings. But all state vanishes when you touch the hand of "the little man" and talk with him about the two subjects which engross him—the war around him and politics at home. If you wonder that politics find such spacious lodgment as they do in his mind, you have not remembered how politics affected him in his career as a general, here in South Africa—when he could have prevented this war by a vastly smaller one, in Kandahar, in many fields. Lord Roberts never smokes tobacco, and with drink he has little to do. A glass of wine with two of the three meals suffices for him. He preaches temperance to his soldiers, and they all know that he shows no patience with those who drink to excess. He presides at meetings of the Army Temperance association, and extols sobriety, but, like all broad-minded men, he refrains from advocating the impossible—one form of which is total abstinence.

He has never been known to use an oath, and indeed there must be comparatively few men whose religion influences them so deeply as does his in every affair of life. He never parades his piety, never forces it upon those around him. Yet on every Sunday since he joined his army he has attended divine service. Not a word has ever been spoken to his staff, suggesting or ordering their presence, yet he is certain to attend the weekly service—an example to the army, so modestly and so persistently presented that it cannot help but be powerful. When he took the sacrament at Dreifontein, the other day, in the face, one might say, of the whole army, it was without a hint of the parading of religion. All saw in it an act of simple faith. It is almost as hard to reconcile his gentleness and sympathy with the firm, sometimes stern, course which a general so supreme in command, and at the head of so large an army, must often have to follow. I have asked many of his friends how he can be both sorts of men at once—how he can possess traits which we imagine must war with one another.

"He does possess them—that's all," is the best answer that I got; "I don't know how, but he does."

"He is all things to all men in the best sense of the phrase," said one who knows him well. "He has the royal gift of remembering everybody; the humane quality of flawless tact; the superior, almost superhuman gift of justice. Good men like him because he is good; kindly men find a responsive chord in his nature, and those who are stern feel that he, too, is stern upon occasion."

He has complimented a "Tommy" on his soldierliness in such a way as to win the man's loyalty to the end and surrender of his life, and on the very same day he has ordered home a general, knowing that the other carried with it the disgrace of a man who means as well as himself, but had not the capacity to realize his ambition. His army will do anything for him; march longer, starve harder, go without tents, blankets and rum more days and weeks, and die in greater numbers for him than for any other man alive. And they will do all these things willingly and gladly, where other armies might protest and grumble and go ahead with sullenness. He can get more out of an army, from the Guards down to the roughest scouting force (as he did between Modder river and Bloemfontein) than any Russian or German general could have extorted with iron discipline and adamantine authority. It was the so-called "London pets"—the Guards—who broke all European records in a three-days' march into the Free State. Instead of grumbling, they made it a matter of boasting. Whenever other privates would damn another leader, Roberts' men would say simply: "'Bobs' knows what 'e's about; 'Bobs' will do the job." It suffices the majority merely to sum up Lord Roberts with this phrase: "'E is a man." He can make no mistakes that his army will recognize. Whatever he orders or does is regarded as the reflection of superhuman inspiration.

Even if he falls, he is certain to be considered infallible at the end. There may have been more than one Wellington at the head of Britain's armies in the past, but there has never been a previous Roberts—never in English history has there been such idolatry, or any such magnetic leader.

When he visited Modder river he found Lord Methuen established in the hotel, and that general had been at the pains to clear out a part of the building and appoint it for the field marshal's lodgings. But Lord Roberts, thanking him, remarked that he had ordered his tent to be set on the veldt, and that there he meant to stay. When his army is in motion, marching and fighting, he travels with a covered wagon and a tent, the first being his house and the second his workroom. The wagon is a light 4-wheeled contrivance whose top is a roomy and complete inclosure and defense against rain and cold wind. On the sideboard is painted "F. M. Lord Roberts," so that we may all know it when it comes along.

PURE WATER NEEDED.

T. B. Pandian, a Hindoo of noble rank and a Christian, is in Chicago raising a fund with which to better the condition of the low-caste people of his native land, says the New York Tribune. The greatest need of these outcasts is pure drinking water, as they are not allowed to drink from the streams which are free to others. He says that $100 will provide a well that will supply a whole village with pure water. He comes to this country with letters of introduction from prominent men of England and the East.

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THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), July 7.—The barometer continues very low in districts north of Lake Superior, the depression is moving eastward very slowly; pressures are highest over Gulf states, Montana and Alberta; another low pressure area appears to be developing off the California coast. Slightly cooler temperatures prevail over Minnesota and Wisconsin, but warm weather continues in districts east from the Mississippi valley, light to heavy rains fell Friday or during last night in Northwest Canada, South Dakota, Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and the District of Columbia. Heavy rainfalls occurred as follows: Milwaukee, 1.60 inches; Chicago, 1.01. The weather in the lake region is partly cloudy generally, with fresh southwest winds.

Maximum temperatures in last twenty-four hours:

Abilene	92	Los Angeles	80
Bismarck	78	Marquette	90
Boston	80	Memphis	90
Buffalo	78	Miles City	78
Calgary	60	Milwaukee	90
Cedar City	88	Minnedosa	62
Charleston	96	Moorhead	76
Chicago	92	North Platte	88
Davenport	92	New York	90
Denver	94	Oklahoma	88
Detroit	88	Omaha	90
Dodge City	94	Pittsburg	90
Duluth	80	Portland	70
Edmonton	70	Prince Albert	72
El Paso	92	Qu'Appelle	60
Escanaba	82	Rapid City	82
Galveston	88	San Francisco	74
Green Bay	94	Santa Fe	82
Havre	60	Shreveport	94
Helena	66	Spokane	72
Huron	86	St. Louis	90
Jacksonville	86	Sault Ste. Marie	86
Kamloops	68	Swift Current	64
Kansas City	90	Washington	96
Knoxville	92	Williston	76
La Crosse	88	Winnemucca	82
Lander	78	Winnipeg	64

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Probably showers late this afternoon or during tonight. Generally fair and possibly high westerly to northeasterly winds.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, July 7.—Forecasts until 8 p. m. tomorrow: For Minnesota—Occasional showers tonight. Sunday, fair.

For Wisconsin—Fair, except showers in east portion tonight. Sunday fair.

North and South Dakota—Fair tonight and Sunday. Cooler tonight.

Upper Lakes—Brisk to high westerly winds, with squalls; showers and thunderstorms tonight. Sunday fair.

A Very Good Imitation.

We were officially told some days ago that the United States was not at war with China and since then the official reports, not from Washington but from Pekin, would appear to indicate that if we are not at war with China the Chinese think we are, which is much the same thing. Up to date McCalla has lost more men in this campaign than our whole navy sacrificed in walloping the Spaniard. The Oregon has rock in her ribs. It is proposed to ship ten regiments of our good white men from the Philippines and feed them into the vortex of undefined slaughter brought about in China by the land-hungry powers. These men are needed in Luzon to wind up the job which the incapable Otis left half finished, but imperialism, careless of our needs there and of the warworn plight of the soldiers, must move them on to the new and flourishing cemetery laid out by the man with the queue. It looks as if America and the European powers were having about all the war they could conveniently assimilate just now, and that enough troops to make a real army would be needed to complete the "pacification."

Mr. Dooley and The Herald.

The people of the United States have laughed at the humor and been saddened at the pathos of Mr Dooley, philosopher of Archey Road, as viewed through the spectacles of P. F. Dunne. The Herald has made arrangements to print the copyrighted letters of Mr. Dunne as they are issued, contemporaneously with their publication elsewhere. This service begins today. Mr. Dooley has been at the Kansas City convention and there is little of human nature that escapes his keen and kindly criticism.

McKINLEY'S COMMISSIONS.

During the administration of President McKinley there have been twenty-two separate national commissions appointed with a total expense approximately of $2,500,000. The commission to the Paris exposition and two others dealing with the isthmian canal project have cost nearly half of that amount. The industrial commission has consumed about $100,000. Eight other commissions grew out of the necessities of the war with Spain, with a total cost of nearly $760,000, of which the peace commission cost $150,000. Then there was the commission for the investigation of the war that cost $100,000, and a commission that managed the Spanish evacuation in Cuba and Porto Rico. The expense of these commissions is doubtless a grievous extravagance. From the itemized accounts of some it is easy to see that the junketing plan has been followed, and that more time has been consumed in thought of how to spend money than of the information to be gained. Some of the commissions were of no use, few accomplished their purpose economically.

MR. STEVENSON'S CANDIDACY.

Mr. Stevenson, interviewed at Minneapolis yesterday afternoon, expressed himself as surprised at his own nomination as running mate for Mr. Bryan. In a purely impersonal and platonic way he may have been, but possibly his prompt card of acceptance was not so extemporaneous as if there had been no conference at Lincoln between Messrs. Bryan and Hill.

In other words, it is not at all impossible that the nomination was the result of an agreement, on the one side, to accept Stevenson in view of the victory of a somewhat radical utterance in the platform; on the other, to stand by the ticket and look to the future for a reward.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson is not the vice presidential candidate we of Minnesota desired. He is, however, a man of prominence and influence, honored before by the same high office he will now seek to secure, and by lesser places of trust. In all he has served well. It is stated that his name upon the ticket will put Illinois in the Democratic column. It is hard to see, however, where the nomination adds that estimate of strength to the ticket that others might have given.

Perhaps had the platform been more conservative a conservative man might not have been placed on the ticket. With the ticket radical, it was felt that such a team as Bryan and Towne, for instance, would be undesirable. Towne's weakness lay in the fact that he was not previously a Democrat. He had been a Republican congressman, is the Populist candidate for vice president and has been the chairman of the Silver Republican party. Towne is as good a Democrat today as the most rock-ribbed of the delegates, but they wanted a man rooted and grounded in the faith, nursed in Democracy, as it were.

Bryan and Stevenson! It has a queer sound, to be sure. Mr. Stevenson will take part in a different sort of campaign from that in which he assisted Mr. Cleveland eight years ago.

One of the striking features of the late Kansas City convention was the scathing rebuke administered, not to Mr. Hill but to Mr. Croker. The latter had forced a repudiation of Hill by his own state that was brutal and humiliating in the extreme. Such a stinging blow had never been suffered by any party leader of equal distinction and service in New York. Hill had been cast out at Croker's dictation, a man so vastly his inferior in all the better attributes as to merit the contempt and hatred Hill had felt for him. A day later Hill is the idol of the convention. His name arouses enthuhiasm equal to that accorded Bryan himself. Another day and the enthusiasm is greater still and the nomination for vice president is in the hollow of his hand. Thousands are vociferously urging him to grasp it. Even Croker is compelled to add his voice to the clamor glorifying Hill. Hill has several times suffered political death and subsequent resurrection. It is evident that in his political career he is as many lived as a cat. He will do to watch in 1904.

CRITICS OF EDUCATION.

The calm and easy-going belief that what is is right has given place to a spirit of inquiring doubt. Methods and practices must prove themselves worthy or go down as they deserve.

The new education is just now in the deep waters of sharp inquiry and discussion. This is nowhere so well evidenced as by recent drift in magazine literature. Not long ago Dr. Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University showed that there is an amazing lack of knowledge among college students about the simplest facts concerning the bible, and now, in the July number of McClure's Magazine, Marion Hill, in an article entitled "The Star Spangled Banner, Does It Get Weighed or Yet Wade," relates the impressions he has found that patriotic songs and sentiments make upon school children.

Mr. Hill tells of a party of grown ups, none of whom were able to correctly repeat "America," but for whose benefit a school girl of ten recited the whole poem to all appearances correctly. To further her triumph she kindly offered to write out the stanzas that the elders need not stumble again. She was spoken of as a remarkably good speller, but this was her production:

"My country, tissuf the
Sweet land of liback tea,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my father died,
Land where the Pilgrims pried,
From ev'ry mountain side
Let fridmen ring.

"My native country the
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love they rots and chills,
Thy woods and temper pills,
My heart with ratcher thrills
Like that above."

She wrote the verses as she had learned them. She was a bright child and had puzzled out the meaning of various lines for herself. She was asked, for instance, to explain "pried," and answered, "Why, pry means to come where you are not asked to come." "Then the Pilgrims pried into America?" "Yes, I think so. Nobody invited them." "Temper pills," she thought, were pills for temper, and though she had never seen any she thought she'd like to have some. Her ideas about poerty open up possibilities for objective study of poetry as seen from the child's standpoint. She did not know what "tissuf" was, but thought "May be it is to fill out the line. Poetry has something that is called metre; maybe 'tissuf' makes the right metre." Further cross-examination brought out this: "Why do you love 'rots and chills?" "I don't." "But you say here that you do." "Oh, I don't say it: it's the poetry says it. I think it means that we must forgive a great many unpleasant things about our country, and say we like them just out of politeness." A sound little patriot ten-year-old, even if all is not quite clear in her small noddle. Her idea of "ratcher" was that it sounded like a disease, because "It says, 'like that above'—and there are chills a few lines above; and thrills are a sort of chills anyhow. I looked it up in my dictionary."

Now this all may sound ridiculous and farfetched to the reader, as it did to the present writer when he saw it. A trial on a bright nine-year-old Duluth school child was at once made, and, surprising as it may seem some of the answers were almost identical with those of the little girl in McClure's. To the credit of the Duluth schools it must be said that fully half the phrases over which she had stumbled the Duluth lad understood and would explain logically.

The experience with this girl led McClure's writer to a test in the schools on a day when patriotic exercises were in order. A class of fifty bright-eyed boys and girls whose average age was a trifle over ten years and whose last percentage in spelling had been 88, was selected. The exercises were very satisfactory; there were speaking of pieces and singing of war songs and saluting the flag, and excitement and enthusiasm. Then came the examiner's prying questions. Of course, close questioning was hardly a fair test. Many of us would fail if examined on conventional phrases and ideas accepted daily. It was evident the word, and not the understanding, had been uppermost in the mind of their teacher and not how good, but how much, had been her motto, as it is of too many teachers and school boards, also, we fear.

One little girl answered the question, "What has your country ever done for you that you should love it?" by declaring that it had given her an "exquisition," putting her head down upon her desk and refusing to explain herself or to recieve comfort. Her patriotic day had been spoiled.

The examiner made the children write a stanza or two of favorite patriotic songs. Every line in the "Star Spangled Banner" was ruined. The dawn's early light," for example, became "don selery eye" and "durn surly lie;" "blest with victory and peace" was turned into "less the fig trees and peas," and "bless with big trees apiece," and the appeals at the end of the stanzas were transformed into "Oh say does the Star Spangled Banner get weighed? or the home of the free? or the land of the brave?" and "Does the Star Spangled Banner yet wade?" Other songs met with like maltreatment. Columbia, "the yam of the ocean," instead of being "the shrine of each patriot's devotion," was "the swine of each pastry Arctic Ocean" in one little gastronomer's mind, while "trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored" from the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" became "He is tramping round the village where the grapes arrive from shore." One boy's selection was:

"Dam dam dam the boys are marching
cheer up comrades they will come
and aneath the tarny pag we will been
an airn again in the freedom of our
annie ammie one."

A Great Creditor Nation.

A nation that has become the greatest producer cannot fail in time to make itself the greatest investing or creditor nation as well. The New York Commercial says that time has now arrived. A few years ago "money for investment was coming here from every foreign country, chiefly England. The tide is now running the other way. There is no country where money is as plentiful as in the United States, and, what is something new in finance, the rates for money are lower in New York than in any of the foreign capitals, with the possible exception of London. In some classes of loans a lower rate is quoted here than in the English metropolis. As a natural result of this condition capital from the United States is certain to seek employment in manufacturing industries abroad. Already there is a pronounced movement in that direction and the next decade will find American capital actively employed in mills and factories in remote parts of Europe, Asia and Africa." Now our financiers are being called on to supply money to foreign governments. Russia has borrowed heavily on this side, we have a finger in England's war loan, and new Germany is asking $100,000,000 in gold to stay her tottering financial fabric.

Record of Broken Railways.

In its annual report of railway receivership the Railway Age figures that in the first half of 1900 there have been nine unfortunate corporations, with a total of bonds and stock of $56,000,000. Three of these form virtually one road, and only one—the Chicago & Grand Trunk, is of more than minor importance. This road is in process of friendly reorganization and its $18,000,000 of liabilities should scarcely be counted. In respect both to number of lines, mileage and capitalization, the receivership list for the past six months is considerably larger than that of the first half of 1899 or 1898, but it is much smaller compared with previous years—for example, the black year 1893, when the number of defaulting roads in the first six months was 27 representing nearly $375,000,000 of capital. Foreclosure sales, representing the readjustment of difficulties generally of several years' standing, have been occurring this year at the rate of about three a month.

The Rev. Charles W. Sheldon has been visiting in London and is relating his experiences to wondering congregations. He says that he had seen more drunken men in England in a single month that he had seen in Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A., during twelve years. Well, London is probably a bigger place than Topeka. 'Tis said to be. Mr. Sheldon should have staid at home. He is like Christian in Vanity Fair.

It is somewhat discouraging to be told that the official report of the population of states and cities will not be known until toward the close of the year. This does not mean that we may not have an approximation to the population much earlier, but it would really seem that the full and accurate returns should be announced before long.

Something over a year ago a union of Chicago elected President McKinley an honorary member, and it has recently taken action expelling him by a unanimous vote. It is not explained in what offense against the laws of the union consisted, but it may be that it lies in his putting in too many hours work each day. That's a crime in Chicago.

The lobster is gone, the oyster and clam are going, the whitefish and brook trout are fast becoming things of the past, and now they tell us that the Columbia salmon has seen his best days. Are our government fisheries experts unable to check this extermination?

G. S. Barnes, a well known grain man, says, as quoted by the Fargo Forum: "I am not discouraged over the situation in North Dakota. The increased acreage of flax, the high prices for that and wheat, will bring $40,000,000 for the 1900 crop. It may run $5,000,000 more."

The Rounder

The effervescent spirits of a number of Republican young men in this city have suffered a temporary setback that they will get over soon, but in the meantime it has taken all the enthusiasm out of them.

Several of the boys concocted a plan for the reception of Theodore Roosevelt, who is coming to St. Paul pretty soon. The plan was to get up a Flambeau club on a new design. The members of the club were to wear Rough Rider uniforms, as well as the conventional torches, so that when the gallant Teddy cast his spectacles over the array he would see something that would remind him strongly of El Caney, and the time when he used to have the comfort and benefit of the advice of Richard Harding Davis. In short, the club was to be, as nearly as a lot of khaki uniforms could effect it, an aggregation of copies of Roosevelt. The enthusiastic young men went so far as to get up quite a membership, and then the matter was laid before the Garfield Republican club at its last meeting. There, greatly to the surprise and grief of the promoters of this patriotic scheme, a great deluge of cold water squelched it completely. The most unkindest cut of all was the fact that it was rejected on the ground of expense, which makes it evident that the bar'l has not been shipped in as yet.

* * *

The pride which the citizens of Duluth, regardless of party, take in Charles A. Towne was evident from the interest that was exhibited in the returns from Kansas City. Naturally the Democrats were the most interested people, but the Republicans were not far behind them. The hope that he would receive the nomination was general throughout the city, and the disappointment that he did not was equally general.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

Chicago Tribune: "Has it been your observation," asked the person who was in search of information, "that a presidential campaign injures trade?"

"Well," replied the country merchant, shifting his quid to the other cheek, "that depends a good deal on what the people think about the way the campaign is going to end."

-:-:-

Detroit Journal: Dialect is not humor, per se, and yet when most people run across broken English they at once conclude that a joke has been cracked.

-:-:-

Washington Star: "Excuse me for breaking into your conversation," said Senator Sorghum, as he approached the musicians who were discussing their art, "but who is this man you are talking about?"

"We have talked about several."

"But the one you last mentioned. You said he had such a beautiful and unerring touch. I am willing to pay such a man good money to get out and go to work on my campaign fund."

-:-:-

Chicago Post: "She seems to have given up her more advanced woman's rights ideas."

"Yes; her husband cured her."

"How?"

"Why, they were out on their tandem, and he insisted that if she was going to run things generally it was no more than right that she should do the pedaling going uphill."

-:-:-

Baltimore American: "How will you have your eggs fried, on one side or both?" asked the waitress of the youth who spends all his spare money for vaudeville tickets.

"Fry one on one side, and the other on the other," answered the youth, with a real Seabookish expression.

The Restless Ones.

The man who wants to do things,
He is a very curious chap;
He's the author of a few things
That have changed the nation's map.
He has argued and orated;
He has done his level best;
He is lampooned or he's feted
And he never gets a rest.

They buffet and abuse him
And he finds when he is through
They forget him and refuse him
What is honestly his due.
And sometimes his name is banished,
Like a comet strangely bright
That has flamed awhile and vanished
Somewhere far into the night.

All serene in his convictions
He must face the jeering crowd;
Of his personal afflictions
He may never speak aloud.
And that hustling, bustling fellow
Eager to go forth and act—
Possibly my heart's too mellow,
But I like him for a fact.

Of the martyrs I've been reading
In that book compiled by Fox,
And reformers I've been heeding
Who have graced the headsman's blocks.
Perhaps I might misconstrue things
And should fling him cynic rhymes,
But the man who wants to do things—
Well, we need him bad, sometimes.

THE NEW TYPE OF LAWYER.

James B. Dill, the great corporation lawyer, who is credited with having earned a fee of $1,000,000 by bringing Carnegie and Frick together this spring, writes in Success on the question, "Are the Three Great Professions Declining?" taking the law as his subject. He says:

"The great bulk of the work of the profession has been turned into industrial creation and adjustment, and very often the counsel is as good a business man as his clients. A knowledge of law has therefore, within the last thirty years, become the side-arms of certain classes of captains of industry. Every good business man knows a good deal of law. Specialism has split it up into a half dozen or more divisions, and a lawyer who is now able to master more than one sort of practice is a genius. The profession has lost nearly all of its old esthetic, ostentatious attractions. The civic law pays a practitioner so much more than the criminal law does, that it attracts the ablest men. Juries and courts no longer care for eloquence.

"Yes, law is business, and if the young man wants to practice it, the sooner he makes up his mind to do so with an eye single to some particular branch of it, the better lawyer he will become. Commercial and industrial law is most profitable. Some years ago I wanted to practice this law. My two partners would not consent. We separated. They are doing a practice of about $6000 per year each, while I am doing ten times as much or more.

"Will every man eventually be his own lawyer? Well, no; but every lawyer should be an organizer and business-maker, if he expects to get any business—not a promoter, for the promoter is the fellow who cares nothing for the legal side of his enterprise. He unloads the trouble in his ideas on somebody else's shoulders. But the lawyer creates for his clients, and takes care of his creations, as to the law. He chooses his clients. Formerly they choose him. Formerly he stuck out his shingle and waited. Today he thrusts himself forward with an idea that saves you a million. He gets his share; he always will, but you are more willing than ever before to share it with him."

Brother Murphy's Appetite.

Cass Lake Times: W. J. Murphy, proprietor of the Minneapolis Tribune, and owner of the waterworks and electric light plants in various towns in the Northwest, accompanied by his wife, returned to Minneapolis Sunday, after several days spent in Cass Lake. Mr. Murphy went fishing while here and succeeded in catching a 15-pound muskalonge, on which he dined.

PASSING EVENTS.

The supreme court of Tennessee has barred women as attorneys.

A train had to stop in Coffee county, Tennessee, to allow a bear to get off the track.

William Waldorf Astor, Jr., is said in London to be engaged to Lady Isabel Innes-Ker, sister of the duchess of Roxburgh.

An American spends on an average $50 a year for food; a Frenchman, $48; a German, $45; a Spaniard, $33; an Italian, $24; and a Russian $40.

The six robbers who broke into the residence of Mrs. Hilda Cole, in New Orleans, and robbed her of $2000, wore evening clothes and silk hats.

There are representatives in Kansas City during the national convention from the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Creeks.

At the present moment, in the whole of the afflicted regions in British India, 15 per cent of the entire population are being supported by the government.

It costs $90,000 to pay the duty on a cargo of grain bags recently received in Portland, Ore. The money was carried from the bank to the custom house in an express wagon.

A packing house employe in Kansas City has invented a device for plucking feathers from chickens. It is so arranged that cross-currents of air, set in motion by revolving electrical fans, completely strip a bird of every feather and any particle of down.

John Henniker Heaton, the member of the English parliament, who wants government ownership of cable lines and a rate of 2 cents a word, has the idea that if talk were cheaper between this country and Europe there would be fewer international misunderstandings.

A short time ago the rector of Oxford university received from a man the following: "How much would I have to pay for the education of my son in your university? Let me know if I shall have to pay more in case my son, besides rowing, should wish to learn to read and write."

Mai. Esterhazy is now living in Paris, and is beginning to come out of that retirement which he recently found advisable. Many people believe he is the recipient of a pension from the French government, with the understanding that he shall do nothing to revive the Dreyfus agitation.

Mofakhamed-Dowleh is to be the representative of Persia at Washington. He is a Persian of Persians, born at Tabriz in 1857. He entered upon military life when he was 11 years of age. In time he came to the command of a regiment of guards, and was aide-de-camp to the prince heritor, the present shah of Persia. He held these posts until 1892, when he was raised to the rank of colonel. The following year he was taken on the staff of the minister of foreign affairs.

More Objections.

Anoka Herald: Duluth nominates congressmen and the rest of the district elects them, and then it refuses to concede anything to the Republican majority. The Republicanism of the Zenith City has Populistic whiskers on it.

Taxation vs. Reforestation.

Minneapolis Lumberman: The auditor of St. Louis county has issued orders this year to his assessors, that could in part, at least, be followed to advantage by the auditors of other counties. His directions are to increase the assessments on standing timber and reduce the amount taxed against the cut-over lands. Whether the first part of the order makes enough difference in the taxes to hasten the transformation of timber lands to cut-over lands will be determined by the future, but the latter part is certainly a move in the right direction. It has been the claim of a good many lumbermen who would like to try the experiment of reforestration, that the high taxes on their barren lands have restrained them from making any move in that line. It might be wise, even, to make the proposition to such owners to discontinue entirely taxing their cut-over lands, provided they will start and take care of a new growth of timber on them, until such time as the timber is of sufficient value to warrant the payment of taxes. Were this done lumbermen might be induced to leave the smaller growth of timber which is now cut with the large, and in a much shorter time than is now possible, a second crop of timber would be ready for the logger.

SHE WOULD.

A deaf woman figured as the plaintiff in a minor case recently tried at the Durham (England) Assizes, and after repeated failures to make her understand the proceedings the judge suggested that her counsel should get her to agree to a compromise, says an exchange.

"Ask her what she will take to settle it," said the court.

The lawyer thereupon shouted out very loudly to his client:

"His lordship wants to know what you will take?"

She smilingly replied:

"I thank his lordship very kindly, and if it's no inconvenience to him I'll take a little warm ale."

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Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and free from lime, alum and ammonia.

ROYAL is the most economical baking powder, no matter how cheap others are sold, because being of greater leavening strength it goes further. Besides, it safeguards the food against alum, from which low-grade, low-priced powders are made.

The low-grade, cheap powders contain alum and lime, and injuriously affect the stomach and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

ABOUT CHINA

Wu Ting Fang Talks About Conditions In the Chinese Empire.

The Minister States the Causes of the Hatred For Foreigners.

"Exaggerated or not, the situation is bad enough. There seems to be a strong feeling of antipathy to foreigners among the lower classes of China. Ignorance and superstition underlie this feeling. Shut in as the Chinese have been for centuries, perhaps it is natural that they should feel some fear in the presence of foreigners, whose ways are so different from theirs, says Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States in the New York Journal.

"This fear has ascribed stranger attributes that increase their dread of them. It is a current belief, for instance, that foreigners are anxous to get the pupils of our eyes for medical purposes. This is an idea about which even the learned entertain some doubts. I have frequently been asked for my opinion on that subject. I remember assuring the Emperor himself at an audience I had with him that there was no foundation for such a rumor. I told him that I had never heard even the remotest suggestion to warrant it, and that as I was able to read English books, I would surely have come across some reference to such a practice if anything of the kind were in vogue.

"Roman Catholic nuns in China frequently maintain foundling homes, but in spite of their good intentions they are undeservedly regarded with suspicion. Unfortunately there are still many Chinese who think that they take the children in simply for the sake of their eyes.

"There was a rumor a few years ago that some Chinese had their ears cut off, and this indignity was wrongly attributed to agents employed by foreigners. The people commonly believe them adept, too, in use of poisons. I remember that there was a perfect epidemic of rage against foreigners a number of years ago, owing to the fact that some had been suspected of poisoning the water. Fury against them spread like wildfire until it was not safe for a foreigner to be even seen near a well.

"Whenever I have had the opportunity, I have endeavored to explain away these fancies and prejudices of my countrymen, but too often they exclaim: 'Oh, you are too much imbued with foreign ideas. Of course, you will defend them.'

"That such ignorance and superstition are at the bottom of the present outbreak, rather than any 'malice aforethought,' I feel sure from various things I read in the dispatches. One of them, this morning, said, for instance, that the Chinese had declared their weapons were powerless to harm the Boxers, and that some of the latter who had seemed to be shot had arisen again and walked away, and that others whose bodies had been pierced with swords were afterward as though untouched. Such rumors indicate that superstition enters into the hold that the Boxers have on the people.

"This feeling of animosity has sometimes been manifested against indiscreet missionaries. As a rule missionaries have been unmolested when they have not interfered with the beliefs of the people. They are perfectly free to promulgate any belief they wish, provided they cast no contumely on religions already established. Confucianism, Buddhism and Mohammedanism have existed side by side for centuries in China without persecuting each other.

"The Chinese cannot understand the eagerness of the Christians to make proselytes. The missionaries come and say: 'Oh, you Chinese! You are all wrong. Tear down your temples, destroy your idols. Do as we do.' The Chinese resent this attitude, and when to their resentment is added superstitious fear, trouble follows.

"Imagine, indeed, how you Americans would feel if Chinese were to come to this country and not merely try to inculcate the teachings of Confucius and Buddha, but even decry the gospel of Christ. Don't you suppose they would be mobbed?

"Then, too, foreign tradesmen have often increased the distrust of the Chinese by the supercilious airs they assume toward the natives. Competition has improved their manners somewhat in recent years, but undoubtedly their abruptness in business transactions has helped to antagonize the Chinese very much.

"In spite of this I should like to say that the Chinese are naturally very kindly disposed toward the Americans. They have never had any trouble with the United States as a nation. The United States, in fact, stood by them on a number of occasions. Gratitude is one of the Chinaman's most prominent traits.

"The present rising against foreigners seems to have been occasioned, unless I am greatly mistaken, by the ruthless way in which some foreign engineers—happily, not Americans—have pushed forward their railroads without regard to the rights or wishes of Chinese property owners. I most emphatically believe in railroads, but I think that just compensation ought to be made for the land every time.

"I do not believe that the present difficulty will last long. The Boxers are not an organized society. They are simply a mob of fanatics. Without some form of organization, some definite head and some consistent plan, they cannot accomplish anything. Some of the dispatches say that the emperor's edict is evasive. I have not seen the edict in Chinese, but I feel sure it is not evasive. It is probably the best kind of an edict for the occasion.

"The Chinese government will meet this difficulty adequately, but in its own way. That way is not the European way, to be sure, but it may be equally effective. By sending troops to suppress the mobs and by having the magistrates make proclamations in the several towns, the government will eventually restore order. The emperor probably feels that the people have erred through ignorance, and that it would be sheer barbarism to use the sword right and left and exterminate whole villages in accordance with the suggestion of some.

"Two things, in my judgment, are necessary in China before the people of my country will be on a proper footing toward the rest of the world. They are education and railroads. The dark clouds of ignorance must be dispelled by the bright light of knowledge. Superstition must go. Education alone is not enough, however, for it is largely a matter of theories. The people must be brought into actual contact with other nations. I rejoice over every mile of track that is laid, and I hope that many will be the American investors in future who see fit to put their money into Chinese railroads.

"Another step toward a better understanding between the Chinese and foreigners might easily be taken if foreign nations would only reform their consul service. America's representatives in China are changed too frequently. Seldom do they know the language of the country. If young men were sent to China to learn the language in their youth, to study conditions there, with a chance of rising through the various offices of interpreter, vice consul, consul, consul general and finally minister, there would be less chance for misunderstanding in the transactions of the two people.

"As it is, even the interpreters and vice consuls seldom represent the best talent, for, having no hope of promotion, young men in those positions are always willing to leave the consular service for something better. It is indeed a pity that the Chinese consular service can not be placed on a more dignified basis."

VIOLATED ALL RULES.

Ex-Senator Evarts celebrated his 82nd birthday recently, and called his large brood of children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren around him in his old-fashioned residence in Second avenue. Although his eyes are almost sightless and it is difficult for him to recognize people except by their voices nowadays, his general health is good, and he has not lost his humor, says the Chicago News.

The other day when an old friend called upon him he talked at length about the past and the men they had been associated with at the bar, in politics and in society, and Mr. Evarts quoted a few appropriate lines from Oliver Wendell Holmes' pathetic poem, "The Last Leaf."

"How do you account for your longevity?" said the friend. "You have always been a hard worker. You have eaten and drunk whenever you were hungry and thirsty, and have been what we call a free liver. You have never taken care of yourself and were not born with a strong physique. Why is it that you have outlived nearly all of our contemporaries?"

"I suppose it's because I have never taken any exercise," said Mr. Evarts, grimly.

BEST HE COULD DO.

Shortly after ex-President Cleveland was first inaugurated a Buffalonian bade his friends good-by, explaining that he was going down to Washington to see "Grover" and, considering that they were old friends, he was confident that "Grover" would give him some nice office, says the Argonaut. In due time he reached Washington and the president; but, alas! his efforts to induce "Grover" to give him any office, foreign or domestic, proved unsuccessful. Finally, in desperation, the Buffalonian said:

"Now, look here, Grover; before leaving home I told my friends that I thought you would give me something, and I hate, you know, to go back empty handed. I don't care so much about getting an office, but I don't want that Buffalo crowd to have a laugh at my expense."

Cleveland reflected a moment and then said:

"Well, Jim, I'll tell you what's the best I can do for you. You can go back and tell your friends that I offered you the consulship at Liverpool—and that you declined it."

DULUTH'S SOCIETY

The last few days have followed out the lines of a prescribed summer week exceedingly. July had worn a gloomy countenance until yesterday. The faces of certain individuals, especially those of the young ladies, wore doleful countenances on the day of celebration, which corresponded with the weather. It certainly was a pity that some of the heavenly beings did not command the clouds to restrain themselves and thoroughly explain to them that they must, under no consideration, dampen enthusiasm as well as new hats on this day of all the year, when everything should harmonize with one's feelings, instead of being obliged to train one's sentiments to fit circumstances, and try to quiet disappointed feelings by reciting and remembering things like this:

Selfish we are, and ever will be,
And when the rain drops flow,
Put self aside and remember, please,
They make Mr. Somebody's garden grow.

But "nature waits for no man," and so countless picnics have been spoiled and outdoor pleasures postponed. Sunday, in spite of the cold, rough weather, the excursionists were plentiful. A few of them found, however, that their physical conditions were easily and disagreeably affected by aquatic motion, and consequently were glad to get ashore. When the time comes, prophesied by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, when the day of independence will be observed differently, rain cannot change the world for us. Then the poor will be remembered, for could the flags of our nation speak she thinks they would cry out against the money blown up every year, when charitable institutions and other philanthropic enterprises are in need of support.

* * *

Miss Statham and the family of Hon. Page Morris, who returned from Washington last week, speak in the highest terms of its charming society and cultured people of the capital city. With the opening of congress in December came numerous social functions of a novel and delightful nature. Chief among those that the family attended were the presidential affairs, the army and navy receptions, and those given by the Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, who is a graduate of Oxford college and a refined, cultured person of striking individuality. His wife is a beautiful woman, and is now taking instruction under an English tutor. The Morris family left Duluth Sept. 15 and have enjoyed nine charming months.

* * *

A merry house picnic party was entertained on the Fourth at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Duncan, 131 West Third street. It was given by D. A. Duncan. About twenty-six comprised the company.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Arnold, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James McCarill.

* * *

Miss Irma Cody, of New York, will arrive on the North West Monday, to spend a week with her aunt, Mrs. Helen Cody Wetmore, of Bay View Heights.

* * *

Miss Helen Smith gave a little informal party Wednesday in honor of Miss Ruby Stevens, of St. Paul, who is her guest.

* * *

Mrs. H. F. Williamson, Jr., of London road, will entertain at cards on Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. John H. Dight, of 1931 East Superior street, entertained at cards Thursday evening of this week and Friday afternoon. She will also entertain this evening. The house decorations consisted chiefly of daisies and vines arranged in artistic style. Six-handed euchre was played. Thursday the ladies' game prize was won by Mrs. William E. Richardson, the lone hand by Mrs. F. J. Pulford, the gentlemen's game prize by F. J. Pulford and the lone hand prize by Judge Morris. Friday afternoon Mrs. John Morrow won the game prize and Mrs. T. H. Larke the lone hand prize.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Swift will entertain at cards on Wednesday evening for Dr. and Mrs. Shellenburger.

* * *

Mrs. Henry C. Marshall and Mrs. Wayland W. Sanford entertained this week at little informal gatherings at their respective residences for Mrs. Penfield, of Spokane, Wash., who is visiting friends in the city.

* * *

Mrs. Samuel T. Harrison, of 2107 East First street, gave a delightful luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. Page Morris and Miss Statham. The predominant decorations were bridesmaid roses and maidenhair ferns, arranged very prettily. Those present were:

Mesdames—
Frank M. Guthrie, Henry C. Marshall,
Sterling Smith, W. C. Sherwood,
Woodrow, Crane, of Kentucky.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey F. Williamson gave a dancing party last evening at Lester Park and a large number were entertained. The weather had cleared delightfully and it was a charming summer party.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Magie took a few friends for a trip on their little yacht on the Fourth. They spent a very pleasant time.

* * *

A delightful affair was the musicale given by Mrs. Giles Gilbert last Saturday evening. The music room in which the program was rendered was handsomely decorated. Vocal numbers were given by Miss Hector, Charles Mandelert and Cyril Tyler, and a quartet composed of these singers and Mrs. R. L. Knebel gave several selections. Mrs. d'Autremont was heard in several fine recitations. Mrs. E. Stocker composed the musical setting for "Collins' Ode to the Passions," which was recited by Charles d'Autremont. Mrs. J. N. McKindley was the accompanist.

* * *

The Pilgrim Congregational church has a novel treat in store for Duluthians in the near future. The Crary Tours have been engaged by its members to give some of their popular travel talks, pictorial records, or personal visits to the principle points of interest in Europe and America. Dr. H. C. Crary is an expert with the stereopticon, and illustrates each tour with 150 large and brilliant views. The musical program is under the direction of Professor C. B. Thomas, a well known baritone, assisted by local talent. His voice is wonderful in its flexibility. The whole affair is excellent, and it is hoped a large number will take advantage of these lectures to improve their knowledge of the world at large.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Miller chaperoned a merry picnic party at Idlewild yesterday afternoon. Those present were:

Misses—
Nellie Lundberg, Dollie Simpson,
Clara Meining, May Hamilton.
Messrs.—
Harrie Huot, William Currie,
Horace Chapman, Albert Proctor.

* * *

A good many people took lunches and spent the Fourth at the golfing grounds, and were obliged to find refuge from the rain in the club house.

* * *

The Ladies' Baseball club met this week at the home of Mrs. Oates, Garfield avenue. As usual a very merry afternoon was passed.

* * *

Miss Lou Fields, of Minneapolis, is the guest of Miss Mamie Homes, of 210 West Fifth street.

* * *

Miss Lulu Cliff entertained at cards Tuesday afternoon in honor of the Misses Kargill, of St. Paul, who are her guests. The head prize was won by Miss Marion Willcuts and the declare prize by Miss Rena Smith. The house decorations consisted of daisies, smilax and roses.

* * *

The young people of the First M. E. church Epworth league are preparing to have a very enjoyable time in the near future. They will give a picnic and excursion.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Rose Knight, of Proctorknott, to John Hall, of Duluth, is announced to take place Aug. 11, at the bride's home in Proctorknott.

* * *

Mrs. George Treviranus has returned from her Milwaukee trip, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Treviranus, who will spend the summer here.

* * *

The Misses Eddy, of Fargo, who were the guests of T. M. Pugh, have returned home. Mr. and Mrs. Pugh are at present entertaining Mrs. Larkin and daughter Ethel and Mrs. Stambough, of Cleveland.

* * *

One of the few picnics that was planned to be held on the Fourth which was not spoiled by the weather was one arranged by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cook, L. R. Robinson and E. B. Fox, to be held on the lawn of A. P. Cook, 420 Fifth avenue west. The grounds were very gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and a large awning was spread, but when the afternoon came it was decided that something more than an awning was needed to protect the party, and they moved baskets and tables to the home of E. B. Fox, 1 Munger terrace, where tables were spread in the hall and dining room. About fifty of the neighbors, as well as several visiting friends from out of the city, sat down to the table, which had more the appearance of a banquet than a picnic. The evening was spent in playing games and dancing and in watching the display of fireworks provided for the occasion, which was looked after by J. P. Cook and J. H. Darling. They had considerable difficulty in sending up the balloons until the happy thought struck them of clearing a path through the fog with some large skyrockets, which they did successfully.

* * *

Saturday evening Anna Stang hive of the Lady Maccabees gave a dance at Great Eastern hall. Excellent music was furnished.

* * *

Recently a little dinner party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kastriner, of West Duluth, and Mr. Meinhold announced the engagement of Miss Effie Meinhold, of West Superior, his daughter, to L. S. Newman, of West Duluth.

* * *

Mrs. A. F. Swanstrom, her mother, Mrs. Stewart, and her little son, Robert, have gone to Portland, Ore. Mr. Swanstrom has also started for Portland.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George K. Taylor, of Park Point, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, of Cleveland, who are here on their wedding trip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schulenberg are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Percy Nicholson, of Wilmington, Del., who will spend the summer here.

* * *

Mrs. C. S. Wdell, who has been the guest of O. H. Simonds, has returned to her home in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

* * *

Miss Estelle Putman, of Grand Rapids is to be the guest of Mrs. O. H. Simonds the next few weeks.

* * *

Miss Lottie Depew, of Minneapolis, is spending her vacation with her cousin Miss Susie Irvine, Lake avenue south.

* * *

Miss Clara Mould, of Baraboo, Wis., is the guest of Mrs. La Rue of Tstabula terrace.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Salter, of 504 East Superior street, left on the steamer Monarch for a month's visit in etroit, Buffalo and other eastern cities.

* * *

Misses Florence and Alice Lautenschlager returned Tuesday from their trip down the lakes.

* * *

The receptions tendered the Good Templar delegates by their fellow-workers here this week proved very enjoyable affairs. They were given a boulevard ride and excursion and banquet, and expressed great admiration for the city's various admirable characteristics.

* * *

Mrs. John Wilson has returned from Europe, where she has been visiting for some time.

* * *

The local Brotherhood of Bookbinders met Tuesday evening at Mr. Illingworth's home, on Mesaba avenue, and had a very enjoyable time. They were agreeably surprised by Mrs. Illingworth's kind invitation to suspend business and enjoy a social.

* * *

Miss Marie Hays is in Duluth, the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Robinson. She will remain until fall.

* * *

The Young Ladies' Card club will be entertained next Monday afternoon by Mrs. Joseph B. Cotton, of East First street.

* * *

Miss Mary Springer arrived from Portland, Ore., today and will spend the summer here the guest of Miss Murray, of 1632 East First street.

* * *

The Duluth Boat club announces that its annual party will be given at the Spalding next Thursday evening. President Spencer has designated D. R. McLennan, W. C. Sargent, C. D. Shepard, J. H. Upham, Jr., and B. M. Peyton to have charge of the affair. This will be the first large dancing party that Duluth society has had in months, and it undoubtedly will be a great success. The club has always made its affairs thoroughly delightful, and would not be giving this party now if not prepared to make it a brilliant affair. Like the previous parties given by the club it will be the great event of the summer season.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly renovating your whole system through blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then every organ will act promptly and regularly.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

MUNYON'S INHALER

CURES CATARRH

Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—It heals the raw places—It goes to the seat of disease—It acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system—$1.00 at druggists or sent by mail. 1505 Arch St., Phila.

NORTH LAND COMES IN.

Half an Hour Early and Brings Large List.

The North Land arrived half an hour ahead of time last night, bringing a large list of passengers. This afternoon another large list was taken out. Those who arrived last night were as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Currier, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McGowan, Cincinnati; Mr. Caruth, Detroit; Mr. Carnell, Ann Arbor; George B. Harrison, Mrs. M. A. Harrison, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Lulu Cartsich, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Deprez, Shelbyville, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Schoenfield, Toledo; Burt Kaul, Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. George Harding, Miss Harding, Excello, Ohio; Mrs. P. H. S. Cobb, Mrs. J. S. Parker, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Gates, C. B. Klernan, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Palmer, Fostoria, Ohio; Louis Lange, Miss Louisa Lange, Miss Laura Lange, Hartwell, Ohio; Eugene Harding, Excello, Ohio; H. C. Stohl, Miss Edna Stohl, Miss Grace Stohl, Bellevue, Ohio; Miss Isabel Niccols, Mrs. Lewis Franger, Greenbur, Pa.; W. H. Murphy, A. H. Fleming, E. H. IFnn, Mr. Dorr, Phillip Weiss, Miss Carrie Finch, Mr. Cochrane, Mrs. L. P. Palmer, Mr. Harkett, J. F. Queen, Detroit; Miss Jessie Gates, Miss Charlotte Gates, Toledo; Mrs. Albert Kirk, Toledo; Mrs. A. M. Head, Moaroeville, Ohio; Mrs. Bebout, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boggis, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ingham, r. Kennedy, Mrs. E. H. Benjamin, L. E. Bolt, Springfield, Ohio; W. L. Morrison, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Midd, Duluth; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Burdats, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. MacMaster, Rochester, N. Y.; Solan Peck, Lebanon, N. H.; A. H. Fleming, Detroit; W. H. F. Thorwald, Sioux Falls, S. D.; F. H. Kent, iBnghamton, N. Y.; T. Howells, New York city; Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Milroy, Buffalo, Mrs. F. Palmer, Mrs. K. Landen, Duluth; H. D. Dobbs, New York; T. Caighn, Boston; Miss E. C. Whitcomb, Worcester; G. E. Peters, Newton; Robert Gordon, Buffalo; Amos D. Eaton and party, Middleborough; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Achorn, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Sanford, Geneva, N. Y.; H. Scott, New York; F. J. Helman, Barrs, Mass.; G. F. Steck, Philadelphia; L. L. Hunter and party, Tidioute, Pa.; W. M. Chadburn, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. J. M. Dykeman, New York; Mrs. A. M. Welch, New York; R. T. Lacy, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gaskin, Buffalo; Miss Laura Hal, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gordon, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Handy, New York; Phillip Rosenheim and party, Miss Jane E. Pearson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Prizer, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Henry Whitcomb, Ernest Whitcomb, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Stuttfield, New York; Mrs. H. Goodwin, Boston; Mrs. H. M. Burgess, Mrs. L. S. Chambers, New York; Harry Richards, Perley, Mass.; Mrs. Samuel Hill and party, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. O'Dell, Wells, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Shea, J. B. Quinlan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lothrop, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dickinson, Philadelphia; A. J. McKeown and family, Bradford, Pa.; W. U. Hensel, Lancaster, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Booralm, New York; C. J. Haines, and party, Philadelphia; W. Powell and party, New York; Rev. Father Cassidy, Walley Falls, R. I.; Rev. Father Clarke, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Perkins, Boston; E. A. Newell, Alfred Jones, Miss Laura Jones, Roxbury, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlburt, New York.

Do you know what an "I opener" is? It is something new at our soda fountain.

KUGLER'S DRUG STORE,
127 East Superior Ttreet.

WANT TEDDY TO COME.

Local Republicans Anxious For Visit From Vice Presidential Candidate.

Local citizens are endeavoring to arrange to have Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for vice president, brought here when he visits the Twin Cities July 17. It is proposed to invite him here and then when he accepts, if he does, to give him a rousing reception. If it proves to be possible to get him here, the belief of those who are engineering it is that the reception should be a rousing one, and that it be made as elaborate as possible. A special meeting of the Garfield club will probably be called soon to consider the matter, and local business men will be asked to take part in it.

INTERESTED LADIES.

Working In a Good Cause.

"In the institution where I am employed as nurse (the Home for Aged Women) we find many ladies suffering from gastric trouble caused by coffee.

"My own personal experience is that since a child I have been a moderate drinker of coffee, but most of the latter years have suffered from acidity of the stomach, sluggish liver and nervousness.

"I finally gave up coffee entirely, about three years ago, using hot water in its place. Of course, after removing the cause, the symptoms disappeared, but I seem to need a beverage more strengthening than hot water, as my occupationof nurse required considerable exertion. I began to look about for a suitable breakfast beverage, and undertook the preparation of one by browning some wheat berries and using that as coffee, but the result was far from satisfactory. Finally I came across Postum Food Coffee, on a visit at my home in Roselle, N. J., and found it exactly fitted the case.

"I have been using it regularly and introduced it to our institution. When it was first served it was not satisfactory, but I looked into the matter and insisted upon having it boiled fully fifteen minutes after the actual boiling had started, not counting the time that it was on the stove before boiling began. The next time it appeared you would not think it was the same article, it was so much improved. Several of the patients decided to use it to the exclusion of coffee, and I found that its use reduced the number of cases of indigestion. The result has been very gratifying, and for two years now Postum Food coffee has been in daily use at the home.

"Mrs. Matilda Seaver and Miss Anna Merrill are desirous that their names be used to help forward the good cause. My mother has been greatly helped by the discontinuance of coffee. She was formerly subject to cramps, but they have entirely disappeared since she has abandoned coffee and taken up Postum Food Coffee. Respectfully," Miss E. Stryker, Elizabeth, N. J.

WILL BE HERE.

Members of Rivers and Harbors Committee to Come In August.

The members of the rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives will arrive in Duluth Aug. 14, on a tour of inspection of the lakes, and the party will include the wives and women friends of the members of the committee, which is made up as follows: Mr. Burton, of Ohio, chairman; Mr. Reeves, Illinois; Mr. Bovener, West Virginia; Mr. Bishop, Michigan; Mr. Atkinson, Pennsylvania; Judge Morris, Minnesota; Mr. Alexander, New York; Mr. Tongue, Oregon; Mr. Lawrence, Massachusetts; Mr. Davidson, Wisconsin; Mr. Catchings, Mississippi; Mr. Bankhead, Alabama; Mr. Lester, Georgia; Mr. McCullough, Arkansas; Mr. Perry, Kentucky; Mr. Ball, Texas, and Mr. Sparkman, Florida.

The party will leave Buffalo on the revenue cutter Fessenden Aug. 7, and on its way up will stop to inspect improvements already made and to see what others may be advisable. There is some talk of providing additional channels to avoid accident and accommodate the great growth of traffic, and the committee will look this up. The party will leave the Fessenden at Detroit or the Sault, and will take one of the Northern passenger boats. In Duluth the harbor will be thoroughly explored and the government work inspected. The mines on the ranges will also be visited.

WANTED.

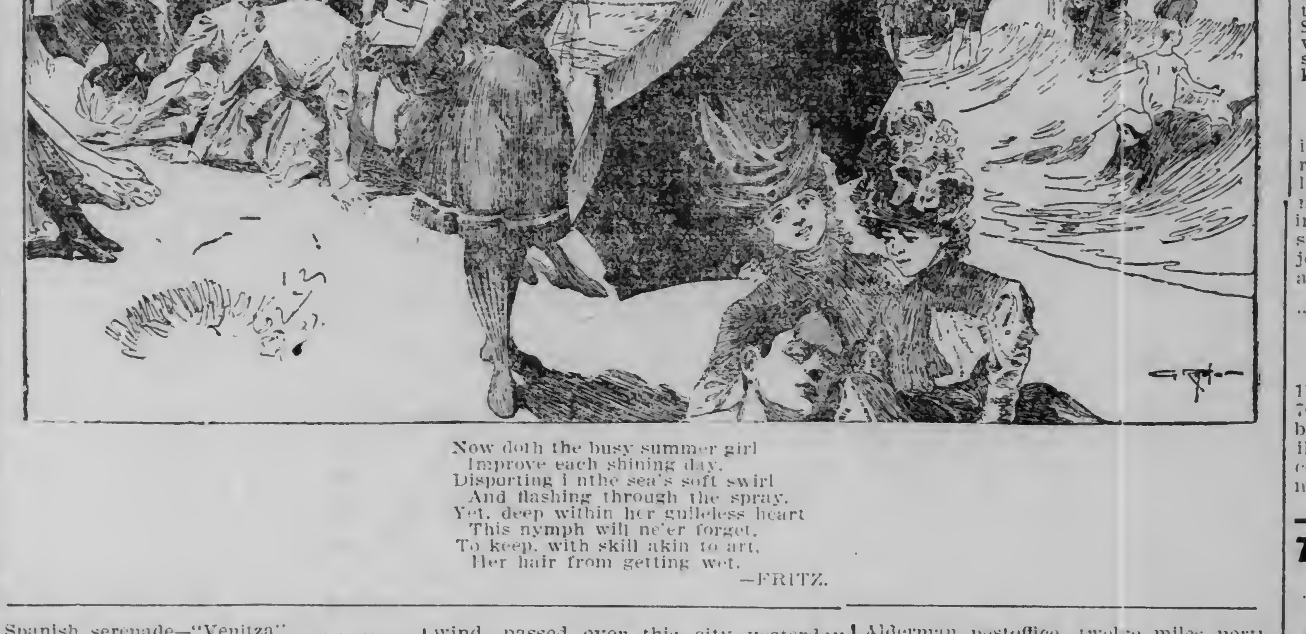
Man with some capital as partner in wholesale liquor business. Office man preferred. Address—
F 84 this office.

O-at-ka Beach Concert.

The following is the program which will be given by the Duluth City band tomorrow afternoon at the O-at-ka beach pavilion:

March—"Major Robertson" ......Toennings
Overture—"Light Cavalry" .... Suppe
Waltz—"Barcarolle" .... Waldteufel
Piccolo solo—"The Wren" .... Cox
A. Hoelscher.
Selection—"Madam Favart".... Offenbach
Polka—"Kutchke" .... Heineke
Spanish serenade—"Venitza" ....T. P. Brooke
Patrol—"Salvation Army" .... Orth
Two-step—"Mississippi Rag" ..Holtzman

APHRODITE UP TO DATE.



Now doth the busy summer girl
Improve each shining day,
Disporting I nthe sea's soft swirl
And flashing through the spray.
Yet, deep within her guileless heart
This nymph will ne'er forget,
To keep, with skill akin to art,
Her hair from getting wet.
—FRITZ.

CURE FOR GOSSIP.

Marion Harland, relates an exchange, said the other day: "There is no cure for neighborhood gossip so effectual as a clu. I shall never forget a winter that I spent in Geneva, Switzerland, twenty years ago. We had all put our children into school, and had nothing to occupy our time but fancy work. Finally, we formed an afternoon reading circle (we did not venture to call it a club then), and got the biggest gossip in the American colony for president. We began by reading Prescott's 'Conquest of Mexico,' and we turned that woman loose on Cortez. It was a comfort, I can tell you, to see how she handled him, and let the rest of us alone. All we had to do after that to turn the current of her conversation was to say: 'What do you think of Cortez now, Mrs. —?'"

AN OPTICIAN'S LATIN.

Hiram had returned home from college, where he had won high honors as a student of the ancient languages, but he "fell down" one day, says the Youth's Companion, when his sister, a demure young girl in her teens, asked him to translate a sign she had seen in front of an optician's office, which read thus: "CON SULTU SABO UTYO UREY ES."

Hiram struggled manfully with it for several minutes, and gave it up.

"It isn't good Latin," he said. "There are some words in it that are Latin, but the others are either wrong in termination or are barbarisms from other languages, and, taken as a whole, it doesn't make sense."

"That is what I said," rejoined his sister, "but Keturah, out in the kitchen, translates it without any trouble. She says it means, 'Consult us about your eyes.'"

Whereupon Hiram collapsed.

MINNIE L. BEAMER. NELLIE J. LUNDBERG.
With Panton & White.

SWEPT BY STORMS

Terrific Blows, Rain, Hail and Lightning Are Reported From Wisconsin.

LEAVE TRAIL OF RUIN

Loss of Life From Lightning and Much Damage Is Done.

Berlin, Wis., July 7.—About the worst rain and wind storm Berlin ever had passed over the city yesterday afternoon. Many roofs were blown off, including Wright's mills, Truesdell's tannery and the grand stand at the fair grounds. Several buildings on Huron and Broadway streets also lost roofs. The entire front of the Owen livery was blown out, and many streets about the city are blocked with broken trees. Jim Quaddy, who was taking shelter under the grand stand at the fair grounds, was seriously injured, and a lad he had with him had an eye put out. The telephone and electric light systems are entirely demoralized. Mike Decker, of Fargoville, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Manitowoc, Wis., also reports a terrific storm.

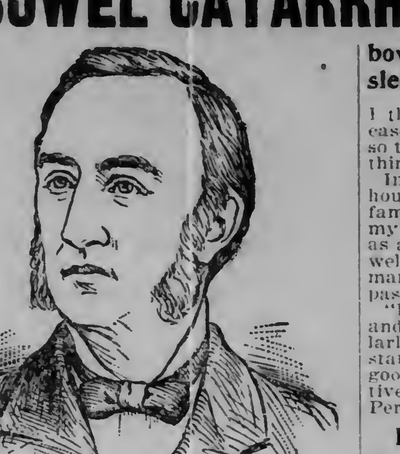
Oshkosh, Wis., July 7.—A rain, hail and wind storm that caused a drop of 22 degrees in a few minutes and caused thousands of dollars damage to crops and property occurred here yesterday afternoon. Smokestacks were blown down at the factory of the Morgan company, the Wakefield mills and the Oshkosh Furniture company. A. Strech & Bros.' factory was unroofed. A portion of the city hall cupola was blown away, and a circus tent blown down and one man seriously hurt. Hundreds of trees were blown down and several barns demolished.

Elroy, Wis., July 7.—A terrific rain and hail storm, accompanied by a high wind, passed over this city yesterday afternoon. The rain fell in torrents. Hail stones were picked up which measured twelve inches in circumference and weighed over eight ounces. Corn was whipped to pieces and small grains were cut to pieces and buried. The loss is too heavy to estimate. The Baraboo river is rising tnd a flood is threatened.

Waukau, Wis., July 7.—The southwestern part of Winnebago county, particularly the townships of Nepeuskun and Utice, was visited yesterday by a tornado the most destructive in the history of this locality. The storm broke with fearful fury, lasting thirty minutes. The large new barn of Morrissey Bros. was leveled to the ground. Lawrence and Pierce Morrissey, the owners, had sought refuge in the barn. Lawrence was hurled through the air a distance of 100 feet. His head was badly cut and serious internal injuries were sustained.

Reports of loss of stock, horses and cattle are coming in fast and the damage is estimated at many thousands of dollars. Large crews of men haying on Rush Lake marsh report thrilling experiences. One crew was buried under a hay stack and extricated themselves with difficulty. Two brothers, John and Joseph Deyoe, are missing, their team being found some distance from the hay field where they were working. Robert Crag, a farmer living on the Berlin road, had a most miraculous escape. He was between his horses quieting them when a bolt struck one horse, killing it instantly. Craig was knocked to the ground insensible, but revived later.

BOWEL CATARRH OF SUMMER.



Mr. Chas. Betts, Burr Oak, Mich.

Mr. Charles Betts, Burr Oak, Mich., writes: "I had been troubled for a long time with chronic diarrhoea, which produced great despondency, sickness at the stomach, pain between the hips and in the back, and increasing weakness of the whole system. I commenced taking Peruna for these troubles and felt relieved in a week of the distressing pains and despondency. I can now do work that I could not do at all before taking Peruna. **I began to improve at once, felt more cheerful and animated, stronger and buoyant, firmer nerves, freedom from pain in the bowels and stomach, and quiet sleep.**

I thank you for your kind service in my case. I might add that Peruna cured me so that I stay cured. That is an important thing."

In a later latter he says: "Peruna is a household necessity and I hope that every family will come to realize the fact. As to my health, it is as near perfect, I believe, as anyone's health can be at my age. I am well and feel the vigor and vitality of a man of 30 or 40 years, though I have just passed by 78th birthday.

"I use no glasses for reading or writing, and as I am a fruit grower, I labor regularly and never feel fatigued. I owe this state of being, I sincerely believe, to the good effects, the alternative and restorative properties of Peruna and Manalin—Peruna chiefly, of course.

I was in a deplorable condition, truly, when I began to take this great restorer, and I wonder and wonder at the change it wrought in my physical and mental condition.

Peruna is a heavenly gift to the race. Dr. Hartman is one of the chosen helpers and benefactors of the age and of suffering men and women.

"I let no opportunity pass where Peruna can be used, to recommend it to neighbors and friends. I perform this service as a duty."

Peruna cures all phases of summer catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh," a book which treats in an instructive manner the diseases peculiar to the summer months.

THE DAKOTAS.

Tragedy Near Anamoose---A Hamilton Man Commits Suicide.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Towner—A report just brought by Deputy Sheriff Pendry states that six Russians and one American were found dead twenty miles southeast of Anamoose. One Russian had a pitchfork in his hand, the others being killed with a rifle. The trouble arose over hay. No witnesses present yet found.

Hamilton—William S. Mellie, of this place, committed suicide. He had been ill for some time and had been moody and taciturn by turns.

Valley City—Two cases of genuine smallpox in the family of D. Lawrence, near Alderman postoffice, twelve miles north, were reported by Health Officer Proctor. There is great excitement, owing to exposure, as both patients attended a dance Tuesday night. Mayor McPherson has been consulting officials and says this city will institute quarantine at once.

Fargo—The Cass county drainage board has another lawsuit on its hands. Several cases have been instituted to test the validity of the assessments on the different drains, but the last one is to compel the completion of the work on the big Warren drain. An injunction was served on the board to stop constructing this, when the job was about half completed. Those whose farms have been drained now want the rest of the work done.

Devils' Lake—One hundred and thirty-five filings were made at the United States land office here Thursday, which was their high watermark for a single day's business. Most of the land taken was on the Turtle Mountain reservation, which was opened for settlement July 3.

The heaviest rain of the season occurred yesterday, over three inches of water falling in twenty-four hours. This insures a fair flax crop for this section.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Big Stone—An accident occurred here in which W. W. Hart lost his life, and George Whipple narrowly escaped death. They were engaged in digging a well for Gold & Co., and were being lowered to the bottom when both were overcome by gas, which had formed during their absence. Hart fell from the basket and death was immediate. Whipple was drawn out half dead, his clothing having caught to the basket.

IN MICHIGAN.

Report on Homestead Lands ---Range Towns Worked on Bogus Checks.

Marquette:—According to the annual report just filed of the Marquette land office, the only one remaining in Michigan, there remains in round numbers 500,000 acres of land subject to homestead entry. Of this, the upper peninsula has 251,557 acres. The discovery of the new copper ranges in Houghton and Ontonagon counties has had much to do with the demand for lands there. The open land in Houghton county is now only 2752 acres. Mackinac is the sole country which has more open land this year than a year ago. Relinquishments of claims and cancellations have increased it six acres. The present total is 10,075.

Houghton:—Officers have just discovered that between $1000 and $1500 worth of fradulent Holmes & Son checks have been uttered in the vicinity of Pembine, the headquarters of the firm, and in the surrounding country. This amount has already turned up and later developments may increase the total to several thousand dollars. The checks were passed in Pembine, Iron Mountain, Crystal Falls, Marinette, Menominee and other places. There is no prospect of catching the culprits. They have probably fled from this part of the country as their work was done some time ago. The perpetrators of the crime had duplicate time checks printed, exact copies of the originals. They then fixed the name, time, etc. Holmes & Son time checks have in the past been as good as government currency and people to whom they were presented usually gave them only a cursory inspection. For that reason the fraud was easily perpetrated. The worthless checks are turning up every day and the swindle will be a big one.

Work on the new railroad from the Mohawk mine to the point where it intersects the Hebbard quarry railroad which leads to the new stamp mill site on Big Traverse bay, is being pushed with vigor. The roadbed is graded for about sevent miles, or to the Tobacco river, and the right of way is cut through to the stone quarry. Grading is also being done on the road bed at the mine. Contractor George Hall is making such good progress with the grading that the work will be completed much sooner than was at first anticipated.

Crowds are in attendance at Houghton's carnival every day.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy known for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

LATEST IN RINGS.

There is something exceedingly novel in the way of engagement rings. Three rings fit one over the other so as to look like one, joined by clasped hands in the middle, or by a diamond stud. On drawing this one side the ring opens and you see the two enameled hearts, with the joint initials, the date of the engagement and a motto.

One of the newest of these mottoes is: "While we last, love will last."

THE CZAR'S SUITE.

The czar of Russia's suite consists of 173 persons, of whom 73 are general and 76 extra aides-de-camp. To the suite belong 15 members of the imperial family, 17 princes of not imperial birth, 17 counts, 9 barons and 111 other noblemen.

TAKING THE BABY...

The best time for the baby's picture is—today! Bring the little tot in and see how well we can handle it. You'll be astonished at our ability in getting the little one into a good humor and getting a plate before it changes. Extreme care in posing and finishing makes all our work popular.

ELY, Photographer.
7 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

35,000 SOUVENIR OF DULUTH.
"Last of the Great Scouts"
By Helen Cody Wetmore, of Duluth.
Illustrated by Frederic Remington and E. W. Deming.
Duluth Press Publishing Co., Publishers.

A VOTING CONTEST!

Given by the leading Duluth merchants by which a $450 Harvard Upright Piano will be given away FREE to the Church, Lodge or Society voted the most popular by Oct. 1, 1900. The following merchants issue ballots:

I. FREIMUTH—Dry Goods.
PHILLIPS & CO.—Shoes.
S. F. BOYCE—Drugs.
M. HENDRICKSEN JEWELRY CO.
THE FAMOUS SHOE STORE—Shoes.
FRED SCOTT & CO.—Drugs.
W. W. SEEKINS—Florist and Confectioner.
ALBERTSON STATIONERY AND BOOK CO.—Stationery.
ALFRED LE RICHEUX—Drugs.
PEERLESS STEAM LAUNDRY (Tel. 428)—14 East Michigan street.
G. T. PORTER & SON—Pianos and Organs.
R. R. FORWARD & CO., 2021-2023 W. Superior street—Furniture and Hardware.
HARRIS & ESTERLY, Jewelry.
M. A. FEDJE, 1930 W. Superior street—Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.
LAKESIDE CASH GROCERY, 47th ave. E., A. L. Kingman, Mgr.; and 60th ave. E., M. L. Bushy.
BARNHAM'S RESTAURANT, 417 W. Superior street. (Tel. 605).
B. WEBSTER, Lunches, Ice Cream and Home-Baked Goods. (Tel. 344).

Piano is on Exhibition at G. T. Porter & Son's Music Rooms.
ASK FOR BALLOTS.
Harvard Piano Advertising Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Band Concert Sunday Afternoon and Evening and

Grand Fireworks Display

In the Evening.

O-at-ka Beach.

HAIR and Complexion Specialist —Switches, 50c to $25.00. Ideal Tonic and Skin Food never fails. Manicuring, Chiropody, Electrolysis and Massage.
MME. BOYD, 216 W. Superior St., Duluth. 1303 Tower Avenue, Superior.

EYES TESTED FREE and Glasses Fitted.
GEIST & ERD, Opticians, 121 West Superior Street.

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, MAPLE FLOORING, HARDWOOD, SCREENS. SCOTT-GRAFF LUMBER CO. 24TH AVE. W. & MICHIGAN ST.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
Sold in Duluth at
The Ideal Beer Hall.

Fine... Stationery.
Hurd's Linen Bond and Crane's Undergraze is perfection in fine stationery. Sold in Duluth at
Chamberlain & Taylor's Bookstore.

Scalp and Complexion Treatment
Scalp treatment, facial treatment and manicuring. Beautiful hair switches.
KNAUF SISTERS, 101 West Superior St.

Painless Dentistry
We guarantee to fill or extract your teeth without pain and furnish teeth with or without plates, at lowest prices for first-class work.
Examination Free.
F. H. Burnett, D. D. S.
Top Floor Burrows Block.
TAKE ELEVATOR.

C. VOLLAND'S Hat Factory!
Has removed to 14 FIRST AVENUE EAST. Hats sold at factory prices. Also Hats remodeled to latest styles. Straw Hats bleached and pressed.

GOLF AT GARDEN CITY.

Final of the Match Between Travis and Douglas.

Garden City, L. I., July 7.—Perfect golfing weather greeted the enthusiasts as they arrived on the links at Garden City this morning, and the early morning trains brought over a large number of people to witness the final match between the Metropolitan champion, W. J. Travis, and the ex-champion, Findlay S. Douglas.

Both men had been playing a grand game all through the meeting, and it is hard to predict the ultimate winner. At times Travis was unbeatable, and on the other hand Douglas had played consistently in nearly every match. The Scotchman was particularly pleased at the heavy thunder storm last night, he maintaining one could now pitch right up to the hole without any fear of the ball running off the greens. He seemed to have plenty of confidence in himself and expressed this in no uncertain terms.

Score on play out: Travis, out, 434, 645, 454—39; Douglas, out, 526, 554, 444—40.

At the end of the first half final round play of the amateur golf championship, Travis finished 3 up on Douglas. Travis, in, 574, 744, 554—43; Total, 82. Douglas, in, 555, 625, 654—40; total, 80.

For Sale,
Residence, No. 229 East Fourth street, corner Third avenue east and Fourth street, for sale. Enquire J. C. & R. M. Hunter, Exchange building.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES TO CINCINNATI, O., JULY 10, 11 AND 12, VIA WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
For further particulars, call and see us at 430 West Superior street.
W. M. STEPHENSON, General Manager.

PLAN IS OUTLINED

The Populist Committee Decides on Practical Fusion With Democrats.

ADLAI NOT ENDORSED

According to the Outline Adopted But Final Action Not Taken.

Kansas City, July 7.—Practical fusion between the Populists and Democratic parties on the presidential ticket has been decided upon by the Populist national committee.

Unless present plans are changed, however, the Democratic presidential ticket will not be endorsed, whether or not Charles A. Towne decides to withdraw his name as the candidate of the Populist party, as this, it is feared, would result in a large deflection to the Middle-of-the-Road Populists.

C. A. Towne will leave for home late this afternoon and will stop over at Lincoln on the invitation of W. J. Bryan. The whole situation will be thoroughly discussed and upon Mr. Bryan's view on the matter will depend in a large measure Mr. Towne's decision in regard to the vice presidency. He will not announce his decision until he has also had conferences with other leaders in both the Democratic and Populists parties, and until he does communicate with the Populist national committee, which will not be for several days at least, that body will take no further action. In case Mr. Towne decides to withdraw his name as the vice presidential candidate to the Populist party, the national committee will select another candidate.

The sentiment apparently, is against the endorsement of Mr. Stevenson on account of the peculiar conditions in several of the Western states, notable Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, where the Populist vote is larger than the Democratic, and where the Populist leaders fear the straight endorsement of the Democratic ticket would jeopardize the success of the ticket.

But the parties will work together in this way: In the state where the Populist strength is the greater, the understanding is that the electors on both tickets will favor Bryan and Towne. This will apply especially to the Western states. In the Eastern states and other sections where the Populists admit their party is distasteful to the Democrats, the electoral ticket will be for Bryan and Stevenson. In the electoral college, according to the general plan as outlined, it is the intention to unite the vote, probably on Mr. Stevenson.

This general plan was outlined at the meeting of the Populists' national committee, which was held last night at the close of the meeting between the conference committees of the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republican parties and which adjourned early today, after a protracted debate.

"The whole idea is to concentrate our forces and work for the success of William J. Bryan," said former Congressman Ridgely, of Kansas, today. "The Democratic platform and ticket is satisfactory to us, but peculiar conditions exist in many states where our strength is the greatest and we consider it advisable to have a complete Populist ticket in the field, as in this way we can best hold our forces."

L. A. W. MEET.

Milwaukee All Ready and a Big Time Promised.

Milwaukee, July 7.—The local executive committee having charge of the arrangements for the twenty-first national L. A. W. meet, to be held in Milwaukee July 10 to 15, has held its final meeting and everything is in readiness for the big gathering, which promises to eclipse all previous meets.

Racing will be the feature. The best riders in the country have signified their willingness to participate, and the entries of most of them have already been received. The principal feature of the racing will be a match between "Maj." Taylor and Tom Cooper for a purse of $1000, winner to take all.

The racing program includes amateur and professional races, for which prizes aggregating $3000 will be given. Besides this, there will be a multi-cycle race, in which entries are expected from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis and Milwaukee.

There will be no end of entertainment for the visitors.

FIRM SUSPENDED.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Desciplines Members.

Minneapolis, July 7.—The board of directors of the chamber of commerce has voted to suspend the members of the firm of Gregory, Jennison & Co., managers of the Midway Elevator company, indefinitely, and to expel F. A. Dean, president of the New Prague, Minn., Milling company. Their offense, it is said, consisted in manipulating the milling-in-transit rates granted by the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway in such a manner as to obtain an unfair advantage.

ALLEN ARRIVES.

New York, July 7.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, Commander Duncan Kennedy, with the Hon C. H. Allen, governor of Porto Rico, on board, arrived this noon from San Juan. Governor Allen is on a brief visit to his home. He will probably proceed to Washington this afternoon. When seen at quarantine, Governor Allen said he had nothing special to say.

GOLD TO 'FRISCO.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 7.—The steamer Almeda sailed from here today with $2,500,000 in gold for San Francisco.

Keep your eye on Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company. We never sleep. We are the originators, others come after. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

BIG FORCE GOING

Officials Decide to Send Six Thousand Men to the Philippines.

FOR CHINA SERVICE

Intended to Use Them In China If Troops Are Wanted.

Washington, July 7.—As a result of a thorough consideration of the subject by the secretary of war, Lieut. Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, orders were issued by the war department this afternoon for the dispatch of 6254 regular troops to the Philippines with a view of their utilization in China in case it is found necessary to divert them to that country. These troops are intended primarily to relieve volunteers in the Philippines and will only be diverted to China in the event that circumstances demand it.

The force is made up of two battalions each of the Fifteenth, Second, Fifth and Eighth infantry, two squadrons each of the First and Ninth cavalry, one squadron of the Third cavalry and a company of engineers. These troops will be forwarded as rapidly as transportation arrangements can be perfected and the entire fleet of transports at San Francisco and New York will be employed in the work.

ATHLETIC GAMES.

Championship Contest Events at Stamford Bridge.

London, July 7.—At the Amateur Athletic association championship games at Stamford Bridge today, Walter B. Tewkesbury, Pennsylvania university; Arthur F. Duffy, Georgetown university, and Charles Lindsay Burrows, Chicago university, won their respective heats in the 100-yard dash.

The mile run was won by Bennet; time, 4 min. 28 1-5 sec. Alex Grant, university of Pennsylvania, was third. Edward B. Bushnell, university of Pennsylvania, did not run.

The final heat of the 100-yard dash was won by Arthur F. Duffy, Georgetown university.

Hurdles, final heat, A. C. Kraenslin, University of Pennsylvania, first; Pritchard, second; Trafford, third. Time 12 2-5 seconds, which is the English record.

Hammer throwing, J. F. Lanagan, N. Y. A. C., won; distance, 163 feet 1 inch.

Four-mile run, J. T. Rimmer, won. Time 20 minutes 11 seconds.

Kusell's Family Theater.
PAVILION
Always as advertised. Never misrepresenting. Catering to Ladies and Children. Always refined and elevating.
Week Commencing Sunday Matinee, July 8
PARVITA & CO.
LESLIE & AUDLEY, Society Entertainers | AMY DESMOND, American Fougere
HARRY MOORE, Monologist and Story Teller.
PARVITA, The Perfection of Colored Moving Pictures.
15c—Kusell's Encouraging Prices—**25c**
Tonight and Saturday Matinee ...Crust of Society
Saturday Evening .....All the Comforts of Home

JAPAN IS READY.

Prepared to at Once Increase Her Force in China.

London, July 7.—The Japanese minister, Kato Takaki, received a cablegram this morning giving his government's reply to Great Britain as to whether, with the consent of the other powers Japan is willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion and that one division would be dispatched immediately.

HANNA'S HEADQUARTERS.

He Will Direct the Summer Campaign From Elberon.

New York, July 7.—The Evening Post says: Senator Hanna has arranged to come to Elberon, N. J., on July 20, and take possession of the Elberon cottage of Republican State Chairman Frank S. Murphy, who is now in Paris as exposition commissioner. Senator Hanna will occupy the cottage until Sept. 1, and direct the summer campaign from Elberon, making frequent trips to the city, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities.

BARRETT VISITS HANNA.

And Then He Goes to Call on McKinley.

Cleveland, July 7.—Hon. John Barrett, minister to Siam under the Cleveland administration, was a visitor at Senator Hanna's office today and held a long conference with the national chairman. Later in the day Mr. Barrett departed from Canton to see President McKinley.

Mr. Barrett is thoroughly conversant with affairs in the Orient and will give the president all possible information in regard to the Chinese question.

Senator Hanna said today he would go to New York and open the national headquarters in that city on or about July 25. During his stay in the East the Senator will make his home at Elberon, N. J., making the trip to and from New York daily.

FRENCH AFTER HIM.

Ohioan Arrested in France For Evading Military Service.

Ashland, Ohio, July 7.—Mrs. T. M. Metzger, of Grafton, Ohio, has received word that her husband, who has been in Paris two months, has been arrested by French officials for leaving Alsace-Lorraine when 15 years old without serving in the army.

CHURCH WRECKED.

Marshalltown, Iowa, July 7.—Tornado conditions prevailed last night throughout the northern part of Hardin county. Houses were unroofed and overturned, barns demolished and trees uprooted, but no loss of life has been reported. Two and one-quarter inches of rain fell here during the night. The Iowa river has spread over the bottom lands and is still rising. A new Dunkard church, five miles east of this city, was wrecked by the winds.

THEY TALK IT OVER

Populists and Silver Republicans Confer With the Democratic Committee.

PLEDGES OF SUPPORT

Silver Republicans and Populists Promise Support to Bryan and Stevenson.

Kansas City, July 7.—The Democratic national committee resumed its sessions today at the Kansas City club. The representatives of the Populists and Silver Republicans attended the meeting.

Nearly every state in which the Populist and Silver Republican strength is necessary to carry the state for the Democracy was pledged to Bryan and Stevenson. The exceptions were Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota, the representatives of these states saying they thought it extremely doubtful whether they could be carried for Bryan unless a Populist should remain in the field. At the same time they claimed they did not care to sacrifice Mr. Towne and force him to become a Watson, even on a smaller scale.

The Silver Republicans and Populists representing the three states named did not talk very encouragingly. They said Populists and Silver Republicans might, to some extent, vote the Republican ticket, while other Populists who had heretofore acted with the regular organization would go over to the Middle-of-the-Road ticket nominated at Cincinnati. Stress was laid upon the danger of losing four senators in these states.

The Silver Republicans said there would be no doubt about carrying the mountain states, but said they had little hope of the Pacific coast. The matter of running a third ticket probably would be determined after the conference of the leaders at Lincoln, as it is understood many will meet Mr. Bryan there on Monday.

Acting Chairman Edmiston, J. R. Weaver and Thomas Patterson spoke for the Populists, while Chairman Tillotson, ex-Senator Dubois and Representative Shafroth spoke for the Silver Republicans. All of the Silver Republicans pledged their hearty support to the Bryan and Stevenson ticket, and the Populists said they were for the election of Bryan, but pointed out the difficulty of indorsing this ticket by the Populist committee without being placed in the position of dictators to the party, something that the Populists of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota will not stand.

The Silver Republicans presented the name of Chairman Tillotson, Senator Teller and ex-Senator Dubois for representation on the Democratic executive committee. The Populists did not present any names for this committee, saying that until they could confer with the leaders in the various states they would take no action.

It was determined that addresses in the interest of the Bryan and Stevenson ticket shall be issued very soon by the Democratic and Silver Republican parties, to be followed by an address from the Populist party when it is ready to act.

Chairman Jones said everything is working toward harmonious action by all of the "reform" forces, and the indications are that all parties will be pulling together for the Bryan and Stevenson ticket.

At 12:30 p. m. the committee adjourned sine die. A number of the leaders left for Lincoln this afternoon to confer with Mr. Bryan.

EXCURSIONS!
— TO —
TWO HARBORS
Sunday, July 8.
On Steamers
H. R. DIXON AND HUNTER.
Leave BOOTH'S DOCK at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Returning, leave Two Harbors 5 p. m.
Fare, 50c for Round Trip.

WILL TAKE THE STUMP.

Teddy to Work His Talker During the Campaign.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 7.—Governor Roosevelt passed through here this morning on his way to New York. He said that he had an exceedingly satisfactory visit with President McKinley, and an understanding had been reached concerning the campaign, and just as soon as the campaign opened he proposed to go on the stump. Governor Roosevelt intimated that he was not in the least afraid of the ticket nominated at Kansas City.

NEW YORK RED HOT.

The Weather Bureau Record For July Is Broken.

New York, July 7.—In New York, at noon today, the thermometer had registered ninety degrees, which is the highest temperature for any July month on record at the office of the local weather bureau.

Today's humidity was 80 at 8 o'clock and it had dropped to 58 at noon. A dozen cases of heat prostrations were reported.

CALL ON McKINLEY.

Canton, Ohio, July 7.—President McKinley today received the delegates to the judicial nominating convention in session here.

ARKANSAS G. O. P.

Little Rock, Ark., July 7.—The Republican state convention met here today and nominated Hiram Kemell, of Little Rock, for governor. The convention decided to leave the remainder of the state ticket blank. A platform was adopted endorsing the platform and nominees of the Philadelphia convention.

Acre Lots
Near Woodland avenue, for sale by J. C. & R. M. Hunter, Exchange building.

Degree of Honor No. 6
Progress lodge will give a moonlight excursion on the steamer Bon Voyage Saturday, July 14. Leave Fifth avenue west at 8 p. m. Tickets 25 cents.

Sale of Odds and Ends..

OUR immense spring trade has left us with a great and varied stock of Odds and Ends (from one to five yards in length) in all sorts of Drapery Goods, including Drapery Silks, China Silks, Satin Damasks, Brocatelles, French Lampas and Tapestries; Silkolines and Art Denims in great variety. Also an assorted stock of Drapery Fringe, slightly damaged, will be sold at less than cost. Undoubtedly this is a rare chance to beautify your homes with Furniture, Coverings, Fancy Pillows, Screens or any Fancy Work at merely nominal expense. Space limits us to only a few items in the long list.

Lot of Ends of 45c, 50c and 60c China Silks, for—per yard **30c**
Lot of Ends of 75c, 85c and $1.00 China Silks for—per yard **50c**
Silkolines, the 20c kind, for—per yard **10c**
$2.00, $2.25, $2.50 Tapestries for—per yard **$1.25**
Japanese and Scotch Crepe at—per yard ..... **One-Half Price**
Short lengths of Silk Damask at less than cost.
Lot of Filled Screens and Screen Frames, running in price from ..... **$1.00 to $7.50**

"Beats All" Down Sofa Pillows, 18 inch for 27c; 20 inch for 34c; 22 inch for 40c; 24 inch for 50c; 26 inch for 60c.

Art Velours, worth $1.25, yard **70c**
"Screen" for Chambers, Dining Room and Bath Room Windows, yard **5c**
Sateens, best quality, yard **18c**
Figured Silk Velours, cost $2.85, now, yard **$1.75**

New Goods Just In....

A large shipment of Portieres and Door Drapes, in all the new styles and colorings, has just been delivered to us. They will interest you—ask to see them.

Smith, Farwell & Steele Co.,
Furniture, Carpets and Drapes. 226-228 W. Superior St.

ORIENTAL VIEWS

The Hatred of Orientals For All Foreigners Is Explained.

Reason Given By a Chinese Envoy to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Wo Fuen Sien, a well-educated Chinese gentleman, in connection with the Chinese exhibit at the Paris exposition, and a thorough student of the situation, has given being a letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer a very interesting version of the recent difficulties. As seen through the eyes of an educated Chinaman, it will be conceded that a new light is thrown upon the deplorable and menacing occurrances of the past few weeks in the Chinese empire:

Special correspondence to the Enquirer.

Paris, June 8.—I am by no means a blood-thirsty person. I do not desire the death of any. I have at all times been very courteously treated by foreigners—in Washington and in London, in Vienna and in Paris. I do not approve of torturing missionaries, and of burning their houses. It is therefore with this reservation that I will endeavor to bring before your cool and dispassionate judgment the state of affairs in my country.

"The only good foreigner is a dead foreigner," says one of the Chinese proverbs— of very recent date. If you will go back a mere fifty years in your own history you will find a proverb much used and doubtlessly remembered by Americans who have passed their sixtieth year. Ask them. It is: "The only good Indian is a dead Indian." Having now established a certain similarity of ideas between two so vastly different nations as the American and the Chinese I will endeavor to show you how and why the bulk of the Chinese people have arrived at the experience culminating in the sweeping conclusion that the only good foreigner is a dead foreigner. By nature the Chinaman is inclined to be kindly and courteous. In describing the mysterious country of Kitai—China—Marco Polo mentions the fact that the "men of Kitai are kind and hospitable. The few travelers that visited our land in the distant past all wrote very favorably of their kind reception. Our very religion is one that enjoins kindness, amiability, harmony and righteousness. Of these cardinal virtues the latter two gave rise to the society of "The Fists of Righteous Concord." Almost 500 years before the birth of the founder of Christianity, Confucius, as our great philosopher is called by the Europeans, said: "If you do not wish that others act toward you in a reprehensible manner, act well toward them." Twenty-two centuries before the carpenter's son saw the light of the world in Palestine our Emperors sacrificed upon the Holy Mount of Tai-Shan—of which the Germans in so shameful a manner despoiled us, together with the province of Shai-Tung. It is, however, useless to dilate upon philosophy. It is not unacknowledged by the Europeans and Americans.

Veneration of our parents, the homage paid to the memory of our ancestors, the respect felt to the sacred writings of our sages, these all have been trampled into dust by the pretensions of missionaries preaching death to our ideas as being idols, and setting up what to us seems but a crude and infantile creed.

We therefore learned to hate the foreigner. We hated him for the supercilious contempt of our religion. But later we learned to hate foreigners more bitterly still. First the French robbed us of Anam. Soon we saw that their only desire was to build railroads, dig mines, tear out pieces of our country, gain concessions, enrich themselves at our expense, steal what was ours, steal our land, rob us of our ports, and bring our country—which for many thousand of years has been independent and happy without the interference of the foreigners—into subjection to a number of foreign countries. Then the Japanese came and despoiled us of the island of Formosa, the country around the gulf of Pe-Chi-li, as well as of Korea. They also beat us in naval engagements. Do not think this is forgotten. Do not think the Japanese are not hated. Whether to be torn to pieces by the Japanese Tiger, or brutally mauled by the Russian bear, or smashed by the English lion, or gnawed by the French vulture, it is all the same to us. We hate them all, and we hate them justly. But more than these we hate our own unworthy countrymen who, under guise of conversion, have forsaken the religion of their forefathers and have become tools in the hands of the foreigners—renegades ready to aid the despoilers of our land in their 'robbers' and highwaymen's business. These should be put to death without the least show of mercy. These have signed their death warrant by their own treachery.

That is why the only good foreigner to us is a dead foreigner. There is only another class, and these are the Roman Chinamen. The Roman Chinamen, to their honor be it said, hate the foreigners a shade more than the conservative Chinamen. They are believers in adopting the tactics of the foreigners, and finally beating them with their own weapons. This would be all right. They believe in imitating Japan's progress. But the only obstacle in the way of these reforms is the fact that the bulk of the Chinese see even in adopting these reforms a certain submission to foreign influence, and the dowager empress, sharing the ideas of the conservative element, finds that to adopt the foreign military and naval organization, to adopt parliament and similar institution, would be to sacrifice the cherished ideals of the past. Sooner or later such reforms will have to be introduced, and then woe to Europeans. Just as the Indian wars only started when the Americans began to encroach upon Indian hunting grounds, our hostility against the foreigners arose when their scramble for the partition of China began. When the Chinese are armed with modern weapons, and are led by talented generals, we will yet surprise the western world. At present the majority of the Chinese nation are opposed to such reforms. And what more, it is a pity, for these reforms would the better help us to route the foreigners.

Now a word about Boxers, as you call them. "Mens sana in corpore sano"—"a sound mind in a sound body"—this might be their motto. They are an athretic organization, a gymnasium club. Their name means "The Fists of Righteous Concord." While in Germany Turnvereins became herds of revolutionary thought in the middle of this century, the Chinese Athletic club of the Fists of Righteous Concord became a center for ardent loyalty to the dynasty and all that is dear to the Chinese heart. They have cherished the ideals of confucius. They have sworn death to the foreigner, not because of innate cruelty, but because they are working to destroy our country. They have sworn death to the renegades for the same purpose. They are no more cruel for putting a foreigner to death than your forefathers for putting an Indian to death. What we want is to apply some such rules again for the exclusion of foreigners as you Americans apply for the exclusion of Chinese—and then without a shadow of remorse go to our country and join in the scramble for the trade. The Boxers, to use the familiar name, are primarily devoted to meet together for athletic exercises, in order to be able the better to protect their homes and their land. They are a volunteer army, a militia. The Boxers further have pledged themselves to uphold the present existing state of affairs in China—loyal to the empress dowager, because the emperor is under the influence of reform men. That the empress dowager is aware of their loyalty is known to all, and I for one do not desire to make a secret of it. In a recent decree signed by the empress, is to be read: "And do not show mercy to the unworthy, contemptible fellows who would like a rabble come together to ruin our country and meet in secret—sparing, however, loyal subjects who gather for athletic exercises in order to show their devotion to their country and the throne and in order to protect their homes." That the first are the reformers is as clear as that the latter are the Boxers.

Our only hope at present lies in the mutual jealousies of the powers. Forever be blessed that golden apple of discord. We will in the end pull through all right. If the Russians and Japanese fight, we will laugh whoever is beaten; if the Japanese, our defeats will be avenged; if the Russians, then their Manchurian intrigues and their shameless impudence in extorting from us so many concessions will be punished. Should the English be worsted we will rejoise, and if the French are licked we shall be glad. But above all, those who have robbed us of the holy province of Shangtung—where Confucius and many another saint was born—above all the Germans, we would fain see humiliated. Of the nations, America alone has not yet attempted to rob us, and for America alone we feel a feeling of respect not unmixed with gratitude.

A Great Drive!

We're trying to drive home the fact that poor plumbing work is expensive at any price and our work hits the fact on the head and clinches the argument. We don't expect all work to come our way—but where quality is a consideration we think our arguments count for us. Perfect plumbing work—the kind that you pay for willingly—is the only kind we do and our prices are satisfyingly low.

FARRELL & TURNBULL
'Phone 322. 125 East Superior Street.

MECHANCIAL BLUSHES.

Modern progress has done much for the young woman of today. In this latter part of the century she comes pretty near to owning the earth, and if there's anything she wants that she doesn't see, she has only to ask for it to have it handed her on a silver salver, with the world's best compliments. It has made her free of the best education the best colleges can give. It has opened the doors of every profession and avocation to her. It has given her out-of-door sports and amusements and dowered her with health and strength and unlimited liberty.

A mere glance backward shows how much she has gained since her grandmother's day. Then she was called a "young person," and was expected to keep modestly in the back ground. Now she leads the procession, and her family tag humbly along in her wake. Then her elders carefully shielded her innocence and ignorance from every look and play until it had been pruned and censored down to what was thought proper for her to know. Now she skims through current literature to see what books she would advise her father to peruse, and frankly admits that there are plays to which a girl couldn't take her mother, don't you know. Then man was a little tin god on a pedestal. Now he's merely a convenience for dancing the two-step and moonlight walks, and an indispensable necessity for marrying, when she wants to set up an establishment of her own, says the New Orleans Picayune.

In gaining so much, however, one must lose something. The modern girl has lost the ability to blush. This may be a physical rather than a moral evolution, still it is an indisputable fact. There are no blushing maidens now. When you used to speak to a girl she would cast her eyes down and a slow blush would mount to her temples. When you accost her now she looks you straight in the eye, and her color never changes. The heroines of all old-fashioned novels blushed whenever the hero appeared on the scene. It was his cue. By that infallible token he knew he was beloved. The up-to-date girl doubtless has her own way of letting a favored suitor know that "Barkis is willin'" but she doesn't run up a red danger signal in her cheeks.

There's no denying that a blush is enormously attractive. There is such a suggestion in it of all the freshness and sweetness of untried youth. The young day comes in with a blush that turns the eastern sky all soft and tender; the spring is heralded with the blush of pink-tipped daisies and blossoming peach trees and hawthorn, and a girl's blush always seems to have about it the fragrance of sweet and innocent things. It is the piety of life that we cannot have everything at once, and that as women grow sophisticated and older they must lose the ability, as the garish midday loses the pink of dawn.

Women are proverbially hard to satisfy, however. None of them want to go back to the old days to acquire the blush again, and yet they want the charm the blush gives. Hence a new device that is announced from London and that is called the blushing bonnet. It is made with a metal spring and clasp hidden under the flowers, and so arranged as to press on the temples and give that slow, faint flush so becoming to modest maids and matrons. The mechanical blush is said to be every whit as effective as the natural one, with this further advantage that it can be relied on to come off at the right moment. The wearer has but to bend her head. The spring does the rest, and there's no possible chance for failure.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

HORSES IN BATTLE.

Horses wounded on the battlefield are attended to when no danger to human life is involved. The veterinary officer in charge is expected to follow close on the fighting line, and together with a number of aids to inspect properly wounded animals and give instructions for their removal or slaughter, as the case may be, says Pearson's Magazine. The veterinary surgeon is naturally exposed to considerable danger, but if his work is not carried out during the progress of hostilities in all probability it cannot be accomplished afterward, for, although the Royal Army Medical corps is allowed to proceed to the rescue of the wounded men under the Red Cross, the members of the Army Veterinary department are not permitted to attend to the injured horses, because they are not under the protection of the Geneva convention, which makes no provision whatsoever for wounded animals.

At the conclusion of the battle, if it has been decisive and one or other of the combatant armies have been driven from the field, a party of veterinary surgeons, with their assistants, is sent out to examine every animal that has fallen and to shoot such as are badly wounded. Those suffering from only slight injuries are collected and taken to the veterinary hospital lines, formed as fixed camps and established on a similar basis to those of the Royal Army Medical corps.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

THE PALSIED, DEAF AND BLIND RESTORED BY

DR. MITCHELL

At 17 East Superior Street.

The Most Marvelous Cures Ever Performed by Man.

Statements Grounded Upon Facts, and Facts that Have Startled the Entire Medical World.

As the marvelous power of Dr. Mitchell to heal the sick and relieve the suffering has been revealed, it seems that the people must believe. It is not a question of mere statements, the proof is within the reach of every man or woman who is suffering today. Look up any or all of the cures Dr. Mitchell has published during the past two years in the daily papers; they are all true and you can be convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Dr. Mitchell is the greatest Magnetic Physician of this day and generation. For two years this mighty healer has practiced in this city, daily healing all manner of diseases. Many Duluth people whom he has completely restored to health after they have been abandoned as incurable by other physicians, and his recommendations are his cured patients, and they are among the best class of people in Duluth and from other parts of the country. His cures are permanent. He is known for his frankness for if he cannot cure he will tell you so, for he does not care to handle cases that are not curable. Unbelievers are soon convinced when they call and see what the doctor is doing for the sick.

Mrs. C. G. H. writes: "I am enthusiastic over your magnetic cure. I have been a sufferer from stomach trouble for seven years and suffered with headaches most of the time. I can say that your wonderful healing power has given me permanent relief."

A lady told one of Duluth's best physicians that she had suffered tortures from convulsions of nervousness and heart trouble for fifteen years and spent hundreds of dollars. Had given medicine and electricity a thorough trial without the slightest relief. Was cured by Dr. Mitchell's magnetic power, and takes pleasure in recommending his treatments.

Mr. J. H. W., who was entirely blind in one eye and vision impaired in the other, who had consulted oculists and physicians and all informed him he would never see. His eyesight was perfectly restored by a month's treatment with Dr. Mitchell.

Mr. C. H. J., cured of chronic catarrh of six years standing in six weeks.

Ethel Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Peters, of Two Harbors, Minn., had paralysis of the lower limbs caused from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and for a year and seven months had not been able to walk, and had to be brought from the train in a carriage and carried upstairs to Dr. Mitchell's office. After six weeks' treatment is able to walk across the room and is improving daily. Mr. and Mrs. Peters strongly recommend Dr. Mitchell's treatments.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m. 'Phone 579.

NO GENERAL RAISE.

City Assessor Explains Why Personal Property Valuation Is Higher.

Yesterday a certain county officer said that there had been a horizontal raise in personal property assessments this year. City Assessor Olfson says there has been no horizontal raise. When asked this morning if the statement from the county officer was correct Mr. Olafson said it was not and claimed that while there was an increase in the personal property assessment this year it was not made through the method the county officers suggest. In the first place there are 850 new names added to the list this year, and the remainder is due to the increase in value and volume of lumber and logs, stocks, merchandise and to general prosperity.

BETTER LET HIM ALONE.

Not Wise to Interfere With an Officer Making an Arrest.

Don't volunteer instructions to a policeman when making an arrest. It's cheaper in the long run to let the officer do it in his own peculiar way. On June 25 a man named John Knutson saw an officer making an arrest on the Lake avenue viaduct. He volunteered a few suggestions, and finally ended up by calling the officer names that were never signed in his family birth register. No sooner had the officer loaded the first prisoner into the wagon than Mr. Knutson was hustled in too and at headquarters he was charged with interfering with an officer. His hearing was postponed from time to time, but this morning he was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $12 and costs, amounting in all to about $25.

Corris Howe and Henry Harrison were arrested at an early hour this morning because they were making too much noise in Mrs. Howe's room. She paid a fine of $10, and intimated that he would pay late this afternoon. John Traley, a drunk, and Thomas Hall, a vag, each got twenty-day sentences. Barnie McDonald got ten days, and Emil Johnson forfeited $12 bail by not appearing to answer a charge of drunkenness.

Difficulties Are Settled.

The difficulty between James E. York and the Ironton Structural Steel company has been settled, and stipulations were filed in the office of the clerk of district court dismissing the two suits brought by Mr. York against the company and its officers and the majority stockholders. The suits were brought to enjoin the company from issuing its bonds in the sum of $350,000 and to have a receiver appointed. Mr. York claimed that the majority stockholders were trying to freeze he and his brother out, and he wanted not only an injunction but a receiver and an accounting.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

An Interchange Of Ideas

Between Buyers and Seller Conducive to Mutual Advantage Secured Through

Evening Herald Wants.

HOT GAME EXPECTED

Duluth and Superior Baseball Rivalry Strong and Fast Ball Is Certain.

BAYFIELD IS COMING

Crack Team From Wisconsin Town to Be Here Next Week.

Fine weather, which means large crowds and fast playing, is promised for the game between Duluth and Superior this afternoon and tomorrow. Both teams seem to have struck the clip that wins in everything but batting, and in this respect both sides are slow. In this afternoon's game, which was started at Oneota park promptly at 3:30, Elliott was doing the pitching for Duluth and Hanley for Superior. Tomorrow afternoon the game will be called at 3:30, with Cox on the slab for the home team and Glendon for Superior.

Manager Wade has lines out for another first-class twirler, and may land him soon. With another man to change place with Cox, and do the same kind of pitching, there would be little question about Duluth's having the fastest team of the semi-professional class in Minnesota, and in fact the Northwest. Cox's work has been gilt edged this year. He recently pitched four games in a week against St. Paul and Superior, and won every game, and did not allow over six hits in any game.

Shephard has struck his old-time form and is putting up a phenomenal game at short, while Lambert, who has shown his ability to play almost any position on the team, is doing good work at second. Dennis McCarthy was switched over to the third in the last game at Superior, and his work on that occasion will probably give him the position permanently. His stick work is the most reliable on the team, having a batting average of .346. Wachtel, the speedy left fielder of last year's championship team, will be in the game from now on, and give his speedy exhibitions between bases. Hartman, who was let out here a week or so ago, is now playing with the Palace team of St. Paul.

Manager Wade is arranging games with the Bayfield team for July 14 and 15. The negotiations are not yet closed, but there seems little doubt but that the series will be played. Bayfield has defeated Washburn three out of four games, taken three straight from Ashland, and two from the Big Duluths.

It is reported that Manager Patterson of the Superior team has a string out for Jimmy Hart, and that the clever little infielder will soon be wearing the Superior colors again. He has been playing with the London, Ont., team of the International league, but Saginaw and Chatham seem to be about the only teams of that league left doing business. Superior also claims to have practically landed a new pitcher. He hails from the southern part of the state.

BELOW MARKET VALUE—

Lot E. Sup. St. bet. 20th and 21st Ave...**$1500**
Lot Jefferson St. bet. 17th and 18th Ave...**$850**
Lot E. First St bet. 17th and 18th Ave...**$1650**
Lot E. First St. bet. 19th and 20th Ave...**$1350**
For Sale by—

LITTLE & NOLTE.

THE SUPERIOR CARNIVAL.

Big Time Slated For Tuesday Which Is Elks' Day.

Next Tuesday is Elks' day at the West Superior carnival. Members of the order will attend from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Marquette, Houghton, Calumet and Duluth with bands of music and a general big outlay. The Duluth lodge will go over with the City band, leaving here at 1 o'clock p. m. There will be a parade to the boat at the foot of Fifthavenue west, and a large attendance is expected. From all appearances it will be one of the times that will go down in history as the warmest ever, and nearly all of the strength of the Duluth lodge will turn out to go over and take part in the Superior doings.

—OPENING AT—

MERCHANTS BAR

Specialty for tonight—

TURKEY LUNCH

DiMarco's Orchestra will furnish the music.
CARGELL & KENNY.

Reports of Births.

The board of health this morning reported the following births: A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Erickson, 816 East Fifth street; a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Frisbee, 317½ Third avenue east; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thomson, 230 West Sixth street; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Merling, 24 East Fourth street; a son to Mr. and Mrs. Iver Aarstad, 219 East Seventh street; a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rakowsky, 428 East Tenth street; a son to Mr. and Mrs. Hans Anderson, 224 West Fourth street; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ole M. Jorgenson, 229 Eighteenth avenue west; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vanwick, 706 East Third street; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. F Hegg, 104 West First street, and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Johnson, 1907 West First street.

Has Not Yet Figured It.

Mayor Hugo finished the test of engine No. 1 at the Lakewood pumping station yesterday afternoon, but he says it will be at least two weeks before all the details can be figured out. The engine made a better run than No. 2, which was tested last fall, but nothing definite will be ventured by Mayor Hugo until he has all the details worked out.

The Bryan Club.

The regular meeting of the Bryan club will be held at the club rooms in the Hunter block this evening at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by good speakers on the Kansas City platform and candidates. The Kansas City delegation is also expected to be present, and, as a member of the club jokingly remarked, will tell "how it happened."

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

PAID OUT MUCH

Interest Disbursements By the City During June Were Enormous.

The city has paid out a small fortune in interest on bonds within the last month, but notwithstanding this each fund shows a balance according to the monthly report of Treasurer Voss. In all about $86,681.71 has been paid to outsiders holding Duluth, Lakeside and West Duluth bonds. About $27,660 of this was on water and light issue, and $22,642 on city of Duluth general fund bonds. On permanent improvement certificates $30,149 was paid out. The drain has been so heavy on the interest fund that the surplus of $21,685 reported at the first of June has been reduced to $42.72.

The following is Mr. Voss' tabulated report showing balances on hand in the several funds on June 1, the disbursements during the month and balances on hand at the beginning of the present month:

GENERAL FUND.	
Receipts for the month of June	$43,424 50
Balance on hand June 1	37,957 73
Total	$81,382 23
Disbursements for the month	24,175 74
Balance July 1	$57,208 54
WATER AND LIGHT FUND.	
Balance on hand June 1	$75,535 79
Receipts for the month	9,222 27
Total	$84,758 46
Disbursements for June	32,919 02
Balance on hand July 1	$51,838 85
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.	
Balance on hand June 1	$13,377 63
Receipts for the month of June	2,917 31
Total	$16,294 37
Disbursements for the month	14,333 40
Balance on hand July 1	$ 1,960 97
FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.	
Receipts for the month of June	$ 7,012 46
Balance on hand June 1	2,477 69
Total	$ 9,490 15
Disbursements for June	7,504 83
Balance on hand July 1	$ 1,985 30
LIBRARY FUND.	
Balance on hand June 1	$ 4,053 40
Receipts for the month	12 28
Total	$ 4,065 68
Disbursements for June	1,055 79
Balance on hand July 1	$ 3,012 89
PARK FUND.	
Balance on hand June 1	$ 6,750 03
Receipts for the month	4,254 11
Total	$11,004 83
Disbursements for June	7,556 94
Balance on hand July 1	$ 3,447 81
INTEREST FUND.	
Balance on hand June 1	$21,685 72
Receipts for month	1,000 00
Total	$22,685 72
Disbursements for month	22,642 74
Balance on hand July 1	$ 42 72
SINKING FUND.	
Balance on hand June 1	$80,583 [illegible]
Disbursements for June	30,149 21
Balance on hand July 1	$50,438 59

First Band Concert.

The series of concerts which the park board is to inaugurate will begin next Tuesday evening. This first concert will be given in Cascade park by the K. of P. band. The program will begin at 7:45 o'clock.

PERSONALS.

Thomas Irvine, assistant light keeper at Outer Island station, was in the city for a couple of days, visiting his mother, Mrs. John Irvine.

Rev. John A. Anderson returned this morning from Litchfield, where the funeral of his son, August, was held last week.

Miss Berenice Crowley is entertaining her cousin, Miss Mary Martin, of Chicago.

Dr. E. H. Lower has returned from Mt. Clemens.

Mrs. F. N. Allen and daughter, of Munger terrace, left yesterday for a few weeks' visit in Milwaukee.

J. W. Nelson, of Taylor's Falls, is at the St. Louis.

J. F. Crawford, of St. Paul, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Orr, of Minneapolis, are at the St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Schuppert, of Gladden, Wis, are at the St Louis.

N. H. Clapp, of St. Paul, was in the city today.

S. Jaeques Strauss, of Burlington, Iowa, is at the Spalding.

W. C. McClure arrived from Saginaw today.

Senator R. B. Brower, of St. Cloud, is in the city.

G. H. Larke and party returned yesterday from their north shore fishing expedition and the other members of the party returned at once to Chicago, but Mr. Larke remained here for a few days' visit.

T. H. Hawkes and family have returned from an Eastern trip.

Mrs. S. J. Bigelow has returned from an Eastern visit.

Gustave Collatz and family leave tomorrow for Germany, where they will visit with relatives for three months. Mr. Collatz also expects to visit the Paris exposition.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist. Top floor, New Jersey. Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup St.

Richardson Printing Co. wants work.

Dr. Morgan, osteopathist, 6-7 Mesaba block.

Prof. Ourat will give his next party at Lester Park, Wednesday, July 11.

Kelly's hat hospital for sick hats.

A marriage license has been issued to Peter A. Paulson and J. Hattie Johnson.

George F. Chester, clerk of district court, has filed a report showing that the earnings of his office during June were $860.

The district court has decided in favor of the defendant in the case of James J. Baskerville against W. E. Richardson, as receiver for the American Loan and Trust company. The suit was over some property in the forfeited tax sale.

Miss May Yates, of Tipton, Iowa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. M. Petty, of 413 First avenue west.

A son was born on July 4 to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Peterson, of 126 Mesaba avenue.

Dr. Long of the First M. E. church has received a collection of $147 to be forwarded to the famine sufferers in India and in addition the ladies of the church have made about fifty garments.

The school board will meet this evening, but the session will be devoted to routine business and probably not very interesting.

Turns on the light of reason; removes intellectual or moral cloudiness and black spots from one's character. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Chautauqua Assembly--Grand Excursion.

The Northwestern line will from July 11 to 22 sell excursion tickets to Chetek, Wis., and return for $3.50 good until July 23rd, account Chantauqua assembly.

Do not miss this elegant opportunity for a few days outing and picnicing among the majestic pines and beautiful lakes of Wisconsin. Tickets at 405 West Superior street.

Fishing Excursion Rates.

Where fishing is the best, on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad—at Sturgeon lake. Round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $1.50, and Lake Pokegama, Pine City, round trip rate Saturdays and Sundays only $2. Excellent hotels and accommodations and three trains via St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Secure tickets at Union depot or city ticket office, 432 West Superior street.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

WILL MAKE CITIZENS

Schedule of Sessions of the District Court For That Purpose.

EVELETH'S TOWNSITE

Some Interests Appear In Opposition to Valuation of the Old Plat.

Arguments for the special term of district court on the iron ranges for the purpose of hearing applications for second citizenship papers are complete. Judge Dibell will go out the first week, starting July 16, and Judge Cant will go out the second week. The former will visit Ely, Tower, Biwabik and Eveleth, all of which are on the Duluth & Iron Range road, and Judge Cant will visit Hibbing and Virginia, both points on the Missabe road.

Notices have been printed and sent up to the towns named for posting, so that there will be ample notice of the sessions. The first session will be held Tuesday, July 17, at the municipal court room in Ely, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The second session will be held at the same hour on the following day, July 18, at the municipal court room in Tower. The third session will be held Thursday, July 19, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the school house in Biwabik, and the fourth will occur at 8 o'clock p. m., Judge Cant will hold a session at the city clerk's office in Hibbing, Thursday morning, July 24, at 11 o'clock, he he will hold a session at the school house in Virginia.

The directions to applicants are to bring their first papers, or certified copies thereof, unless they can furnish positive proof that they arrived in the United States before they were 18 years of age. Each applicant must bring two witnesses to prove that he has been a resident of the United States for five years and of the state one year, and that he has borne a good reputation during that time and that he will make a good citizen.

SOME OBJECTIONS FILED.

Not all Interests Agreeable to Vacation of Eveleth Townsite.

The applications to vacate the townsite of Eveleth came up in special term of district court this morning, and somewhat unexpectedly considerable opposition developed. John G. Williams appeared in behalf of the mining company that is seeking to vacate the townsite, and it was shown that most of the houses have been removed from the site, that it contains valuable iron ore deposits, and it was claimed that it was to the best interests of the public that the site be vacated and the property given up that it may be mined for ore.

The opposition came from W. G. Bonham, who appeared for the village of Eveleth, and from the owners of some forty-five lots in the townsite. The company that is seeking to vacate the site owns all of the rest. The village objects because the move will cut it off from all road approaches from the north, and will leave no communication with Virginia. If this objection could be removed it is probable that the opposition of the village would folow.

The opposition of the owners of lots was based on the fact that the vacation of the townsite would leave them in the air. They own the lots, and if the townsite is taken away, that is the platted form, it would injure the value of their property. The question between the company and the owners will probably resolve itself into one of damages.

As the parties could not get together today the matter was put over until July 24, and in the meantime an effort will be made to reach an agreement.

EXCURSION!

—TO—

TWO HARBORS

Howard Transportation Co

Steamer Bon Voyage

Leaves Fifth Avenue Dock at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, July 8, 1900.

GOOD MUSIC ON BOARD.

Fare 50 cents round trip.

MAY HAVE ANOTHER THEATER.

Matt Kusell Figuring With Parties For the Building of One.

Matt Kusell, who is managing the Pavilion this summer and who is well known to Duluth theater goers, having been here two seasons before now, is figuring with several parties for the erection of a new theater in Duluth, which he will manage and make a popular priced house. He believes there is a fine opening for another theater in the city and the many assurances he has received from people who have learned that he had the matter under consideration have lead him to go into the matter in earnest. He has several locations in view which can be obtained and says that the money has all been promised for the enterprise. Mr. Kusell believes that Duluth prosperity is to be continuous and that there will be big money in the enterprise. With the patronage that Duluth has been giving to almost every performance, he says that there must be good money in the business now and it ought to get much better.

Duluth Can Give Pointers.

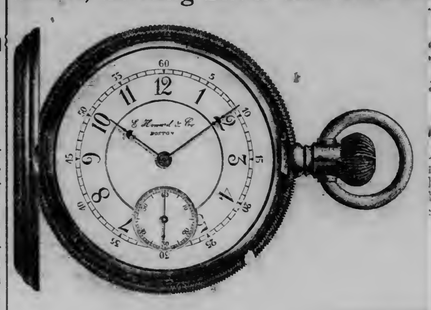
The Record of Onolaska, Wis., has the following: "Miss Rudolph, of Duluth, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. Showers and family. She is a teacher in the public schools at her home city and is returning from an attendance at the Speer school at Chicago. Professor Speer of the Western metropolis originated the system and his plans are worked by many of the Duluth teachers with much enthusiasm. Miss Rudolph is a zealous teacher and went to Chicago to learn more about this new work that is becoming so popular in some of our best schools, but found that in some respects the schools at Duluth were even superior to those visited for additional information."

Illustrated Travel Talks.

Evern night next week at the Pilgrim Congregational church. Course tickets 75c, single tickets 25c.

Mid-Summer Announcement!

Right now we are showing the largest and most complete stock of silverware and attractive goods such as Sterling Silver Cutlery, Sterling Silver Toiletware, Sterling Silver Tea Sets, Sterling Silver Berry Bowls, Sterling Silver Bon Bon Dishes, Sterling Silver Almond Sets.



We keep everything in the line of Sterling Silver that can be found in any modern well stocked jewelry store.

Howard Watches

Are always in season, always on time—the most reliable watch made. We are the sole sellers at the head of the lakes. We have sold Howard watches to people from whom you could not buy them for any money. You can secure the same watch at the same saving here. Wholesale price $140; we can sell you one for

$85. The greatest bargain ever offered.

G. A. KLEIN,

325 W. Superior Street. THE JEWELER.

J. H. FLAATEN SELECTED.

Chosen Director In Chief of North-Scandinavian Singers' Association.

A telegram received today from St. Paul announces that Jens T. Flaaten, of Duluth, has been elected director in chief of the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' association which is now in session in St. Paul. The Duluth men are elated at having Mr. Flaaten chosen to this position and feel that it is high testimonial to his ability as a musician. Duluth people generally will congratulate Mr. Flaaten but it will not surprise them for his ability has long been recognized here. The next festival will be held at Sioux Falls.

FERRY PROBLEM

It Is Now Agitating Everybody Who Crosses the Canal.

City officers, Park Pointers, Minnesota Point campers street railway magnates, and boat owners are much disturbed on account of Judge Dibell's order restraining the city from operating a canal ferry.

Mayor Hugo says the injunction means the building of the aerial ferry. A prominent officer of the Park Point railway, says: "I dunno. I dunno." The people on the Point say things that would look worse than the names of some of the camps. City Attorney Mitchell says he will appeal the case. He alone takes an optomistic view of the situation and said this afternoon that the order would not greatly inconvenience the ferry service this summer, as he will, today, file his notice of appeal to the state supreme court and the case will scarcely come up before the fall term. Mr. Mitchell holds that notwithstanding the order of Judge Dibell the ferry can run while his appeal to the higher court is pending.

Mayor Hugo says that the city is using every effort toward the building of the aerial ferry bridge and is corresponding with M. Arnodin, of Chateauneuf-sur-Loire, France, the inventor of the bridge with a view to getting his permission to use the plans of the famous bridge over the Seine at Rouen, France.

On Monday evening it is probable that Capt. Charles Manles, owner of the ferry boat Lulu M. Ray, which was in the Park Point service last year, will petition the council for a franchise for a toll ferry to Park Point with exclusive rights to the city dock. He promises to keep the dock in repair and base his prices on the net earnings of the boat. However, Capt. Manles will stipulate that the net earnings shall not exceed $15 a day.

Returns From the Sequoias.

William Gallahher just returned from California where he has been estimating portions of the big grove of sequoias which Robert Whiteside of this city now owns. Mr. Gallagher says they are wonderful trees. For a week he camped in a hollow in one of the big fellows. This would sound to the average person in this part of the country as though Mr. Gallagher had occupied rather cramped quarters but he says that when he measured the place he found it 14 feet 6 inchs one way and 20 feet the other. The tree is not a dead one either but is alive, green and growing still, to all apparances. The marvellous things which have been told of these great monarchs of the forest he found to be entirely true and it is a great sight to travel among and see them.

Capt. LaSalle's Funeral.

Funeral services were held over the remains of Capt. F. N. La Salle this afternoon at the home in Chester Terrace. A large number of friends were present and the Masonic lodge was well represented. The body was taken to the Omaha tram and will be sent to Chicago.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Duluth board of trade in reference to the death of Capt. F. N. La Salle:

The Duluth board of trade feels it but due to the memory of F. N. La Salle to give expression, however meagre, to its high appreciation of his many noble qualities.

He was a man richly endowed with all the attributes of a noble sterling manhood.

Fair and honorable in business, kindly and cheerful in disposition, liberal and unostentatious in charities, his presence was sunshine.

Of enemies he had none. His friends were all who knew him.

He will be missed and mourned by his associates, who know that his place cannot be filled.

To his bereaved family this board conveys its tender sympathies.

GEORGE SPENCER,
T. J. C. FAGG,
GEORGE RUPLEY,
Committee.

Duluth, Minn., July 7, 1900.

MOHAMMEDANS.

The number of Mohammedans has been estimated at 196,500,000. Of these 18,000,000 are under the rule of the Turkish government, 23,000,000 are ruled by other Musselman sovereigns, 35,500,000 are subject to African princes, 20,000,000 live in China, and 99,000,000 are under other rulers. Of these last about 58,000,000 belong to India and Beloochistan.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

CROP GONE.

In Grand Forks County Wheat Will Be Fertilizer or Fodder.

Grand Forks, July 7.—At last the farmers are beginning to realize that it's "all up" with the wheat crops this year in the immediate vicinity of Grand Forks, and are either plowing the fields or are pursuing the wiser plan of cutting the grain for fodder, inasmuch as there is very little hay in the valley. This is in the vicinity of Grand Forks and on the Fargo-Hillsboro line, and is not a general state of affairs in all parts of the valley. A few places where early rains gave the crops an impetus to grow, a fair yield will be harvested, and if prices are what is expected from present indications, the country will not be so bad off after all. The wheat now standing presents a fair appearance, possibly a remarkable appearance, considering the continuous drought, yet the season now being far advanced, the heads will never fill. The amount of moisture has not been sufficient to produce the milky condition or stage at which time formation takes place. The head at the present time has a shriveled appearance, and is much lighter than the stalk.

ACTION BY VICEROYS.

Several Issue Proclamations For Protection of Foreigners.

Paris, July 7.—The French consul at Shanghai telegraphs under date of Tuesday, July 3, that the viceroys of Nankin, Ou Chang, Foo Chow and Szec Houn, and governors of Kiang Si and Nguan Houei, have just issued a proclamation couched in vigorous terms for the protection of foreigners. The governor of Che Kiang alone, it is added, published Prince Tuan's edict against foreigners.

The consuls have informed the admirals of the attitude of the latter functionary. A telegram from the French consul at Tien Tsin, dated June 28, said he then considered the situation somewhat improved. A telegram from the French consul at Hoi How, dated July 7, says:

"The agitation of the past few days has subsided and calm is re-established, thanks to the vigorous measures of the authorities."

The consul of France at Che Foo, under date of July 4, transmits a rumor that Men-Tung Fu Sian is master of the situation at Pekin and is preparing an edict against foreigners. Rebels, this consul also says, occupy the Yellow river.

CHAPPELLE'S REPORT.

Findings on Wrangle In the Philippines About Ready.

Washington, July 7.—A letter has been received here from Archbishop Chappelle, to whom was dedicated the adjudication of the dispute between the religious orders and the civil authorities in the Philippies, in which he states that during the past six months he has carefully examined every point bearing on the subject, and will soon make his personal report to the pope.

CHICAGO IS COOLER.

But Still Hot Enough to Kill Four People.

Chicago, July 7.—Heavy clouds obscured the sun all day, and the temperature that has stood at 90 degrees all week was reduced 11 degrees. Notwithstanding the fall of the thermometer four deaths from heat were reported today.

TO CROSS THE RIVER.

Algoma Central Will Enter Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 7.—The Algoma Central, the new road which taps the mineral and forest products of Northwestern Ontario, has secured the privileges of the internatioanl railway bridge, and will enter this city. The road is now under construction northward from the Canadian Soo, and the contractors expect to finish 200 miles of the main line by September.

ROTTERDAM STRIKE.

Rotterdam, July 7.—The dock laborers' strike is assuming threatening proportions. The car men have now joined in the strike and the police and marines are guarding the streets in order to check disturbances. The strikers have picketed all the approaches to the town, so as to prevent non-unionists from entering. The laborers of Rotterdam will hold a mass meeting tomorrow to discuss the best means of aiding the strikers.

ENGLAND WINS.

London, July 7.—In the international polo match at Hurlingham today, England beat America by 8 to 2.

LINE COMING NORTH.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Strides Toward Twin Cities.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 7.—With every detail of the preliminary work done, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern announces officially today that its main line north will be extended this year a distance of forty-eight miles, bringing the terminus at the close of 1900 to a point about fifty miles distant from St. Paul and Minneapolis. It is expected that by spring, 1901, the Cedar Rapids route will be running trains over its own tracks into Owatonna and Faribault, Minn.

Starting at Albert Lea, the extension will run northward through Freeborn county, passing close to Geneva lake. In the north central part of Steele county, the line will pass through Owatonna, crossing the Chicago & Northwestern at this point and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul a short distance northward, near Medford. Between Owatonna and Faribault the Cedar Rapids route will parallel the Milwaukee. At Faribault, until its further extension is made, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern will transfer its Twin City business to the Cannon Valley division of the Chicago Great Western and the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Milwaukee.

NO TROUBLE.

Agent Frisbie Finds the Indians All Friendly.

St. Paul, July 7.—Governor Lind has received a message from G. C. Frisbie, United States consular agent at Rat Portage, in which it is stated that the Indians along the border have disavowed any hostilities toward the white settlers.

They assign as their reason for congregating that they have been led to believe that their own destruction, as well as that of the white people, was impending and that the "Great Spirit" could alone be appeased by a big medicine pow-wow.

The consular agent informs the governnor that there will be no trouble from the Indians, but that by some it is believed that the uprising has simply been postponed until the payment of annuities occurs. Such a possibility might be precluded by patrolling the border at that time.

At the proposed crossing of the new railway which will pass through a portion of Minnesota, there has sprung up a town called Port Hylands. This village is located on the bank of the Rainy river, about thirteen miles from the mouth, and it is said that liquor is openly sold there in saloons.

No word has yet been received from Capt. Eva, either by the governor or adjutant general, but it is expected that a message will arrive this morning. The difficulty of travel and the fact that the message will have to be sent by courier for 150 miles is accountable for the delay.

Governor Lind has denied the statement that he contemplates the withdrawal of Capt. Eva's detachment before they are relieved by federal troops.

ARE GETTING LOGS.

Minneapolis Sawmills Have a Fair Supply.

Minneapolis, July 7.—All the sawmills in the city are now running with a good supply of logs, says the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. The water in the river here yesterday was standing eighteen inches above the lowest mark of last week. This was due to several causes, one of which was the shutting down of the flour mills, to clean out the waterways.

The river at Brainerd Wednesday morning was two feet above the lowest level of the week before, but a portion of this—about fourteen inches—was due to opening of the Cross lake dam to bring out a Pine river drive. The dam was closed again Thursday, but may be opened again today.

This flush of the river has aided materially the drive now at Dayton just above the city. It is believed that this drive will be in the city by tonight.

Another drive will then be started from Brainerd, and with good fair water the mills here should be kept in logs without check for the remainder of the season.

25 Feet

Upper side Superior street, near Sixth avenue west, for sale, $1,550. Enquire of J. C. & R. Hunter, Exchange building.

MONEY IN COCOANUTS.

This cocoanut industry is well worth the consideration of enterprising Americans, for it has resulted in the making of tremendous fortunes, says Leslie's Weekly. A cocoanut tree yields fruit within five years after planting and then bears uninterruptedly for over a century. Those engaged in shipping the copra to Europe pay $1 per year for the fruit from a single tree. The trees, once started, need no further consideration. Ten thousand trees cover a comparatively small space, as there are no branches. The trees invariably grow best in what is for all other purposes the poorest soil.

A UNIQUE RAILWAY.

Construction work on a unique railway is in progress at Macon, Mo. The title of the corporation making the improvements is the Blees Miniature Rapid Transit company. It will operate a line a mile long in Mrs. P. W. Blees' park, under a duly recorded franchise by the owner. The officers are: Frederick Blees, president and motorman, aged 13; Albin Blees, vice president, aged 10; Roy Denslow, secretary, aged 13; Willie Blees, treasurer, aged 8; Raymond Kirsch, assistant supperintendent, aged 13. The company is capitalized at $10,000, and every share of the handsomely lithographed stock has been taken.

Your Basement Is Full!

Possibly of odds and Ends that a For Sale Miscellaneous Want Ad. would clear out. Here's a hint.

REALTY MARKET

Much Better Feeling In Realty as In Other Circles Because of Rains.

TRANSFERS IN JUNE

Aggregate More Than Half a Million of Dollars---The Week's Transfers.

This has been another quiet week in real estate. When that is stated it does not mean that no business has been done. There is business being done right along, and the list of transfers shows it. But there have been no deals of striking interest, and the consideration in most of the sales that have been announced have been too small to be worthy of special mention.

* * *

There is a much better feeling in Duluth, however, than there was last week, and it is owing to the rains. The fact still remains that no great activity can be hoped for until after election troubles are over, but the rains have revolutionized the fall outlook. If they had come a little sooner it would have been better, but if they had not come at all it would have been very much worse. The rains have changed the situation in the wheat fields from one of absolute disaster to one that is far from hopeless. The rains have swelled the logging streams until it is possible to float the logs to the mill, and this, together with the fact that lumbermen find the situation in the lumber trade brightening, will bring about a happy change. As a matter of fact, the outlook last week was decidedly blue. Today, thanks to the copious rains, it is decidedly bright.

* * *

The total of real estate transfers filed for record in the office of the register of deeds last month was 383, with an aggregate consideration of $568,167.67. The figures day by day are as follows:

	No.	Amt.
June 1	13	$ 11,777 00
June 2	22	47,387 33
June 4	4	841 00
June 5	21	13,294 59
June 6	27	74,839 00
June 7	15	16,711 50
June 8	6	102,752 00
June 9	11	20,288 00
June 11	31	17,597 50
June 12	11	712 90
June 13	10	26,756 81
June 14	19	33,255 60
June 15	10	9,120 00
June 16	20	20,455 00
June 18	13	17,704 07
June 19	13	7,210 75
June 20	16	7,917 00
June 21	16	4,757 00
June 22	9	7,005 00
June 23	11	10,823 50
June 25	10	3,190 00
June 26	13	8,032 00
June 27	16	3,858 38
June 28	11	7,668 00
June 29	14	7,915 50
June 30	9	86,690 28
Total	383	$568,167 67

* * *

Among the larger transfers of local property filed this week were the following:

Henry S. Mahon to Mell Upton, e½ of lot 3 and all of lots 4, 5 and 6, block 50, Portland division, $7500.

V. D. Cliff and wife to Ellen C. Sullivan, lots 13 and 14, and part of lot 15, block 19, Portland division, $5500.

Anton Borgen administrators to A. W. Anderson, lot 16, block 2, Industrial division, $8500.

C. E. Milne and R. B. Knox to A. C. Hubbell, lot 24, East Third street, $7250. This deal has been announced before.

Elize R. Sigsbee et al to L. S. Loeb, lots 5 and 6, block 10, Banning & Ray's subdivision of Duluth, $6000.

M. E. Knight to A. S. D Baldwin, part of lot 18, East Second street, Duluth proper, First division, $3538, the property to be remodelled into a flat.

* * *

The transfers were as follows:

Blanch B. Brigham to Lettie Anderson, part of lot 300, block 94, Duluth proper, Second division .... $ 900
Vincent D. Cliff et ux to Ellen C. Sullivan, lots 13 and 14 and part of lot 15, block 19, Portland division 5,500
Leopold Frend et ux to J. G. Mitchell et al, und 1-3 in e½ of nw¼ of se¼ and lots 2 and 3 of section 29, all of section 33-53-13 8,000
Henry S. Mahon et ux to Mell Upton, easterly ½ of lot 3 and all of lots 4, 5 and 6, block 50, Portland division 7,500
Union Building and Loan association to Thomas T. Holden, lot 9, block 6, West End addition 1,200
Blanche B. Brigham to Edward Lowe et al, part of lot 298, block 94, Duluth proper, Third division 650
C. H. Clark to Emma F. Lawrence, lot 368, Minnesota avenue, Lower Duluth 500
Northern Pacific Railway company to William O'Brien, lands in 55-11, 56-11, 54-12, 56-12, 55-13, 54-15, 53-16, 55-16, 56-17, 55-19 7,453
C. A. Blackmar to T. D. Gilmore, lot 21, block 3, Prostorknott .... $ 125
Beriah Magoffin, Jr., to C. O. Mills, lot 13, block 15, Proctorknott 100
D. I. Wahl to John T. Michaud, lots 42 and 44, block 1, Central division of West Duluth 250
West Duluth Land company to United States of America, part of lot 1, section 20-49-11 1,610
M. E. Knight to A. S. D. Baldwin, part of lot 18, East Second street, Duluth proper, First division 3,538
Sidney Adam et ux, lot 7, block 30, West Duluth, First division 800
S. W. Clements et ux to William McCullum, lot 21, block 24, Virginia 250
Henry Erickson et ux to Sam Ikkola, lot 1, block 15, Virginia 250
S. C. Pierce to Augusta McDonald, et al, lots 149 and 151, block 144, Duluth proper, Third division 500
Patrick Croal et ux to J. R. Humphrey, lot 148, block 27, Duluth Proper, Second division 3,450
L. L. Small et ux to Olaf Palm, lot 13, block 76, West Duluth, Fourth division 175
N. C. Bisley et ux to D. H. McKinley, lot 9, block 30, West Duluth, First division 600
Joe Kangas to Mattie Knutt, lot 5, block 31, Ely 150
Mary E. Coffin et mar to Walter Alexander, lot 3, section 6-65-19 275
Ole Saetre to Walter Alexander, w½ sw¼ section 25-66-18 515
John Oldham to George L. Gorton, part of lot 6, block 22, Endion 1,750
John Drannan to John McLellan, und ¼ of s½ of sw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3, section 29-62-13 450
John Drannan et ux to Lydia E. Dunham, undivided one-eighth of s½ sw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ and lot 3, section 29-62-13 150
Lydia E. Dunham to Mary L. McGinley, undivided one-eighth of s½ of sw¼ and se¼ sw¼ and lot 3, section 29-62-13 150
John Drannan et ux to John E. Dixon, undivided one-eighth of s½ sw¼ and ne¼ sw¼, and lot 3, section 29-63-13 450
George Stork to Mat Lukins, lot 22, block 16, Virginia 110
C. H. Troyer to G. A. Wieland et al, w½ of lot 3, block 46, Endion 400
George A. Wieland et al to C. H. Troyer, part of lot 6, block 22, Endion 1,500
Gasper Sprighetti et al to C. E. Bailey, lot 14, block 26, Virginia 800
William R. Wright et ux to N. F. L. Nelson, lot 5, block 98, West Duluth, Sixth division 438
Addison P. Brewer et al to Waldo A. Avery, trustee, e½ se¼ sw¼ of se¼ se¼ of ne¼ of se¼ 14, nw¼ of nw¼ and lot 21 of section 22-54-12 4,000
Frank Wallin to Alfred Newbergh, lot 7, block 7, Hibbing 300
David C. Young et ux to Frank Wallin, lot 7, block 7, Hibbing 200
John J. Rupp et ux to Waldo A. Avery, trustee, s½ of nw¼ and lots 3, 6, of section 11, nw¼ n½ of sw¼ se¼ of se¼ se¼ of section 26-54-12 8,000
Robert R. Forward et ux to Harry C. Ash, lot 1, block 73, West Duluth, Second division 400
C. H. Maginnis to John J. Rupp et al, nw¼ of nw¼ of section 15-58-12 500
Melrose Savings Bank to C. E. Evans, lots 9 and 10, block 4, B. & Ray's sub-division 1,500
J. G. Scott to Morris Mendelson et al, lot 4, block 17, Virginia 3,850
Pike River Land company to Halmar Nordstrom, se¼ se¼ section 31-61-15 180
West Duluth Land company to A. H. Merriam, lot 9, block 162, West Duluth, Fifth division 900
C. E. Everset et al to O. C. J. Nelson, southerly 72½ feet of lot 1, block 63, Portland 1,635
Eliza R. Sigsbee et al to Louis S. Loeb, lots 5 and 6, block 10, B. & Ray's sub-division of Duluth 6,000
New Duluth Land company to James Bardon, lots 2 and 3, w½ ne ¼ section 9-48-15 67,000
Edgar A. Coffin to Dan Haley, ne¼ sw¼ section 13-63-19 170
Same to same, nw¼ se¼ section 27, se¼ se¼ section 28 and ne¼ ne¼ section 33-63-19 495
Grace McMahon to Emma W. Bardon, ne¼ ne¼ section 20-49-15 1,200
Same to same, nw¼ of section 4-48-15 16,500
Clara D. Baker et mar to C. H. Smith Lumber company, se¼ ne¼ section 26-58-17 25
August Ruhnke et ux to H. M. Peyton, w½ sw¼ section 10, w½ nw¼ section 15-61-17 1,325
J. J. Atkinson et ux to Mathilde Ruhnke, w½ sw¼ sw¼ section 10-61-17, and w½ nw¼ section 15-61-17 175
Joseph Trobblay et ux to Eastern Railway company of Minnesota, part of e½ of sw¼ of section 2-52-18 200
Charles E. Milmine to A. E. Hubbell, w½ of lot 24, East Third street, Duluth proper, First division 3,625
Renwick B. Knox et ux to A. C. Hubbell, e½ of lot 24, East Third street, Duluth proper, First division 3,625
Kenneth A. McDonald to Walter Alexander, n½ se¼ and n½ sw¼ of section 15-68-20 800
Same parties, w½ ne¼ and se¼ nw ¼ of section 28-66-19 400
Anton Borgen administrator to A. W. Anderson, lot 16, block 2, Industrial division 8,500

SURPASSES ALL OTHERS.

The Worshipful Company of Girdlers estimate that the luncheon given by it to the secretary of state and members of the council of India recently works out at something over £2,000,000 a head, says the London Daily Mail.

The history of this remarkable feast is absolutely unique. In 1634 Robert Bell, then master of the company, ordered from the East India company a Persian carpet at a cost of £150. For this carpet the East India company, now represented by the council of India, never received payment.

It was only recently that the present master of the Girdlers, the Lord Mayer, discovered that at the ordinary rate of compound interest the sum they now owed amounted to no less than £167,000,000!

The Girdlers consulted together and came to the natural conculsion that they could not meet their obligations. Not wishing, however, to appear dishonorable, they suggested that they should entertain the council of India to a luncheon, which should wipe off the score.

The council agreed, and the Girdlers, as a result, entertained them to a lunch, over which the lord mayor presided.

There were seventy-five guests present, so that each one, so to speak, consumed a meal costing over £2,000,000.

A FRENCH MODEL.

While the shirt waist has discarded its yoke and has lost many of its primitive features it still retains others. The very latest Parisian cut shows the waist cut quite short in the back and long and drooping in front. It is worn with a belt no wider than your thumb, and fastened upon the side with a tiny and inexpensive buckle; the front of the belt is finished girdle shape. This gives the waist the long look in the front, and it also gives the back that wholly indescribable curve, so graceful is it.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS FITTING

THOMPSON-WAUGH COMPANY, 230 West First street.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE—
Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hattie Scollard, as mortgagor, to Fred W. Lowe, as mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of June, 1893, with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded on the 6th day of July, 1893, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, in Book 81 of mortgages, on page 137 of the records, in the office of the register of deeds, in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota. The premises covered by said mortgage, and thereby mortgaged, are situated in the county of St. Louis, in the state of Minnesota, and are described as follows: Lots numbered eleven and twelve (11 and 12), of block twenty-eight (28), townsite of Virginia, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said default consists in the non-payment of a certain note for four hundred and twenty-five dollars ($425.00), being for a part of the principal sum secured by said mortgage, which note became due and payable on the 26th day of June, 1894, and in the non-payment of the interest upon said note from the 26th day of June, 1896.

There is therefore claimed to be due, and there is due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, in principal and interest, the sum of $562.02, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or otherwise, to recover said debt, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, which has become operative by reason of the default aforesaid, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises above described, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Duluth, in St. Louis County, Minnesota, on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due upon said mortgage, and taxes, (if any), on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 7, 1900.

FRED W. LOWE, Mortgagee.

BALDWIN & BALDWIN, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 301, 302, 303 First National Bank Building, Duluth Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, July-7-14-21-28-August-4-11.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.
Brick store room in Union Block, First avenue west and Fourth street. Low rent. Good location for drug store or similar business.
CHAS. P. CRAIG & CO., Herald Building.

Real Estate and Loans
Stocks bought and sold; also deal in Commercial Paper. Rental Agency for resident and non-resident property-owners.
Thos. P. Brown, No. 704 Torrey Building.

FOR SALE.
217 Pittsburg Avenue—between Second and Third Avenues W., just above 5th Street. Make us a bid.
R. B. KNOX & CO. No. 1 Exchange Bldg.

A. W. KUEHNOW, C. L. FREDERICK, AGENTS
St. Paul & Duluth, Northern Pacific, Wisconsin Central
Railroad Lands.
Small cash payment, balance on five years' time. Forest reserve scrip. Cheap wild and improved farm lands sold and exchanged.
Office—430 W. Superior St.

HARRIS BROS.,
Real Estate,
712 PALLADIO.
BARGAIN!
Lot on London Road and Twenty-third Avenue East.

BARGAINS.
$2200 Buys 9-room dwelling and lot 50x150 feet Jefferson street.
$1500 Buys 8-room dwelling and lot 50x140 feet, Lester Park—$200 cash; balance $20 per month.
$1200 Buys dwelling and lot 50x140 ft, Lester Park—$200 cash; balance $15 per month.
WEST DULUTH BARGAINS.
$800 Buys 10-room house on Fifty-first avenue—$150 cash; balance $12.50 per month.
$900 Buys 7-room house on Fifty-second avenue—$200 cash; balance $15 per month.
$800 Buys 7-room house on Sixtieth avenue—$150 cash; balance $10 per month.
$750 Buys 6-room house near Presbyterian church—$150 cash; balance $12 per month.
$575 Buys 5-room cottage on Sixty-fifth avenue—$100 cash; balance $7 per month.
$3700 Buys 35-room hotel, or will exchange for residence.
We also have a large list of other properties for sale on easy terms. Why not buy a home and save rent?
Smith, Lauermann & Co., Duluth and West Duluth.
Duluth Office—411 Torrey Bldg.
West Duluth Office—Cor. Ramsey St. and Central Ave.

LOST.

LOST—SATURDAY, JUNE 30, A PHYsician's black leather satchel, containing instruments. Reward if returned to 416 New Jersey building. Dr. A. C. Taylor.

LOST—ROLL OF SHEET MUSIC BEtween First and eighteenth avenues west. Reward if returned to George W. Tietz, dealer in pianos and organs. Columbus building.

LOST — DIAMOND EARRING, BEtween Lester Park and First avenue east, June 27. Liberal reward for return to Herald office, or C. O. Baldwin, First National Bank building.

LOST—BETWEEN SUFFEL'S AND SILbersteln's, pair of gold nose glasses. Finder return to 210 West Superior street and get reward.

LOST—SORREL HORSE, WHITE face, halter around neck. Finder return to 312 East Ninth street.

MEDICAL.

VIRTUAMA French treatment, both sexes, guaranteed to cure IMPOTENCY, gives vitality and vigor to all ages, restoring the desires, ambitions aspirations of youth and health, $2 or 3 for $5. Refuse cheap substitutes. Sent on receipt of price and guaranteed by THE KIDD DRUG COMPANY, Elgin, Ill. Retail and wholesale by S. F. Boyce and Max Wirth, Duluth; Nygren's, West Duluth; Lignell & Sodergren, West Superior; Merrill's Pharmacy, Superior; Two Harbors Drug Co.; Two Harbors; N. J. Benson, Tower; A. S. James, Ely; H. A. Sodergren, Virginia, Dowling Pharmacy, Eveleth; City Drug Store, Hibbing; Bayfield Pharmacy; Owen Frost Co., Washburne; A. H. Miles, Iron River, Wis.

WOMEN FEMALE BEANS Great monthly regulator for women; not one failure; most stubborn cases relieved in few days; $2 at Boyce's, Lyceum and other druggists; mailed by Lion Drug Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

DR. F. H. BURNETT, TOP FLOOR BURrows b'ld'g. Best work. Moderate prices.

PALMIST.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant, 704 East Second.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

Furniture Moved and Stored....
We have experienced men, competent packers and best storage house in the city and are responsible for all breakages. Call or telephone us at 410 W. Superior street. Telephone No. 190.
DULUTH FUEL AND TRANSFER CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STENOGRAPHY OR TYPEWRITING AT 313 Lyceum building. 'Phone 637. Prompt service.

MIDWIFE.

MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. CROIX AVENUE. Private hospital. 'Phone 976.

INSTRUCTION.

PRACTICAL ELOCUTION, CALISthenics and abdominal breathing. Frederick Hoffman, 416 Burrows building.

HAIR GROWAER.

HERBAQUEEN'S POWERFUL HAIR grower. 319 First avenue East.

HERBAQUEEN FRECKLE WATER.

FRECKLES AND SUNBURN TAKEN away with Herbaqueen's freckle water, leaving the skin white and soft. Absolutely free from all injurious properties. 319 First avenue east.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

PERSONAL.

"WOMAN'S BLESSING," PRIVATE prescription; positice cure for suppressed or irregular menstruation; never fails; box free. G. M. Howe, M. D., Drawer W, Chicago, Ill.

HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, scalp treatment, manicuring and massage. Mrs. Sherman, 404 New Jersey bldg.

HOUSE-MOVING.

H. SAXTON, 1008 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved in or outside the city by D. Mackenzie, 1525 East South street.

HOTELS.

WHEN IN MINNEAPOLIS STOP AT the new Golden West hotel, opposite the Milwaukee station. American or European plan. Everything new and modern.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.
PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings each month, 8:00. Next meeting July 16, 1900. Work, Second degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE, NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting July 9, 1900. Work, Second degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 28, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month at 8:00 p. m. Next meeting Sept. 12, 1900. Work, ———— Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month, 8:00 p. m. Next conclave July 3, 1900. Work, ———— Lyonel Ayres, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.
A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105. Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer, M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder; John C. Walker, financier; residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.
MODERN WOODMEN OFAMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks' hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A Noble, V. C.; P. H. Levy, banker; C P. Earl, clerk.

K. O. T. M.
KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, first and third Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. H. P. Curren, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; B. F. Neff, K. R. S

I. O. O. F.
ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O F.—Meets Tuesday evening, July 10, 8 p. m. Work, First Degree; in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Frank Berglund, N. G. W. Marquart, Sec'y.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS. —Court Eastern Star, No. 86. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., at Hunter's hall. All visitors cordially invited to attend meetings. E. O. Olund, chief ranger.

CLAIRVOYANT.

J. LEO SMYTHE, HIGH PSYCHIST and clairvoyant medium. Sitting in all affairs of life. Do not go to cheap, pretending mediums. Why not go to the best, it costs no more and satisfaction guaranteed. J. Leo Smythe is known and endorsed by the most prominent people. Come and see him. You will never regret it. 208 West Second street.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A SPECIALTY. M. HENRICKSEN, expert watchmaker, 334 W. Sup St.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—TO BUY, PINE LANDS IN St. Louis, Itasca and Lake counties. John Maginnis, 310 Palladio.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; small family; good wages. Apply at once. 616 East Fourth street.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN TO WORK in restaurant. Record restaurant, next to Duluth Boat club.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEwork, at 217 East Second street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1513 Jefferson street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at No. 320 Twenty-seventh avenue west.

WOMEN TO TRAVEL OR AT HOME for a reliable firm; work pleasant and easy; experience unnecessary. $50 per month and expenses. T 40, Herald.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 124 East Third.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; three in family. 1710 Jefferson street.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND girl in private family, and girls for general housework, dining room girls, dishwashers and nurse girls. 17 East Superior street, room 9.

WANTED—LADY TO CLERK IN CONfectionery store. Apply 2401 West Superior street.

WANTED—GIRL, AT ONCE, FOR GENeral housework. 226 Fifth avenue east.

WANTED—COMPETENT DOMESTIC, family of three. Mrs. R. S. Powell, 2011 East Superior street.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. 315 EAST Second street.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK AT PHILlips hotel, West Duluth. Must be experienced.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT ONCE. Call mornings, No. 1306 East Second street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 314 East Second street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—PORTER FOR STORE. APply at once, M. S. Burrows.

MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER TO DEliver and collect for old, established manufacturing house; $900 a year and expenses guaranteed. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manufacturer, third floor, 328 Dearborn street, Chicago.

TEMEPRATE MAN TO TRAVEL AND appoint agents in Minnesota; $80 monthly and expenses, besides commission. Permanent. E. Pierson, 356 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED EVERYWHERE—HUSTLERS to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

MEN—OUR CATALOGUE EXPLAINS how we teach the barber trade; mailed free. Moler Barber College, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—BY C. E. MEAD CARPET cleaning company, two weavers. Steady employment. 1701-3 West Michigan street.

WANTED—GOOD BUSHELMAN. Address J. W. Brownell, Two Harbors.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO WORK ON dairy. Good milker. Voss Bros., Thirty-second avenue east.

WANTED — GOOD SOLICITOR AND salesman. Good salary. The Singer Manufacturing company, 614 West Superior street.

Business Men
supplied with competent stenographers and accountants free of charge. Apply to W. C. McCarter, Business University. 'Phone 719.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY SELLing automatic screen door catches. Write for information. Sample postpaid 25c. Auto. Door Catch company, Chicago.

$50 PER MONTH DURING THE CAMpaign and permanent position after. Man or lady. Ziegler company, 322 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—WOMEN AGENTS TO SELL the "Household Family Scales." Every woman needs them. Retail price $2. Write for terms to agents. Novelty Advertising company, P. O. Box 53, Duluth, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED — ONE GOOD salesman in city, two to canvass country towns. Household goods sold on easy payments. Salary and commission. Gately Supply company, 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION AS TINSMITH, eight years' experience. Call or address George Williams, Midland hotel, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—BY WOMAN, WORK BY the day washing, ironing or cleaning. J 43, Herald.

WANTED—OFFICE POSITION BY young man of 23; accurate, industrious, 5 years experience, A1 reference. Address F 31, care Herald.

YOUNG MAN, SOBER AND INDUSTRIous, wishes work of any kind; experienced as marine and stationary fireman and janitor. Can take charge of any heating plant. Good references. T 43, Herald.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A COMpetent bookkeeper and stenographer. Law office preferred. F. D. Hilbert, 603 West First street.

BOY, AGED 16, WOULD LIKE A POSItion in a store. Good references. Address 501 East Sixth street.

WANTED—SITUATION AS TINSMITH, eight years' experience. Call or address George Williams, Merchants hotel, Duluth, Minn.

PRINTER WANTS WORK, GOOD ALLround man. Steady work in country office preferred. O. A. Olson, Milaca, Minn.

GIRL WOULD LIKE A GOOD PLACE in small family. Central location. A 97, Herald.

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPer or office man, eight years' experience in bank and insurance office. Best of references. T 83, Herald.

DRESS MAKING.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING. WORK guaranteed. Latest styles in millinery. Mrs. Bennett, 105 West Fourth street.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING, LATest styles, reasonable prices. K. Mahoney, 13 West Sixth street.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

Barbers' Supply Co.
Specialty made of grinding Barbers' and Horse Clippers, Razors, Shears and Knives—Lawn Mowers ground and repaired—Surgical Instruments repaired.
M. ROSENFELD, Prop. Room 16 Phoenix Blk., Duluth, Minn.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, CENtrally located. 205 Lyceum.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED BASEMENT. 322 West Third street.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE, ASHTABUla terrace. R. T. Lewis, 303 Lonsdale.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE SMALL houses. Reasonable rents. A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS. 220 SEVenth avenue west.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen. 230 West Second street.

FOR RENT—MODERN FURNISHED room. 121 West Second street.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN SEcure nice front room with lake view by applying at 619 West Second street.

TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS cheap. Top floor, 1021 West Michigan street.

TWO FRONT ROOMS AND GOOD TAble board. Modern. 318 West Second street.

NICE FURNISHED ROOM. 115 WEST Second street.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SITting room and bedroom. Modern flat. Reasonable. No. 11 Osborne block.

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED room at 2023 West Superior street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, MODERN. 1327 Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT — FOUR ROOM FLAT, brick building, centrally located; $12.25 with water; no children. William C. Sherwood & Co., 614 Torrey building.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FLATS, four rooms, $10. Enquire 718 West Fifth street.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM BY man and wife, and single gentleman for the summer. Location must be central and service the best. Willing to pay the price for good accommodations. Address with particulars. G. E. Webb, care of Herald.

LADY WHO HAS HAY FEVER WISHES to board with a quiet family living on the lake shore, from Aug. 10 to Oct. 15. Place must be quiet, not near railroad or street car tracks. Address Box 776, West Duluth.

OFFERED—ROOMS AND BOARD.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND board in desirable neighborhood. 100, East Second street.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping within five minutes' walk of the Postoffice. J 41, Herald.

WANTED—TO RENT TWO OR THREE rooms for dressmaking; centrally located. J 7, Herald.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—COVERED PLATFORM spring wagon, suitable for delivery wagon, run one year, can be bought cheap for cash. A. McG. McDonald, foot of Sixth avenue west.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND harness; good roader. E. D. Curry, horseshoer, rear 315 West First street.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED harness business, best in Northwest, including stock, fixtures, etc., amounting to $3000. Fifteen years' established. good location. Sickness cause of selling. Address "Harness," Herald.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR BUSIness, well worked up; good stock, first-class fixtures; large roomy store and parlors. J 38, Herald.

GROCERY WITH NEW STOCK OF goods, well fitted up, in good location, for sale cheap. Must be sold on account of partner retiring from business. Address B 72, Herald.

TWO GOOD COWS—SIXTY-SEVENTH avenue west Fifth street. Hans Olson.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST CLASS trap. Reversible rear seat. Can be seen at 221 East Fourth street.

FOR SALE—GOOD PHAETON AND harness, cheap. Market Hall cigar stand.

FOR SALE—CASH, OR ON TIME—complete light manufacturing machine shop outfit, including five horse-power dynamo. Write or inquire of Hansen Smith, Palladio building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO ROLL TOP desks, two office chairs, six dining chairs, used ten days. Duluth Van Co., 212 West Superior street.

FOR SALE — AUTOMOBILE CHEAP for cash. East End pharmacy.

J. HAMMEL & CO., THE OLD RELIable sale stable, have moved to their new location in the Union rink, corner Third avenue east and First street; will also handle full line of carriages, wagons, etc.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL MODERN house at Lester Park. For particulars call at 5819 Oneida street, 2 to 5 p. m., Lester Park.

HORSES AND MULES.
Barrett & Zimmerman, the largest horse and mule dealers in the Northwest, have 400 to 600 head constantly on hand, consisting of draft horses, farm mares, logging horses, drivers and general purpose horses. Fresh consignments received daily. Part time given if desired. Barrett & Zimmerman's Midway Horse Market, St. Paul.

Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.
Steam Carpet Cleaning and Rug Weaving. Carpets laid and refitted. Carpets renovated on floor when desired. Rugs made from old carpets. Duluth and Superior Steam Carpet and Rug Weaving Works, 1522 West Michigan street.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD

FINANCIAL.

$500 OR LESS TO LOAN—5½ PER CENT. Address Mortgagee, Herald.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. Chan Smith, No. 2 First avenue west.

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill. 207 Exchange building.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, FURNIture, horses and all kinds of personal property. 316 Palladio building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds, watches, etc. The Standard Jewelry & Loan Co., 324 W. Sup. street. Established 1893.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

APPLICATION FOR MORTGAGE LOANS wanted. J. Q. A. Crosby, 210 Palladio.

ASSAYER.

E. ANGERMEIR, NO. 319 FIRST AVE. E.

STEAMSHIP TIME TABLES.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP Co.
EXCLUSIVELY PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS
NORTH WEST AND NORTH LAND
Leave Duluth Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m. for Sault Ste Marie, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and all points East. Arrive Duluth Mondays and Fridays, 9 p. m. Last sailing from Duluth, September 18th. J. G. MOONEY Nor. Pass. Agent, 432 West Superior St. Telephone 101.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RY. CO.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar.... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar.... Hibbing Lv	12:25 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON, General Passenger Agent.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv...... Duluth ......Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar........ Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

EASTERN RAILWAY OF MINNESOTA.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 30 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL ... AND MINNEAPOLIS ...	†1 20 pm *7 00 am
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.		
*7 55 am †3 05 pm	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points, Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 43 pm †11 50 am

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. Train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m. J. G. MOONEY, Nor. Pass. Agent.

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*5 10 pm	Chicago Milwaukee,	*10 30 am
*5 10 pm	Appleton,	*10 30 am
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4:15 p.m.	Lv... W. Superior ...Ar	11:00 a.m.
4:35 p.m.	Lv..... Superior .....Ar	10:37 a.m.
7:25 p.m.	Lv..... Ashland .....Ar	7:45 a.m.
4:14 a.m.	Ar..... Neenah Lv	11:55 p.m.
4:34 a.m.	Ar..... Oshkosh Lv	11:31 p.m.
5:09 a.m.	Ar...Fond du Lac ..Lv	10:55 p.m.
7:15 a.m.	Ar.... Milwaukee ...Lv	8:45 p.m.
9:45 a.m.	Ar..... Chicago Lv	6:15 p.m.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(2)

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

Plants Grow Overnight.

Fooling the Plant Into Continuous Growth By Both Day and Night.

CAN CROPS BE QUADRUPLED?

The system of assisting scientifically the growth and bearing qualities of plant life by the use of chemicals needed for its most rapid development recently has been carried to an unusually successful point by G. W. Sherman, of Springfield, Mass.

Such phenomenal results have been obtained that it is quite reasonable to suppose ourselves to be on the verge of a revolution in the matter of raising the various forms of vegetables and plant life for which there is constant use.

When such startling results have been obtained as the quadrupling of the yield of everyday vegetables such as beans, corn, cucumbers and other table necessaries and the forcing of the growth of a [illegible] as much as four inches in a day, the matter becomes one of immense concern to all. The discoverer of this process inclines to the belief that one of the causes of this phenomenal growth obtained is the fact that the plant under his process does not have to grow so many roots and therefore can utilize all its energy for its superstructure development. The method of treatment is simply to supply those chemicals found in the earth, upon which the plant depends for stimulants direct to the plant, regularly and at such times as it has need of them.

The fertilizing is done by means of an ingenious little machine which is put down beneath the roots of the plant in such a way that through its porous sides the chemicals escape and feed it, directly, with all the most nutritive elements that it would itself seek if possible for it to reach them. From this underground box a pipe runs up above the ground through which the composition is poured down as required.

Soil which has been tilled for years is known to be particularly deficient in the nutritive qualities required for the stimulation of plant life and in consequence to reach sufficient for its sustenance the plant has to send its roots deep into the ground, thereby limiting its own growth above the surface.

Of course the determining of what quantity a plant actually requires to help it most involves some nice calculations, and it has cost Mr. Sherman years of experimenting to arrive at a correct formula for the wants of the commonest varieties.

One of the most startling evidences of the effect of the chemical treatment of plants is shown in the case of two rose bushes which are at the present time growing in the inventor's garden at 330 Worthington street, Springfield, Mass. Two years ago two rose bushes of equal size were planted there four feet apart, one of which was treated chemically, while the other was left to nature. The bush which was left to take its own chances is three feet high and has produced seven roses. The chemically treated bush is fifteen feet high and twenty-five in circumference. It has grown a number of canes and produced more than a thousand roses, many of them double, and in clusters of from five to seven. The bush has been fed with a chemical elixir once a month for three months in the year.

In speaking of his invention, Mr. Sherman said to a representative of this paper: "I consider my invention very valuable and one that concerns everyone engaged in or interested in growing any form of plant life. It is a simple process, as far as my machine is concerned, but I have experimented eight years to discover just what chemicals to use to grow successfully our common fruits, shrubs, vines, vegetables, etc. There are thousands of different kinds of plant life to experiment with, and I do not expect to discover by experimenting with each one of them myself just what particular kinds of chemical or plant food is required to grow each one to perfection. There are many discoveries to be made in this respect, and when my invention is in general use as I have reason to expect it will be I will have an opportunity to assist in this work with others.

"I am convinced that each form of plant life requires its own particular kind of plant food. A complete fertilizer from which a plant is supposed to select such chemicals as it needs often contains chemicals that the plant would reject if they were not confined or absorbed by others that the plant requires.

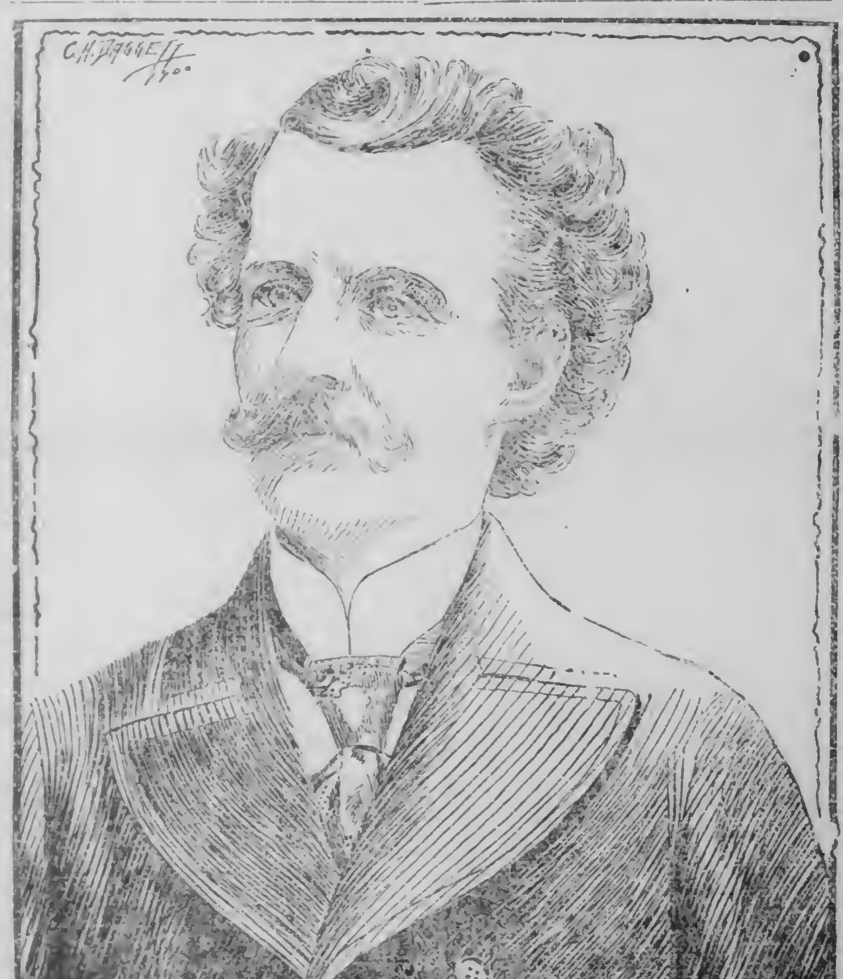
"We often succeed in growing a large amount of wood, canes or vines with a very small amount of flowers or fruit.

"My plan is to grow with the proper chemicals the wood, canes or vines, producing as large a growth as possible up to the time that the buds begin to develop or start; then to give the necessary chemicals to grow successfully the fruit or flower, stopping entirely the first chemical plant food after flowering or fruitage. Then I would use the first form of plant food to grow wood or canes for the next season.

"I have a rose bush now growing at my home that is two years old. The first year I grew the bush or canes. The bush produced twelve blooms and this year is eleven feet high and has over 500 well developed buds. It is supposed to be our common wild rose (now single). I expect to make it a double blossom this season. All of my experiments with rose bushes, trees, vines, etc., have been made with plants grown in very light soil or common filling sand. This was done to compel the plant to depend entirely upon the chemicals used in my machine.

"Mr. neighbor, Anderson Twitchel, of Worthington street, this city, has a 4-year-old pear tree planted in very light soil. The tree did not grow from the time it was set out until I began my experiments on it. This spring the tree was pronounced to be dead by Mr. Twitchell. I also considered it dead. In examining the roots I found them alive. I applied a chemical stimulant to the roots, and put in a number three fertilizing machine. In ten days I had a wood growth of seven inches with a fine growth of foliage. In twelve days it was in blossom having 132 blooms by actual count. Now after twenty-five days, with only the first treatment of chemicals, at a cost of 5 cents, I have new wood on the tree twelve inches of abundant foliage and six pears sound and hard and one-third natural size.

"The tree was covered with a scale like parasite that now has disappeared. It is in a very promising condition. If there is any life in the roots of the trees or any form of plant life the plant can be made to grow with proper treatment."



G. W. SHERMAN

PLANT TREATED BY THE SHERMAN PROCESS.

The New England horticulturist and inventor has devised a method of forcing the growth of all vegetable life. He discusses it interestingly in an exclusive interview with one of our special correspondents.

Some Studies In Sentiment.

The Professor Elucidates His Famous Dogma and Pays a Glowing Tribute to Woman's Devotion, While He Alters the Accepted Idea of Masculine Devotion.

THE CHILD AND HIS EDUCATION.

Man is reason, woman is love. Man through his reason has founded great empires, conducted great military campaigns, accumulated great fortunes, erected great structures, invented most wonderful helps to mankind, and in thousands of other ways has worked out his being. Woman through her love has created the home. This outbalances all that man has done.

By the statement that man's feeling for woman is sex-attraction and woman's feeling for man is love in the true sense, I do not want to tear down any sacred edifices that have been built up through the ages, but I do want to brush the dust off these sacred things and see them in their form as viewed in these scientific, practical times of our own.

By sex-attraction I have never thought altogether of man's purely sexual passion, although I believe such to be just as pure and God-given as any, and it is strong in man in order that through his desires the race may be maintained. I mean, though, far more than this by the term sex-attraction. In this I understand all that goes to make up woman. The old expression "man's better half" expresses best what I mean. In woman man sees what he lacks in himself to make him a complete being and he is drawn towards her and held by bands that even death cannot sever. But I contend that the term love should not be used for this feeling in man and that, after all, it is not the ruling element with him; that the ruling element in man is reason.

Woman, on the contrary, is not controlled by her reason. Every man and woman knows this. She is controlled by her love. This love is not at all sex-attraction, as in man, but a higher and a better and a grander passion, the grandest that God has bestowed on mankind—mother love. This is what I desire to designate love and in this sense I assert that love is an attribute of the female mind only.

I intend shortly to give the results of some studies made by myself and students in regard to the feelings which boys and girls have and show for one another. By thus studying the early stages of the feelings of one sex for the other, it is hoped in time there may be reached a better knowledge of such than is at present, and that it may be known better how to deal with these feelings and how to educate the sexes to get the best results.

Man's education is so arranged as to have the training of his reason as its ideal, and so woman's education should have for its ideal aim the training of her love.

I believe that co-education is the most helpful for the young people; that it is best for young men and young women to be together in their college life as an aid to one another. I would not deny any young man or any young woman entrance to any class in the university. Matter which is not fit to be taught to young men and young women together is, except, perhaps, in very rare cases, not fit to be taught at all. I believe in higher education, and that we owe it just as much to young women as to young men. I believe that it is perfectly right to allow any woman to seek and to receive exactly the same training as is prepared for young men. If a woman feels that she must go out into business or into law or into medicine or into whatever work, I say give her every opportunity to prepare herself for such.

No one believes more in freedom for woman than myself. I would accord to her every privilege that man has. Let her have her clubs and associations. Let her vote and hold office. Let her have full and free charge of her own property and transact her own business. Let her be free to come and go just as man. Let her have full say whether she wants to marry or not. Let her be the one to decide whether children shall be born to her or not and have full charge of their education and training, having the entire and full aid of her husband, but subordinated to her ideas.

The university of the present day is the grandest that the world has ever known. Never before in the history of life has man been so well looked after in his education as now. Our great universities are striving in every way possible so to specialize their work as to give every young man who enters them the kind of training that he most needs to fit him for future life. Some universities boast of more than 200 courses and that for one man to complete them all would require a study on his part of more than 100 years. Also this education is open to the young woman. The young woman who so desires can take the same training as the young man. Never since woman appeared on this earth has she had so great an opportunity to fit herself to compete with man in life's struggles as at present.

It will be seen that I am not contending for the woman who wants to fit herself for bread-winning, nor am I contending against her. My plea is for the woman who wants to make a home. And 90 per cent of womankind has this craving. The home-woman should be educated to that end. In the struggles for higher education, the home-woman has been almost forgotten. She has been so quiet and unobtrusive that little attention has been paid to her wants.

I fear for this nation when the mother leaves the care and training of her children to others than herself. It would be a thousand times better to bring back the Spartan state training and take the child entirely away from the home than to have the mother out struggling in the world, striving to outdo the father in providing food, clothing and shelter and leaving the child to be cared for by servants.

The civilized world today believes that it is man's duty to have the external cares of the family and that woman's duty includes internal cares. Man must go out in life and work to obtain the food, the clothing and the shelter. Women must bear the children, care for them and train them. Man is being educated for his duties as never before in the world's history. Is woman falling behind him? Our great universities are doing all in their power to train for fatherhood—to prepare the man best to gain the external things of life. But where is there a university that trains for mothermood—that trains woman in a knowledge of children and of the home? Is it a fact that our higher education is unfitting woman for marriage and that a large majority of our educated women do not marry and a still larger number will not have children and really are poorly prepared for children? I plead for the children of the future. Let our great universities see that woman's love shall be trained just as man's reason. Let there be courses arranged which will fit woman for home and maternity.

I must acknowledge, though, that the universities in a small degree have started work which in time will lead to the offering to young women such work as they most desire and need. This work may be included in these lines: Physical culture, domestic science, domestic art and the science of the child. Yet before these mean much they must be greatly broadened. Our young women do not want to be made athletes, nor cooks and house cleaners, nor yet nurses. Physical culture must be such as best will prepare woman to become a mother; domestic science must include all that is needed to educate the young woman for the home, such as the sciences, history, literature, sociology, mathematics, etc.; domestic art should include not only the learning how to decorate a home, but also drawing, painting, music, etc.; and the science of the child (paidology) should be taught so as to prepare the young woman in a knowledge of child nature such as the mother needs.

OSCAR CHRISMAN.

PROF. CHRISMAN, A. M., PH.D.

From Lake To Pole.

Vast Fields of Mineral Wealth Stretch Northward From Lake Superior—Our Industrial Opportunity.

Walter H. Nursey is contributing to the London Iron and Coal Trades Review a series of articles on Canadian minerals. One of these deals with the country along the northern shore of Lake Superior. It is as follows:

In Western Ontario are vast fields of magnetic and hematite, declared by the government experts to be "rich and abundant enough to compete successfully with the products of the United States, and to supply Canada for centuries." In Northern Ontario the value and extent of its economic minerals may truly be said to pass belief. Ore has been found in many localities in the Huronian and Laurentian formation, but the most valuable deposits are without doubt the hemitites of the Mattawan range and the magnetites of the Atikokan muskegs. Iron ores have also been found in working quantities on the north shores of Lake Huron, while within the jasper buttresses have already attracted active industrial attention.

The mineral wealth of the Algoma district is little less than phenomenal. According to Sir William Logan, there are five distinct mineral sections surrounding Lake Nipigon, which, in his opinion, constitutes one of the finest economic areas in the country. On the projected line of railway which is to traverse the eighty miles of intervening country between the north shore of Lake Superior and the Canadian Pacific railway, large deposits of iron have been located. Limestone is abundant, as is also lignite coal, all in the heart of inexhaustible forests of spruce, and in a region where the water-power is practically immeasurable. When these Nepigon ore beds are once exploited by the St. Joe railway, smelters will be established on Thunder Bay. With ores equal, it is claimed, to those of Newfoundland, industrial manufacture of iron in the region referred to may be looked for.

South and east another mining district, that of Michipicoten, embracing a tract of about 5000 square miles, has recently been submitted to expert investigation. It lies immediately north of Lake Superior, and its northeastern boundary is traversed by the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. In the Wawa and Missanabie region beds of magnetite have been disclosed assaying 68 per cent iron. In anticipation of the industrial development that must follow these discoveries, an expenditure of $7,250,000 of American capital has been assured, in the erection of reduction works and steel-rail mills and other plant at the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie—which place, if Port Arthur aspires to become the Birmingham, seems destined to be the Sheffield of the Dominion.

On the Rainy river bog iron abounds. Enormous masses of this rise up in the deep shadows of the forest, much to the confusion of the explorer who attempts an objective point by compass, and these deposits are not remote from civilization, but on the business run of trade limits. On the Seine river, more especially famous for its gold discoveries, south to Hunter's island, on the United States boundary, iron ores associated with jaspery beds, and geologically analogous to the famous Minnesota ranges, have revealed themselves in amazing quantities. In the wilderness that extends from this region northwards to James and Hudson's bays, millions of square miles of rock and river, lake and forest, believed to be rich in metallic mineral, await railway communication and the fulfillment of their commercial destiny. Their unbroken silence and buried treasure have yet to be disturbed by the clip of the ax and the tap of the pick. But when these trade outposts are reached you enter on a rugged world of desolation, whose only glory is the nimbus of the northern lights and whose terminus is the rasping ice-flows of the Arctic.

PRODUCED THE PASS.

Col. Thomas Lowry, the well-known street railway owner of Minneapolis, who is a delegate-at-large from Minnesota, was in the Walton with a party of friends, says the New York Tribune. One of the gathering was a member of the Minnesota legislature and a prominent leader in that state. This delegate, speaking of Col. Lowry, said:

"I have known 'Tom' Lowry for ten years, and in all that time he has never done a thing for me. Why, he has never given me even a pass on his street car lines."

Lowry said emphatically: "You are right, old man, and I am going to remedy it now. If you will come in the cafe and buy a quart of champagne I will give you a pass on the car lines of Minneapolis."

Accordingly they repaired to the cafe and the quart was carefully stowed away. When this was finished Lowry reached down in his pocket and gravely extracted a nickel, which he handed over.

"There," he said, "with our complete system of transfers this will carry you over the entire system."

Another bottle was forthcoming.

To Save By Machine.

New Method of Resuscitating the Drowned—A Device to Cheat Death.

Between the human tongue and the organs of respiration no close link had been discovered until the inspiration came a few weeks ago to a searcher in the region of remedies for the resuscitation of half-drowned persons that herein lay the means of reviving the unconscious form picked out of the water with life almost extinct. Confidently believing that the idea would stand expensive experimentation in the interests of humanity, the scientist to whom the inspiration same devised an instrument that would carry out his suggestion, and after using this device in the case of some recently rescued intended suicides, he has found that the idea is one of the most valuable ever hit upon in connection with the treatment of those suffering from suspended animation.

The instrument takes hold of the tongue of the unconscious person and moves it so as to stimulate the breathing organs. At first gently, and then with gradually increasing force, the stimulating means is applied until the organs of respiration respond to the action of the adjacent member and the life is saved. This plan actually has been thought of by many eminent surgeons and has, in fact, been attempted in the case of those rescued from drowning before, but it never has been found possible to keep the tongue of the inanimate person in motion with the rhythmical movement necessary to insure the lungs being benefited. As the machine now devised works automatically, a method at last has been hit upon that will carry out the idea that science evolved.

In the case of a man operated on by the automatic reviver a few days ago, every remedy had been tried without success. All the old-fashioned and time-honored methods for restoring animation had been applied, and the doctors could find no fluttering spark of hope in the heart. Air had been pumped into the lungs, but inflate them as they might, the attendants could find no answering effort on the part of the apparently dead man to use his breathing apparatus.

As a forlorn hope, the new machine was brought into use, amid joking remarks from the sceptical medical students. It was calculated to excite ridicule, even in a hospital ward—the sight of a drowned man upon whom every one of the usual remedies had been tried in vain being operated upon by an instrument that seized the tongue and moved it rhythmically.

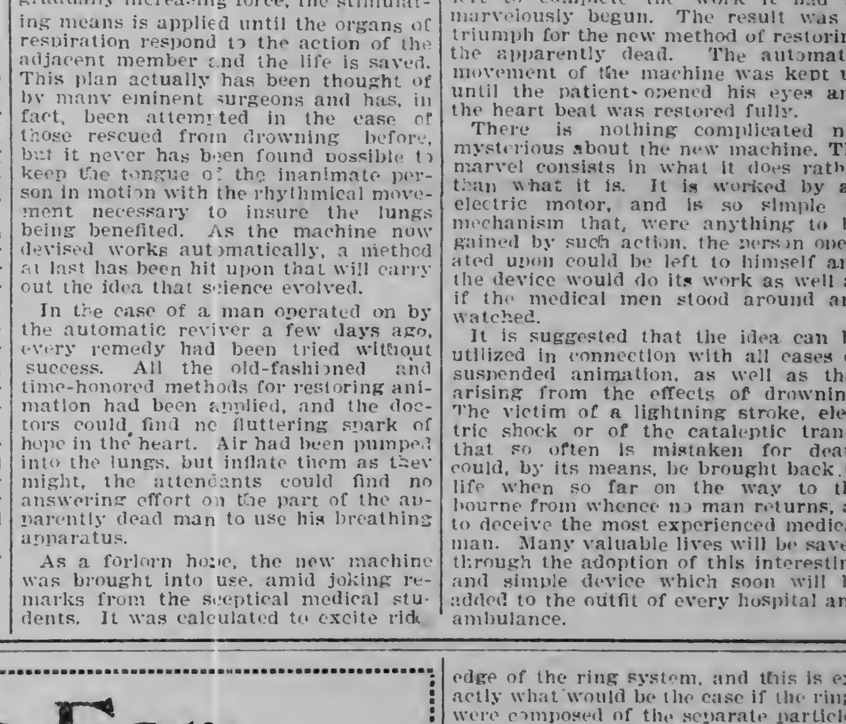
It took a long time to restore the vital spark, but the new machine did it, to the amazement and the silencing of the scoffers and the wonderment of even veterans who had witnessed uncountable marvels during a long medical practice.

First a slight effort was noticed on the part of the man to withdraw his tongue from the machine. Then there was a sign, so vague as to be almost unnoticeable, of a wheezing in the throat, and finally an almost imperceptible fluttering of the heart. It was suggested that the new machine having brought back the spark of life, the old remedies should be resorted to to fan it into full flame, but the doctors were desirous of giving the machine a full and fair trial, and it was left to complete the work it had so marvelously begun. The result was a triumph for the new method of restoring the apparently dead. The automatic movement of the machine was kept up until the patient opened his eyes and the heart beat was restored fully.

There is nothing complicated nor mysterious about the new machine. The marvel consists in what it does rather than what it is. It is worked by an electric motor, and is so simple in mechanism that, were anything to be gained by such action, the person operated upon could be left to himself and the device would do its work as well as if the medical men stood around and watched.

It is suggested that the idea can be utilized in connection with all cases of suspended animation, as well as that arising from the effects of drowning. The victim of a lightning stroke, electric shock or of the cataleptic trance that so often is mistaken for death could, by its means, be brought back to life when so far on the way to the bourne from whence no man returns, as to deceive the most experienced medical man. Many valuable lives will be saved through the adoption of this interesting and simple device which soon will be added to the outfit of every hospital and ambulance.

LINGUAL LIFE-SAVER IN OPERATION.



The latest scientific invention is a device for the rythmic manipulation of the tongue of a drowned person, to produce artificial respiration even after apparent death. Up to date, the method has proved effective in the most extreme cases.

Saturn's Far-Famed Rings.

Astronomers Find What They Really Are and So Solve a Problem—A Moon To Be Added.

The mantle of mystery enveloping the rings of the planet Saturn has been pierced at last. That curious celestial phenomena which has from time immemorial puzzled the closest observers of the starlit skies and at which numberless inquisitive telescopes have been levelled in the vain endeavor to discover the meaning of the rings, proves to be nothing more or less than innumerable separate pieces of matter, each traveling round the globe in its own path. An ordinary picture of the rings of Saturn conveys but a slight impression of the appearance of the ringed planet, but the drawing just prepared from the descriptions of Monsignor Antoniadi, who studied Saturn from the observatory of the famous French astronomer Camille Flammarion and which is the finest ever made of Saturn, brings the rings within the understanding of the most unintelligent layman.

I send a copy of the picture herewith, which proves beyond the possibility of doubt that the rings are not sheets of solid material, as has been supposed by some. If they were, the outer edge would move at a greater rate than the inner edge, just as the rim of a fly-wheel moves faster than the hub.

It has been shown by spectroscopic measurements that the velocity of the outer edge is less than that of the inner edge of the ring system, and this is exactly what would be the case if the rings were composed of the separate particles revolving round the planet.

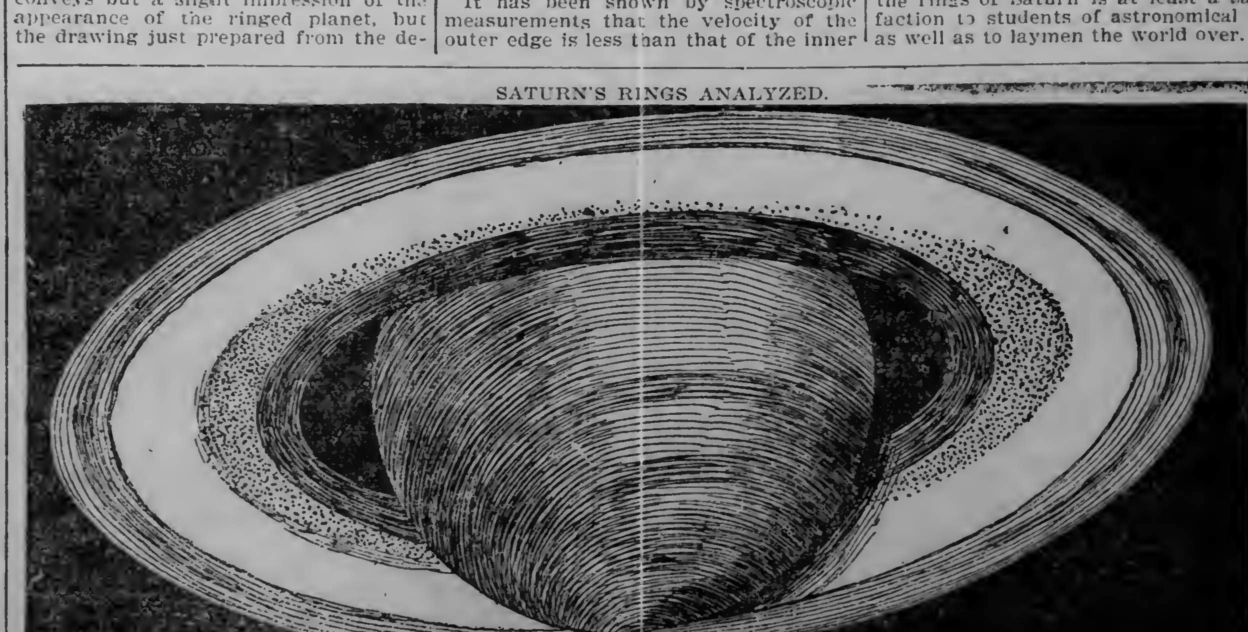
So another of the many mysteries that have baffled the efforts of science to unravel since the days when man first attempted to understand the meaning of astronomical problems is as clear as the noonday sun.

A startling theory which is advanced by the astronomer who makes the discovery regarding the rings of Saturn is that some day the rings of the planet Saturn will break up and then will occur a wreck of worlds and a crush of matter such as will shake the faith of the people in the foundation of their own particular part of the great universe being solid.

According to the prediction of the astronomer, one part of the rings of Saturn will fall upon the planet while the other will consolidate to make an additional Saturnian moon. What the exact effect of this disturbance in the vicinity of the ringed planet will have upon the rest of the planets it is impossible to conjecture, but as the disturbance of one planet always means a general sympathetic shaking out of their natural state of the rest of the solar system, the distant epoch when the rings of Saturn may be expected to cease traveling in their own particular path and strike out along eccentric lines of their own choosing will be looked forward to with no pleasurable anticipations.

But the fact that we have at last a correct solution of the phenomena of the rings of Saturn is at least a satisfaction to students of astronomical lore as well as to laymen the world over.

SATURN'S RINGS ANALYZED.



The molecular of this plendid planet's triple zone at last has been discovered by a French scientist. One of these days the rings will break away from their gorgeous hub and astonishing astronomical alterations will accompany the formation of a Saturnian moon.

If you would bear the insignia of fashion you must don a green veil. This season the summer girl is protecting her eyes and complexion from the insistent glare of the sun, and she has discovered that green is the only color for this purpose—not green of those dim and distant shades which are grayish and soft, nor of those tones of olive and bottle green which are dark and inconspicuous, but green that is vivid and speaking, and bright enough to make the grass feel dingy and dispirited.

These veils are worn simply as a supplement to the black net face veil which serves to hold the wayward tendrils of hair within bounds. The green veil is usually of chiffon or twisted silk, and is worn like a curtain falling over the brim of the hat and fluttering about the face.

To be sure its shading purposes are somewhat lessened by the fact that it is generally thrown back over the hat in a careless, picturesque way, but then it is so easily possible to slip it over the face whenever the sun becomes troublesome that reason excuses this inconsistency. The brown chiffon veil, which we have known for several seasons now, yields to the popularity of its lively rival and is quickly disappearing from view.

Indeed there is a strong leaning to the use of brilliant emerald this summer, and it is making itself felt in a number of directions, particularly in the lighter touches of the toilette, such as veils, girdles, feather pompons for hats, and parasols.

Emerald and scarlet are the two strong colors that continue to contend against the delicate and quiet hues of the season, and both are greatly affected. The contrast between their flashiness and the soft pale tones that prevail serves to give them additional prominence and smartness.

In Paris the ringing note of contrast is sounded by a suspicion of orange here and there, but as yet scarlet and green serve as our more sporty and gay colors.

Among the delicate tones pale blue enjoys a great popularity, but it has recently found a formidable rival in certain soft rose shades, which are so rapidly increasing in popularity that they promise to hold firm in the fall, and some designers and conturieres make bold to prophesy that pink is to be the fashionable color for the street next season. The inclination to retain light colors through the cold weather is certainly growing each year, and this fact strengthens the whispered prophecies that pink is the coming color for both coats and gowns.

Dressy costumes constructed in stamped out pink cloth, which is mounted on linings of white, or paler shaded of pink and occasionally on black taffetas (where a striking contrast is desired) are being shown now.

For jackets and coats the correct shade is deeper and more like the shade we once knew by the name of crushed strawberry. Its name, however, has changed to something far more pathetic and romantic, and is now called "rose mourante," or "dying rose."

A smart yachting suit for this season in a light tone of this new pink is effectively made with a sailor collar of white cloth and cuffs of the same, decorated with intersecting bands of the pink whipcord. The bands are outlined with a small silk cord of black; the skirt, without decoration, is entirely in the pink whipcord, having deep pleats to the knee which are to flare widely around the feet.

The hat that accompanies this costume was a black sailor, with no other trimming save a carelessly knotted scarf of Turkish embroidery, among the varied colors of which pink was strongly in evidence—these Turkish scarfs, by the way, are very stylish and popular, as are the Rumchunda scarfs, which first appeared upon the Ladysmith hat. The Ladysmith hat now divides the honors with sailors and broad alpines, which have borrowed her trimmings. All of these morning sunshades present the appearance of being hastily and temporarily adorned by a carelessly folded and knotted scarf, the short ends of which fall over the brim at the back and flutter upon the hair.

The latest and smartest piece of neckgearing which has just come over the water to us is an entire departure from the fixed-up and fussed-up affairs which we have seen for a long time, and yet is nothing on the order of the severe linen collar, which is now held in great scorn and contumely. It is simply a strip of plain book muslin, with no more trimming at its ends than a hemmed pleating. The tie accompanies a stock and chemisette of the same material, designed to fill in the V neck of the summer gown. The tie is passed once around the neck and tied in front in a smart bow, with long loops and ends extending far enough beyond the loops to show the flare of their pleatings.

Plain white book muslin is indeed becoming strictly the smart thing for the neck, and in some styles the tie of book muslin is passed beneath the turn down collar of the corsage and tied in a large bow below the open space at the throat.

Various styles of collars and chemisettes, tucked and lace trimmed, are beginning to appear as the open neck gowns increase in favor and become more generally adopted. These pretty little attachments give a flexibility of style to the gown, and serve to make more gradual the change from the tall and dignified neck arrangements which we have so long worn to the unadorned simplicity now introduced.

Many women whose necks are long and thin would utterly repudiate the low-necked frock but for these simple little chemisettes which reconcile them to the change. A great many of these are made of batiste embroidery and lace beading, strung with narrow velvet ribbon, while some are of tucked and shirred mousselines or plain white taffeta, decorated merely with fancy stitcheries. The little undersleeve which is usually seen in conjunction with these low cut necks should always be of the same material as the collar and chemisette.

Black satin stocks are fashionable for tailor costumes. They stand high on either side in front of the ears and have a tie of a contrasting color knotted at their base. The stock is generally faced with the same color as the tie, and thus quite a chic touch is given to what would otherwise be a somewhat somber neck dressing.

Yellow ochre, or as it is more fashionably termed, "jaune vere," is the new color for fancy lace collars and ties. It is a deep yellow, almost infringing upon orange, and is worn a great deal. It is adopted by those who desire to look decidedly smart, but it is a color that is seldom becoming either to blondes or brunettes.

Large, turned back cuffs of muslin and lace insertion, matching the now popular sailor collars, are considered very recherche, and they add a certain elegance to almost every costume. They are very deep, reaching half way to the elbow, and are edged by frills of lace and embroidery.

There is a great interest now in fashions for the feet because there is a radical change taking place in the footwear of My Lady of Modes. It seems as if she had scarcely succeeded in freeing herself from the folly of tall heels and pointed toes, and showed her determination to cast vanity to the winds and go in for common sense and solid weight before she suddenly returns to the other extreme and is once more mincing about on spindling heels and narrow toes.

The enthusiasm she showed in adopting the mannish styles, with their clumsy soles, blunt toes and broad low heels, took her too far. She disported her little feet in this graceless attire with brave unreserve; secure in the conviction that loss of beauty was more than attoned for in the wealth of comfort and ease she was enjoying; but having gone to such an extreme in adopting the sensible shoe, she shortly grew tired and began to wear the Cuban and military heels. Now she has verged into the Louise Quinse heel, and the soles of her boots are growing lighter while her toes are sharpening to a decided point. Of course, for golf, mountain climbing and sports she still clings to the mannish shoe, though this is becoming so modified that it will soon be hard to recognize it as its former awkward self.

Another change of fashion is the fad for matching each costume with stockings and ties of the same color.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER SUNSHADES.

BEWITCHING SUMMER HATS.

Three of the most novel and delightful summer whims in hats may be seen here. The one in the center is one of those fluffy undulating affairs so becoming and so suitable for summer days. Its brim is lined with pink straw, which is concealed beneath several shaped frills of silk net bound in black velvet, these fall over an under frill of pink aerophane. The crown is decorated with two great loops of the black silk net velvet bound, while the discreetly applied note of rose color is made prominent by a few pink silk poppies which nestle on the hair, and give a coquettish tilt to the brim at one side. The hat at the right is of Tuscan and cream lace straw, which is draped and veiled in clouds of tulle illusion over which brambles and rose leaves are trailed in the most charming way. A cluster of La France roses rests next the hair and holds the brim aloft in a style that is both picturesque and smart. The third unique conception in the way of hats, with its quaint conical crown of fancy lace straw, and its brim of crisp silk pleatings is extremely chic and novel. A little wreath of ten pink roses winds spirally around the pointed crown and one large rose is placed beneath a lift in the pleatings at one side.

PETTICOAT OF LACE AND CHIFFON PLISSEES.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

NAVAL LESSON.

Story of an Interesting Naval Experiment Recently Tried By England.

The recent and extraordinary rapid destruction of the Belleisle by the Majestic's fire was an instructive experiment, and the detailed results are being eagerly awaited by people all over the world who are interested in the modern warship.

It went without saying, of course, that one of the most powerful battleships, armed with four 12-inch wire guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firers and some forty smaller weapons, would knock to pieces an old ironclad dating back to 1876. But what was not, perhaps, so clearly understood was the speed with which the operation could be accomplished. From first to last, in the eight and one-half minutes occupied in the test, the Majestic fired sixteen 12-inch and just under 200 6-inch shells.

One of the chief objects of the experiment was to test the danger of conflagration, for if there is one thing more evident than another—from the records of Lissa in 1866, of the Yalu in 1894 and of Santiago and Manilla in 1898—it is that ships with any wood on board will take fire when subjected to the action of shells. Admiral Sampson, on this subject, has given his emphatic opinion that "not a particle of wood should be permitted where it is possible to avoid its use." Capt. Concas, who commanded the Teroso, destroyed by fire at Santiago, has stated that in his case, as in the Belleisle, the decks were wetted before action, and water kept running on them, and yet this did not save her. With regard to the Belleisle, it was at first reported by the correspondents that in two minutes from the opening of fire the vessel was ablaze, and so badly ablaze that no efforts of the crew would suffice to get the flames under. This, however, was flatly denied by Mr. Goschen in the house. He said:

"The Belleisle did not take fire at all, to the supreme surprise of all concerned. Spectators were misled into the supposition of fire by seeing clouds of smoke arising through a steam pipe being cut, and lyddite shells, as they burst into the water emitted clouds of smoke, again giving the impression of the ship being on fire; but she was not on fire; there was only a little smoldering fire in one of the cabins among some clothes. The woodwork was shattered in all directions, but did not take fire. While the ship was being battered the fire pumps were uninjured, and continued to work flooding the deck."

In order that the Belleisle might represent as accurately as possible a battleship in action—but yet a battleship partially surprised—her torpedo nets were not out, but her splinter nets were spread over the upper deck. In her tubes were two fully loaded torpedoes and about her guns were placed 150 dummy men.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Majestic weighed anchor and steamed away to the southwest, says a London correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. At 11 o'clock she reappeared on the horizon, and it was evident that she was coming into action. At about a mile's distance from the target the Majestic fired the first round from her 12-inch starboard barbette gun. The shell entered the Belleisle by the stern, traversed the ship and emerged at the bows. Then the 12-inch guns of the Majestic, worked with extraordinary rapidity, poured in their heavy shell, while the 6-inch guns and the 3-pounder military guns in the tops rained an even hotter fire upon the Belleisle. It was observed, however, that the boilers and machinery were still intact. During the nine and a quarter minutes that the action lasted the Belleisle, which was towed to her mooring place in as good fighting trim as on the day when she was first commissioned, was tremendously hammered. Before the experiment was half over the Belleisle had settled down by the head upon the sandbank, but, of course, she remained still visible, as there was only about a foot of water beneath her keel.

As soon as the Majestic had ceased firing a cordon of torpedo boats was drawn round the wreck. No unofficial vessel was allowed to approach, and even the boats which carried the correspondents could not approach nearer than three-quarters of a mile. From a distant view it seemed that the vessel had been pounded into an unrecognizable mass, but it was ascertained on a preliminary examination that the citadel had been proof against shell fire, and that the engine rooms and boilers had not been penetrated. It appears that the citadel armor of the Belleisle, which is of ten or twelve-inch iron and which is therefore roughly equivalent to five or six inches of Harveyized and four to five inches of Krupp steel, resisted all attack. This is not surprising, as at the Yalu the Chen Yuen's 12-inch and 14-inch armor kept out the huge Japanese 12-and-a-half-inch shells. The Belleisle's armor on the water line, which is much thinner, was, however, pierced, and this led to her sinking. As the possibility of making hits on the water line has been questioned the fact is of great importance.

The low value of such ships as the Belleisle for military purposes is illustrated by the experiment. In the last official return it is shown that Great Britain has thirty-three ships as bad as, or worse than, the Belleisle classed as efficient. If armed with modern guns they could at least hit back, but in their present state their old type, short-range smoky-powder weapons would place them at the mercy of a modern cruiser, which could lie out of their reach and destroy them.

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"Preserves Health"
"Prolongs Life"

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Trade-Mark on Every Package

"Known the world over. . . . Received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780.

St. Vitus' Dance Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Minnie Fiedler, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, says:

"I was afflicted for years with St. Vitus' dance. The first symptoms of the disease began in 1889, when the nerves began twitching in my left hand. I consulted physicians of this city, but none of them ever did me a particle of good. After I had suffered for two and one half years, the disease continuing to grow worse, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"It was in 1891 that I was induced to try them, and I was surprised at my rapid improvement. I took only two boxes, and was entirely cured. It was hard to realize that I, who for over two years was scarcely able to walk, and who often found it almost impossible to talk, should be restored to perfect health and in full possession of all of my powers by two boxes of this wonderful remedy.

"I am happy to state that my health is still perfect and I have never had the slightest symptoms of a return of the disease, although it is eight years since I was cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

LEA & PERRINS' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Beware of Imitations

It is highly approved for the very agreeable zest which it imparts to Soups, Fish, Game, Hot and Cold Meats, Salads, Welsh Rarebits, etc.

This signature is on every bottle

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York

A SUMMER HAT AND BLOUSE.

This simple yet elegant blouse of cream batiste, with its transparent yoke and trimming of real Luxeuil lace, is a very delightful addition to the summer wardrobe. It may be worn upon almost any occasion with equal appropriateness as its simple style and costly materials combine to make it suitable both for morning and afternoon wear. The picturesque hat worn with this blouse is extremely stylish and becoming with its three white ostrich plumes and its poke-shaped brim which dips in a pretty peak in front.

AN ORANGE LUNCHEON.

An orange-colored menu can be easily arranged. Of course, the dishes must be white. If there be on the edge the old-fashioned gilt band, so much the better. Salad and spinach, with their accessories of mayonnaise and hard yolks of eggs; rolled thin slices of bread and butter, tied with yellow baby ribbon; a delicate pudding, capped with meringue dotted with orange sections; small round or heart-shaped fancy cakes, covered with yellow icing, all carry out the color scheme, says an exchange. At the close orange baskets may be passed about. To make them, cut a narrow strip of the round to make a basket handle, and below scoop out all the contents of the orange, leaving only the shell. Fill the cavity with chopped fruit, such as bananas, seeded raisins, pineapples and canned cherries, all moistened with grape or orange juice. Tie a bit of narrow green or white ribbon to the handles of these ambrosial baskets, and their appearance will equal the taste of the contents, which is saying much. The entire luncheon can be made inexpensive and exceedingly pretty.

Compare any 40 cent coffee with Baker's Premium Coffee at 25 cents and you'll buy Baker's. It's the best.

Who For Congress?

That Is Question Which Will Next Absorb Attention of the Democrats.

The eyes of all politicians have been turned this week to Kansas City. The interest of the Republicans has been little less than that of the members of the fusion party, and they have apparently been almost as anxious to see Charles A. Towne nominated. The nomination of Adlai Stevenson was a strong disappointment to those who had hoped for the selection of Duluth's candidate, but they were well satisfied with the choice of the convention and believe the ticket to be a very strong one.

There are a great many democrats in Duluth who would like very much to have seen Mr. Towne nominated and who did all they could for him, but who really had very little hope that he would be the man. Some of those changed their views as time passed on and no man was brought out upon whom the elements seemed to unite. It certainly did seem for a mite this week as though Mr. Towne would be the man. When the convention adopted the 16 to 1 platform, Towne stock jumped in Duluth about 100 per cent. Kansas City is a long way from Duluth, however, and the hands here were not on the pulse.

* * *

Attention will now be turned at once to the fusion nomination for congress. It is not likely to be made for some time, probably not until about the time of the state convention which will select the state ticket, which will be on Sept. 6. To hold the congressional convention before that date would necessitate the holding of two county conventions, and they would not be popular and would be expensive.

What will be the attitude of Mr. Towne? That is the question which all are asking, and the answer will not be made until he himself makes it. It is not at all certain that he will take the nomination for congress. There is certain to be a great demand for him in the national field, and there has been talk of putting him in the East to stump that section for the ticket. That idea may appeal to Mr. Towne more persuasively than the prospect of another run for congress. It is generally conceded that if Mr. Bryan is elected Mr. Towne will have a place in the cabinet.

It is very doubtful, with that prospect in view, whether he will want to run for congress. If Mr. Bryan is defeated, it could be no very great object for Mr. Towne to be in congress. Of course, the Sixth district would like to have him run and it is possible that it will demand him. In that event Mr. Towne will be in an embarrassing position.

* * *

Who will be the candidate if Mr. Towne is not? That is another question that has been very frequently asked, too, of late, and has just as often failed of an answer. The sentiment that Charles O. Baldwin ought to be the candidate is very strong, and it would not be surprising if Mr. Baldwin finds himself in much the same position as did Theodore Roosevelt in the recent Republican convention. If the Sixth district congressional convention says to Mr. Baldwin that he must be the leader, it would be a very difficult thing for him to say no to that party in its hour of need. Senator Daly of the Seventh district found himself in that position a short time ago and was forced to take the fusion nomination, which he had not wanted. That Mr. Baldwin would be a very strong candidate there is no doubt. His record in the legislature is well known and made him many friends. His selection as a delegate-at-large to the national convention brought him into much prominence before the party of the state and district, and in every way he is an entirely available man for the place.

* * *

There is much talk of placing Henry Truelsen, of this city, on the state ticket, and if Duluth takes the movement up it will be very apt to go through. He has been suggested for secretary of state, but the place that seems to be most generally assigned to him is that of railroad commissioner. Mr. Truelsen would undoubtedly be willing to make the race.

* * *

Chairman E. L. Millar of the recent Republican convention has not yet named the county committee, and may not for some time yet. The candidates have not yet been gathered together to confer upon it, and Mr. Millar will not announce the appointments until he has learned their wishes.

Duluth Churches

Rev. Richard H. Batley of State Anti-Saloon League at First M. E. Church.

At the First Methodist church, Samuel P. Long, pastor, at 10:30 a. m. Rev. Richard H. Battey, D. D., state superintendent of Anti-Saloon league, will preach. At 12 m. Sunday school, at 6:45 Epworth league devotional service and at 8 p. m., sermon by the pastor, "The Tragedy of Saul." The musical program is as follows:

MORNING.

Prelude—Allegretto in C..............Gade
Interlude—Organist's Improvisation ..
Chorus—"Cantate Dimine" ....Buck
Offertory ....Guilmant
Miss Grace A. Senior.
Quartet—"I Heard the Voice".........Perry
First M. E. church quartet.
Postlude ....Pallard

EVENING.

Prelude ....Scharwenka
Interlude—Organist's Improvisation ...
Response—"O Paradise" ....Custance
Chorus—"God is Our Refuge and Strength" ....Buck
Offertor—"Pastoral" ....Salome
Miss Grace A. Senior.
Quartet—"When Thou Art Nigh".Southard
First M. E. church quartet.
Postlude ....Clark

* * *

At St. Paul's church Bishop Morrison will conduct the services and preach both morning and evening. Services will be as follows: 8 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon by Bishop Morrison; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon by Bishop Morrison. The musical programs are as follows:

MORNING.

Processional—"Savior, Blessed Savior"
Venite ....Chanted
Te Deum in F.....................Van Buskirk
Benedictus ....Chanted
Litany hymn—"Approach, My Soul, the Mercy Seat" ....
Hymn—"Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken" ....
Anthem—"Brightest and Best".Rubenstein
(Solo Miss Rena Smith.)
Recessional—"Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah" ....

EVENING.

Processional—"Savior, Blessed Savior"
Psalm 121 ....Chanted
Canticles ....Chanted
Hymn—"Hear Our Prayer, O Heavenly Father" ....
Anthem—"Lighten Our Darkness".....
....Custance
Orison—"Peace, Perfect Peace".........
Recessional—"Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah" ....

A. F. M. Custance, organist and choirmaster.

* * *

At Pilgrim Congregational church, Rev. Alexander Milne will preach in the morning on "The Word That Judges," and in the evening on "The Power of Great Manhood."

* * *

Sunday will be observed as Children's day by the Lester Park M. E. church. The Sunday school will hold appropriate exercises at 10:30 a. m., at which there will be baptism of infants. In the evening the pastor, Rev. John W. Powell, Jr., will preach on "Christ and the Family," the first of a series of Sunday evening sermons on "The Initiation of Christ." Tent meeting at 3:30 p. m. Address by Rev. Harry W. Knowles.

* * *

At the First Baptist church, 1026 East Second street, the pastor, Rev. B. R. Patrick, will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

In Grace M. E. church Sunday morning, the Rev. W. A. Saunderson, of Minneapolis, will present the claims and work of the Minnesota State Anti-Saloon league. Evening sermon by pastor, "The Cry of a Despairing Woman." Prelude "Two Points for the Boys and One for Satan."

* * *

At St. John's English Lutheran church morning service at 10:30. No evening service. Rev. S. W. Kuhns, pastor.

* * *

At the First Norwegian Lutheran church, corner Third street and First avenue east, Rev. N. B. Thvedt will preach in the morning at 10:30 and evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday school 9 a. m.; prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8.

* * *

At Bethany Lutheran church, Rev. A. F. Elmquist, A. M., Ph. D., pastor, there will be services at 10 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. In the morning sermon by Dr. Elmquist and in the evening by Rev. R. H. Battey, of Minneapolis, in the interest of the Minnesota Anti-Saloon league.

* * *

At First Swedish Baptist church service tomorrow will be at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at noon. In the morning Rev. R. H. Battey, of Minneapolis, will deliver a temperance sermon. In the evening sermon by the pastor, Rev. K. A. Lundin. Young people's meeting at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the First Swedish M. E. church there will be service tomorrow morning at 10:30, Sunday school at noon. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Rev. John A. Anderson will preach both morning and evening.

* * *

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. T. H. Clelland will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "Possibility in Christian Character;" evening, "What Hast Thou in the House." The music will be as follows:

MORNING.

Organ voluntary—"O Salutaris Hostia"
....Liszt
Mr. Willoughby.
"Doxology" ....
"Gloria" ....
Anthem—"In Dreams I've Heard the Seraphims" ....Faure
Miss Anderson and choir.
Contralto solo—"O Rest in the Lord"..
....Mendelssohn
Miss Anderson.
Anthem—"Come Holy Spirit" ..Custance
Miss McKay and choir.
"Postlude" ....Mendelssohn
Mr. Willoughby.

EVENING.

Organ voluntary ....Handel
Mr. Willoughby.
Anthem—"Onward Christian Soldiers" ....Schnecker
Mr. Gearhart and choir.
Anthem—"Gently Lord" ....Biederman
Mr. Walker and choir.
Duet—"Songs of Praise" ....Shelly
Miss McKay and Miss Anderson.
Postlude—"March" ....Beethoven

* * *

At the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon, Secretary Day, of Tacoma, and Secretary Kaighn, of Holyoke, Mass., will speak. The meeting is at 4 o'clock, and all men are welcome. Besides the addresses there will be good music.

* * *

At the First Church of Christ, Scientist, No. 922 East Superior street, there will be services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. Subject, "Life." Christian Science reading room in church, open Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m.

* * *

Rev. Mr. Sargeat, a native missionary for the Kaffirs of South Africa, will speak in English at Hope church, corner Fifth and Sixth avenues east, Sunday, at 11 a. m. At 3 p. m. he will speak in the Swedish Baptist church at West Duluth, corner Fifty-ninth avenue west and Ramsey street. It will be of great interest to hear him. In the evening the pastor will preach at Hope church.

* * *

Services at the Glen Avon Presbyterian church tomorrow morning at 10:45 a. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Rev. R. A. Montgomery, pastor.

TRIBUTE TO A FOE.

Soult, the Historian Napier tells us, with a noble feeling of regard for Sir John Moore's valor, raised a monument to his memory. It has been stated that Romans, and not the French marshal, did the graceful act; but the story is too pretty to spoil.

Lord Methuen has repaid the act in a graceful manner, which our gallant but fractious neighbors across the channel will appreciate keenly, says the London Telegraph. On the stone which has been erected at the expense of the Commander of the Kimberley force it is recorded that Count de Villebois-Maureil, colonel of the foreign legion, and general of the Transvaal, died on the field of honor. The count left as a charge in his will that if he was killed his body should be buried where he fell, and not removed to France. Knowing well and honoring Englishmen as he did, though he died fighting against us, he felt he could trust what was left of him in the hands of our soldiers, and his trust has not been in vain.

BRITAIN'S NEW WAR MEDAL.

The medal for the present South African campaign will be the most expensive and the most ornate issued by the war office in recent years, says the Scottish American. The medal proper is a 5-pointed star with a gold center surrounded by a ring of bronze, on which the words "South Africa" appear in raised letters. In the center of all is a miniature of the queen. The medal is the same size as the khedival star of 1881. The ribbon is of four colors, a stripe of khaki in the center, two of white, and one each of red and blue. There will probably be a bar granted for each important engagement.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

GREAT BATTLE

When the Tartar Met the Turk In Front of Angora.

The Most Stupendous Battle Known In Point of Numbers Engaged.

The vast table lands of Asia Minor are renowned in the annals of warfare as the scene of the most stupendous battle, in point of numbers engaged, of which there is authentic record. This battle, an account of which is given by the Boston Globe, took place July 20, 1402, and was fought between the Sultan Bajazet and the Mogul Emperor Timour. In this conflict over 2,000,000 men were engaged, and the result of it was the collapse of the Ottoman empire and the conquest of all Asia by the descendant of Genghis Khan.

In point of numbers, the only conquests of modern times which compare with that of Angora are the battle of Leipsic, which took place in 1866. In the first of these the French, under Napoleon, numbered about 200,000 men, and the Russians, Prussians and Austrains and Swedes about 400,000. In the last instance the Austrian army of about 175,000 men was overwhelmed by about 250,000 Prussians.

The battle of Angora was the culmination of two years of acrimonious negotiation between a Turk and a Tartar, both of whom aspired to the dominion of Asia. Bajezet was of the blood royal and born in the purple, as the saying goes. He succeeded his father, the Sultan Amurath I., who was killed in the hour of victory in the battle of Kosovo against the Russians, in 1389. Bajazet, upon his accession to the throne, displayed high military intelligence, and his character was marked by love of military glory, unbounded ambition and indefatigable physical and mental energy, so much so that he was called in the Turkish tongue "Ilderim," which means "The Lightning." Bajazet, during the ten years of his reign, subdued all Asia Minor, besieged Constantinople and routed a great army put into the field by the leading European states. He had over run Southeastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna, when he was recalled to Asia to check the devastation advances of Timour.

Timour, who in the annals of warfare holds rank among the very best captains of the second class, was, by his mother, of the royal house of the Tartars. Like Bajazet, he displayed as a mere youth marked military ability and insatiable desire for achieving renown in war. From a humble beginning, in which his army consisted of seven male relatives, he successfully achieved the dominion first of his own tribe, next of his country, later of all Asia and finally of that part of Russia in Europe as far west as Moscow and to the mouth of the Don river.

Thus were the boundaries of the Turkish and the Mogul empires brought into touch. A collision obviously could not be averted; it was certain that sooner or later the two great military spirits of the age must contend with each other for the mastery. The event, however, did not take place before passing through several preparatory stages.

On the part of Timour the war was one of invasion; it was the policy of Bajazet to receive battle in the midst of his own country and of almost unlimited resources. In order to terrorize the vassal states of Asia, to break the strength of any possible rebellion, and to insure prompt obedience to his commands from a distance, Timour marched into India, attacked and took Delhi, and massacred 100,000 captives. After this fearful object lesson on the folly of opposing the dictates of the Great Mogul the Tartar army took up its march from the banks of the Ganges and advanced into Syria. As this mighty host moved across the surface of Asia deeds were done the magnitude of which it is difficult to realize. In the hyperbole of the Persian historians it is stated that the inhabitants vainly endeavored to find the countries over which the Tartars had passed.

One event is especially notable, and that is the march around the Caspian sea by Timour's vanguard, consisting of 200,000 light cavalry. The inaccessible mountains, which surrounded this body of water seemingly bid defiance to the march of an army, and particularly to horsemen, yet it is a fact recorded by authority which is of the best, that the horsemen of Timour penetrated the defiles, thoroughly explored the mountains and made a complete circuit of the Caspian sea.

Timour now overran Syria and stormed the city of Bagdad, where he built a pyramid in the market place formed of 90,000 human skulls. It was not that Timour received the first embassy of Bajazet. These epistles are in striking contrast to the diplomatic effusions of our time. The two great soldiers wrote to each other in the first person. There was no dissimulation, each of them called a spade a spade. Bajazet and Timour alike were entirely ignorant that they had an equal in understanding of military art and science and was impatient of what he deemed inexplicable insolance and folly on the part of the other. Timour on his part informed Bajazet that the latter's obedience to the precepts of the Koran in waging war against the Christians was the only consideration that prevented the Tartars from lifting the Turkish empire in their hands and throwing it into space. In order to impress upon Bajazet his insignifiance as compared with the Great Mogul, he was further informed that he was merely a little black ant which the elephant (Timour) was about to trample under his feet.

The Turkish emperor, upon receipt of this epistle, proceeded to decapitate with his own hand the bearer of the message and to spend some hours in foaming at the mouth and tearing out his whiskers by hand. Some hours later, when he had regained speech, Bajazet indited a reply. In his letter the Turk could not find no more favorable light in which to regard the Tartar than as the father of thieves and of liars. After calling to the mind of Timour certain facts of dispute between them and assuring him of his intention to sustain his rights by force of arms, the ungovernable range of the sultan invited an encounter in the field with the whole of their respective armies.

Timour's reply to this letter was to dig a vast pit and to bury 4000 Turkish prisoners alive. Then, giving orders for the concentration of his armies on the banks of the Araxes, he proclaimed his resolution of marching against the Turkish sultan and of destroying the Ottoman empire.

Both Bajazet and Timour alike were equally sensible of the terrific military force possessed by each other. Each made the most elaborate preparations to insure success. Months were spent in these preparations, and singularly enough a year and eleven days passed by from the time of their mutual personal defiance until their armies met in actual combat.

The armies which met in battle array on the plains of Angora at sunrise of the morning of July 20, 1402, are variously estimated. The number of men present in any battle always is more or less a matter of doubt, and never is more than an approximation. In regard to the forces under Timour, there is a practical unonimity of sentiment among the various contemporary historians and his army is reckoned at from 800,000 to 1,600,000. On the other hand there is a great discrepancy in the estimates made of the Turkish troops, the lowest being 400,000 and the highest 14,000,000. From what appears to be the best authority it would seem that the Turkish army was about 900,000 strong, and that Timour opposed it with a force of about 1,200,000 men.

The marching of the Tartar host to the field of battle was from the river Araxes, through the countries of Armenia and Anatolia. This forward movement on the part of Timour precipated a condition whereby the fate of the two empires necessarily must be determined by a pitched battle in the open country. This, of course, was to the advantage of him who could bring the largest force into action; for it must be remembered that the troops confronting each other were not composed of the degenerate peoples of Southern Europe and of Southern Asia, but were made up of the best fighting blood of Northern Asia and of Eastern Europe, and of men who had been trained in arms from infancy.

It does not appear that Bajazet was able to devise any plan to prevent Timour from taking up this position in the open plain with the Tartar army. In consequence the great mogul turned the entrenched camp of the Turkish host, and moving by the left occupied Cesarea, crossed the salt desert and the river Halas and invested the city of Angora.

By this march of something like 100 miles made with great swiftness and with the utmost order, covered by great clouds of light cavalry, Timour established himself in the very heart of the Ottoman empire, and upon ground whose topography assured the full employment of his resources should the Turkish emperor engage in battle.

Even while the Tartar army was in process of executing this great flank movement, Bajazet with equal swiftness attempted the correct counterstroke by marching against its communications and trying to attack it in flank and rear. But the military genius of Timour had foreseen and provided against such resource on the part of the Turks. Abandoning his original line of communications, he established his army upon the city of Angora proposing to capture the place and avail of it as a temporary point d'appui. Bajazet readily discerned this phase of the Tartar's plan, and it appears that he joyously accepted the alternative thus presented to him of attacking the Tartar host in open field.

The battle of the Plains of Angora is most instructive and it is peculiarly interesting as an exposition of the tactics of the age in which it was fought.

Bajazet, with the full fever of the Ottoman empire, advanced to the attack with the rising of the sun. His army was made up of troops om many provinces, both in Europe and Asia. The most notable of his forces were 40,000 Janizaries.

These troops corresponded to the imperial guards of European states, and in fact constituted the choicest reserve of the Turkish army. Next to these Bajazet valued a body composed of 20,000 Europeans clad in complete armor. Then came 100,000 Mamelukes or light Egyptian cavalry, whose fame for skill and courage was a household word throughout both Europe and Asia. In addition to these were mounted men by the hundreds of thousands, all men of valor and of years of experience.

It does not appear that by Bajazet's initial movements in attack is disclosed the plan of battle which he undoubtedly essayed to put into execution. It is not to be doubted that the Turkish emperor gave the scientific direction of his troops, and it is to be regretted that writers of the history of those days were less skilled in warfare than in letters.

It is impossible to discern from the vague and rhetorical descriptions of contemporary writers the initial movement of the Turkish army. This description exists undoubtedly in the still untranslated portion of Timour's own commentaries, but at present it is inaccessible to those who cannot read the ancient Arabic.

The second movement of the battle is clearer, and from that time out the grand tactics of this stupendous contest are readily followed. There is no doubt that for his victory the Mogul conqueror was indebted, first, to his own vast military genius, and, secondly, to a despotic discipline of thirty years, which had transformed his rank and file into automatons.

Timour took up a position with his army on the defensive and awaited the attack of the Turks. His central columns, which constituted his main body, were posted in front of the city of Angora. The city itself was closely invested by a large detached corps in order to prevent the garrison from taking part in the coming conflict. The two wings of his army extended diagonally forward from the central columns, making two vast re-entering angles and constituting three contiguous sides of a great octagon.

On each flank of his army Timour posted enormous masses of light cavalry probably amounting to several hundred thousand troops, and the whole of the main line was supported in rear at regular intervals by dense masses of the choicest Tartar troops, selected for long experience and exact discipiline. On the front, of his line Timour displayed some 600 elephants. Upon the backs of these formidable creatures were great towers occupied by furnaces of Greek fire. His lines were still further strengthened by scores of cannon made in the gunshops of Europe.

In front of the Tartar line of battle and on the flanks of the advancing Turkish host skirmished thousands of Asiatic horsemen, who wielded with astonishing skill all kinds of missile weapons, javelines, slings and arrows, and advanced, rereated and manoeuvered in rapid evolutions which make such battles a study and the admiration of the student of cavalry tactics.

Whether it was the cannon, or the Greek fire or the elephants or all combined, or the superior numbers of the Tartar troops, it is impossible to say, but for some reason the critical attack of the Turkish army appears to have been repelled by the Tartars without difficulty.

About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, it seems that the Mogul army had itself assumed the tactical offensive, and with superior generalship was slowly but surely overwhelming the Ottomans. The strength of the Tartar host consisted in the skill with which Timour had combined the use of missile weapons with the evolutions of light cavalry. By this method the tactics were the same, both for the army as a whole and for each division of the army.

The front rank of each division, and consequently the front rank of the whole army, deployed and advanced in open skirmish order to the attack, supported, rank after rank, by other troops advancing in solid masses and then developing into open order. In consequence of this there always prevailed one general attack made by the entire army as a unit, combined with numerous minor attacks made by each division of the army.

Each of these attacks was directed by one of Timour's lieutenants, the general battle was directed by Timour in person. The chief object in all these evolutions was to break the enemy's line and through the gap thus created to attack in flank by an oblique movement that part of the enemy's troops who at the same time were engaged in front. The chief tactical evolution was to turn one flank after another of the hostile divisions without disuniting the turning forces from the main body of Tartars.

The second movement of the battle of Angora consisted of the method of attack thus described. So successfully were all these matters of detail executed that about noon Timour retired to a superb pavilion erected for him in the rear of his army and sought to while away the hours which must elapse before his victory was complete in playing at chess with his nobles.

Devotees of the royal game may be interested to know that the ordinary game of chess was not considered by Timour worthy of his gigantic intellect. In consequence, he himself enlarged the scope and difficulties of chess by constructing a board of 144 squares and by augmenting the chessmen to forty-eight pieces. This new form of the game, in order to distinguish it from that ordinarily played, Timour designated as "Great Chess," and it was with this game that he amused himself for several hours, while his lieutenants were conducting the Tartar army to victory.

All through the day of Angora it seems clear that the Turkish Emperor Bajazet displayed the qualities of a soldier and a great captain. His defeat seems to have been due to the fact that his army, as an army, was not competent to contend with the Tartar troops.

His initial plan of attack, and there is no doubt that he had a plan of this kind, seems to have been so badly executed that no impression is left as to what was his original idea for attacking the position of Timour. It further seems that so futile were the efforts of his troops that the Tartars had little difficulty, not only in repelling the assult, of the Turks, but also themselves assumed with ease a systematic and decisive attack. Before this attack it appears that the Turkish rank and file showed symptoms of that demoralization consequent upon the assembling troops. There is no reason to doubt the loyalty of the Turkish troops or of the Turkish commanders, although treason is insinuated on their part by many historians, who prefer to defame the Turk rather than to give glory to the military talents and the military system of an Asiatic barbarian.

It is quite clear that Timour's choice of position in the open field, supplemented by the skill of his officers and the discipline and valor of his troops, was a proposition which the army of Bajazet was not justified in attempting. It would seem that the grand mistake made by Bajazet and the mistake which caused the loss of the battle was his attempt to combat in the open field against an army superior to his own in number, valor and skill.

In the early afternoon the victory practically was decided. The Turkish line of battle was broken in many places and the Turkish troops attacked in front and assailed obliquely in flank were greatly demoralized. As is common in such immense masses this demoralization spread rapidly. As the result of this the Turkish chiefs began to forsake the royal standard and to retire from the field in all directions. Bajazet's own son, Soliman, heir to the throne, partook of the common panic and fled from the field, followed by his troops. A large body of Tartars, who years before were oppressed by Timour, and had taken refuge with the Ottomans, passed over to the Tartar lines and submitted to the great mogul. Finally the rout of the Turkish army became indescribable, and the victorious Tartars pursued until the going down of the sun vast hordes of fleeing men intent only on escaping their enemies.

By nightfall all that remained on the field of Bajazet's army save the dead and wounded were the Janizaries and the cuirassiers of Europe. The latter were irresistable to anything like equal forces, but, surrounded by dense masses of light cavalry, which assailed them on all sides with missile weapons, their horses fell by scores, and it is related that not one of them escaped alive.

The Janizaries, left alone and encircled by countless thousands of Tartars, endeavored to escort Bajazet from the field in safety by fighting their way through the Tartar hordes. This was found impossible, and as darkness fell Bajazet, with a little party, mounted upon the fleetest Arabian horses, departed from the great square and endeavored to escape by flight. Upon this the Tartar light cavalry sped away in pursuit, leaving the Janizaries to be destroyed by the cannon and elephants Greek fire.

Bajazet's capture was as igominions as was his flight. His choice Arabian barbs were speedily overtaken by the Tartars, and he was brought back in chains by the Khan of Zagatai, and thrown bodily at the feet of Timour.

An example of quick movements by the victorious commander is the march of Sultan Mirza, the favorite grandson of Timour, who started for the city of Bourza with 30,000 cavalry. He arrived and took possession of the Ottoman capital with 4000 horses after performing in five days a march of 230 miles. Fear had supplied the son of Bajazet with equal energy, and Soliman, after fleeing from the battlefield, escaped to Europe with the royal treasure. The inhabitants of Bourza had fled, and the city, for the most part of wood, was reduced to ashes.

Modern historians affect to smile at what they call the popular credulity, and to treat as a fable the story that Timour carried Bajazet, until his death, about in an iron cage, from which he took him only to use his neck as a step from which to mount his horse. That such is the fact is asserted by contemporary historians.

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P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. LYMAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

CONTEST NOTICE.—

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Duluth, Minn., May 19, 1900.

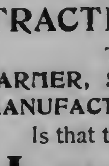
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Melkor G. Finstad, contestant, against homestead entry No. 11,294, made November 5th, 1898, for the w½, sw¼, se¼, sw¼ section 15, and ne¼, nw¼ section 22, township 66, range 17, by Adolph Olson, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Adolph Olson has not built, fenced or in any way improved said land since making said entry and next prior to the date herein; that he has not established residence thereon and the whole tract still remains in its state of nature; and the said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 25th, 1900, before the register and receiver at the United States land office in Duluth, Minn.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed May 19, 1900, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

WM. E. CULKIN, Register.

B. N. JOHNSON, Attorney for Contestant.

Duluth Evening Herald, June-23-30-July-7-14-21-1900.



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NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Isabella M. Parsons and William Parsons, her husband, as mortgagors, to Eliza F. Phelps, as mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1891, with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded on the 19th day of December, 1891, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in Book 98 of mortgages, on page 182 of the records, in the office of the register of deeds, in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota. The premises covered by said mortgage, and thereby mortgaged, are situated in the county of St. Louis, in the state of Minnesota, and are described as follows: Lot numbered fourteen (14), of block seventy-nine (79), Endion Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said default consists in the non-payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage, which principal sum became due and payable on the first day of December, 1894, and in the non-payment of the interest upon said principal sum from the 1st day of June, 1899.

There is therefore claimed to be due, and there is due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, in principal and interest, the sum of thirty-seven hundred fifty-one and 12-100 dollars, ($3751.12), and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or otherwise, to recover said debt, or any part thereof.

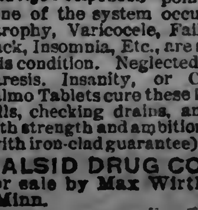
Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, which has become operative by reason of the default aforesaid, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises above described, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Duluth, in St. Louis County, Minnesota, on Monday, the 23rd day of July, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due on said mortgage, and taxes, (if any), on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 9th, 1900.

ELIZA F. PHELPS, Mortgagee.

BALDWIN & BALDWIN, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 301, 302, 303 First National Bank Building, Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, June-9-16-23-30-July-7-14.



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In Sporting Circles

Hansell of the Big Duluths Eagerly Searching For Chance to Meet Duluth or Superior.

Jim Wiggs Astonishes the Wisconsin Fans.

Duluth and Superior to Have Two Games.

If you see Manager Hansell of the Big Duluth team, rushing madly up and down the street with his features distorted into an anguished expression, don't think its hydrophobia. He's simply looking for a game with the maroon hosiered Duluths or the cardinal topped Superiors. If he don't get it, an explosion seems imminent in this community. The other members of the team are as much purturbed as their manager and are sleepless by night and profane by day, simply because Manager Wade and Manager Patterson, treat all challenges in a way that would make the interior of a 15-cent cake of ice ashamed of itself.

Evert time the Big Duluth manager approaches the biggest Duluth manager he makes his challenges bigger, but Mr. Wade only smiles blandly and in his artless way murmurs something about going and getting a reputation or whispers unkind things about the first Bayfield score. Then with an emphasis that is simply withering and a squelching glare, he notifies Mr. Hansell that the Big Duluth team is not in the same set as the other Duluth team and they part.

Now no person claims that the Big Duluth aggregation can do stunts that will scorch the diamond but there is no denying that it is composed of an exceptionally fine lot of players and the Bayfield series is scarcely a criterion of what it is capable. In the game last Saturday the Big Duluths were without a regular pitcher and in the game Sunday with a twirler that was simply picked up, the team gave Bayfield a very hard run.

Mnager Hansell makes Manager Wade and Mangear Patterson the following propositions:

"Play a series of two games, the winner to take 60 per cent and the looser 40 per cent of the gate receipts."

"In case the first proposition does not meet with your approval, let the winner take all the gate receipts, for the first two games and then in case of a series for the championship play on the 60 and 40 per cent basis."

There is no question but this challenge is made in the best of faith and through the anxiety of Mr. Hansell to keep his team together. If Duluth and Superior refuses to play, it simply means the breaking up of the Big Duluth, as this team is financially unable to fix up its own grounds or bring visiting teams here. Hence there is no use in keeping the team together if it can't play.

To an entirely unprejudiced fan the whole affair looks like a sort of baseball trust in which the two big clubs are playing a chilling game of freeze out with the smaller club.

In the interest of the game, it would certainly be deplorable to see a promising organization like the Big Duluth's go to pieces on the rocks of an unrequitted ambition.

As for the Big Duluth being a drawing card at Oneota park or at the West Superior Driving Park, it would centainly create more interest among the fans than games with Little Falls, Hastings, Grand Forks or Ashland. The Duluth and Superior teams have played the above named teams before crowds and could certainly take a risk with the local team. If the Duluth management should unbend enough to give Big Duluth a game, a glance at the following make-up of both would be sufficient to guarantee a good though light hitting game:

Duluth		Big Duluth
Kline	catcher	Gerrard
Cox	pitcher	Carney
Elliott	pitcher	Glenney
Featherstone	first base	Hansell
Lambert	second base	Goldie
Shephard	short stop	Bennett
Wachtel	left field	Randall
Warner	center field	Whyte
Hurley	right field	Irwin

* * *

The Washburn-Bayfield game on Wednesday caused considerable excitement in local baseball circles. Washburn with Jim Wiggs on the slab defeated Bayfield by a score of 2 to 0. Smith the crack University of Chicago twirler did the slab work for the defeated team and the erratic Jim Wiggs completely outclassed him in one of those long interval phenomenal games he pitches. Washburn had Jack Page and Marshall from the Twin Cities and Tim Keefe caught Wiggs. Bayfield had Smith, Kennedy, Gardner and Harrington of the University of Chicago team.

* * *

Si Bennett, the clever little short stop of the Big Duluth team, has been doing some phenominally brilliant infield work recently. At Bayfield he simply owned the town after making some of his sensational stops and throws and the men that went to Tower Wednesday with the Duluth Pickets, say he duplicated the trick up there.

* * *

This afternoon and tomorrow the Duluth and Superior teams play at Oneota Park and like all meetings between these two teams it will be an occasion of great interest if the weather does not interfere. Elliott and Kline for Duluth and Hanley and Lee, for Superior, is the battery program for today; and tomorrow it will be Cox and Kline and Glendon and Lee.

* * *

A well known Duluthian was in Chicago when the American Derby was run off. He picked four losers without a skip, lost an umbrella and spoiled a new suit on some fresh paint on the way back to the hotel. He now expresses the opinion that the racing game is not what it is cracked up to be.

* * *

When the personnel of the American athletes at Paris is considered it certainly looks as if the United States has furnished the finest lot of men that ever trod the cinder path. The representation consists of men that hold eight world's records and no less than six American champions. In every single event of the track program the intercollegiate champions are represented, while two of the field champions are also among the number.

* * *

The troubles of the armored cruiser Sharkey are coming in bunches. First, Mr. Ruhlin wrecked his conning tower, then he was betrayed into a statement that he was overtrained, a New York wire had him dead, and now as a fitting climax of misfortune a Chicago dispatch has him engaged to a widow.

* * *

The big annual L. A. W. meet will be held in Milwaukee, beginning next Tuesday and continuing till July 15. The track is laid out in the Exposition building, and is about nine laps to the mile. The entries closed today.

* * *

Sporting Editor, Herald: (1), Who refereed the fight between Sharkey and Fitzsimmons at San Francisco when Sharkey got the decision? (2), When and where did Fitzsimmons and Hall fight in this country, and for what amount did they battle? J. K. E.

(1), Wyatt Earp. (2), New Orleans. Purse, $40,000, of which amount the fighters received a very small sum. The club failed to make good.

* * *

The Wisconsin crews were worthy representatives of the West at Poughkeepsie last Saturday. In the freshmen race Wisconsin was victor by a good margin, and in the 'varsity event the Badger crew was a magnificent second, Pennsylvania was first.

This is the third race in succession that Pennsylvania has won from Wisconsin, Cornell and Columbia, the first of the series having been rowed at Saratoga in 1898 over a three-mile course. That year Cornell came in second and Wisconsin third. But it will be noticed that the Western college has been the only dangerous competitor with Pennsylvania, and she deserves again the heartiest congratulations from this section of the country. That her crew clung so close to the winners in spite of that "heart-breaking" pace is proof of its excellent stuff, training and spirit, and might suggest reasonably enough that it was the speed and endurance of Wsiconsin which made the pace necessary. At any rate, what with the university's fine showing and the freshmen's victory, there was glory enough for the Madison boys and an inspiring promise for the future.

Taking the scores as a whole, the feature of most general interest is the check to Cornell's supremacy. The Ithacans won over Columbia, Harvard and Dartmouth at Saratoga in 1875, and over Harvard, Columbia, Union, Wesleyan and Princeton at the same place in 1876. When the dual race was then established between Harvard and Yale after the latter had refused to take part in the more general one, the Cornell students were indignant and claimed from that time on that theirs was preeminently the boating college of the country. Their boast was made good, and they had their revenge at the same time when their crew met those of Yale and Harvard in 1897 and beat them both. For since 1890 Cornell had won five races from Pennsylvania, and one in which Harvard, Pennsylvania and Columbia were contestants. She had been beaten only once, namely, by Columbia in 1895.

This was the situation at the beginning of 1898, and the year opened with another victory over Yale and Harvard. But it was also the year of Pennsylvania's first victory, and the charm was broken. However, the life of a university is long, and no doubt there will be a returning cycle of Cornell triumphs.

* * *

Many times has Imp, the black piece of mechanical horseflesh from Ohio, proven that she is the queen of the decade. Last Saturday, at Sheepshead Bay, she gave a wonderful performance in the mile and three-quarter Advance Stake race. She broke track records innumerable and world's records in three instances. It looks as if her time in this phenomenal race will stand unmolested for some years. Her time was as follows:

One-half mile	0:49 1-5
Five-eighths mile	1:01 1-5
Three-fourths mile	1:14
Seven-eighths mile	1:26 4-5
One mile	1:39 2-5
Mile and a quarter	2:05
Mile and three-eighths	2:18 2-5
Mile and a half	2:32
Mile and five-eighths	2:45 1-5
Mile and three-quarters	2:59 1-5

Imp carried 113 pounds, and was ridden by Odom. She led her opponents nearly a sixteenth of a mile, and made her own pace from start to finish. The world's records that were lowered were the mile and three-eighths, the mile and five-eights, and the mile and three-quarters.

There has never been a mare like her in a score of years. Firenze and Miss Woodford were wonders in their age, but it is doubtful if either could have performed such wonderful feats. What Imp may do in the future is a problem.

* * *

American athletes have already begun to show their superiority over our English cousins. Last Saturday several members of the Princeton university team enterd the games of the London Athletic club. In the pole vault the Americans, Horton and Voleman, made a clean sweep. Garrett, in the weight putting event, easily outclassed his English opponents. In the high jump Lascelles, the Englishman, cleared 5 feet 9¾ inches. Carroll, of Princeton, cleared 5 feet 10¼ inches, and if Lascelles had any more jump left in him, Carroll could have added about two inches more to his jump. This showing is only a forerunner of what is in store for the foreigners.

* * *

Tommy Ryan is not expected to find Jack Root as easy as Mahoney in the six round bout that has been arranged to take place in Chicago, July 16. The men are to weigh 165 pounds at the ringside, and according to the articles of agreement there will be no decision rendered if both men are on their feet at the expiration of six rounds. In the opinion of Chicago sporting men, six rounds is too short. Root, they claim, can stand off any one for that time, and Ryan is too clever to be hurt.

* * *

The handicap bout between Frank Erne, lightweight champion, and Terry McGovern, featherweight champion, will take place at Madison Square July 16. Some question has existed as to the contest coming off in that big arena, but all doubt has been cleared away, and the indications are that the battle will be witnessed by the greatest crowd ever in attendance on a glove bout.

Jim Kennedy, manager of the Twentieth Century club, which has leased the garden, is reported to have refused an offer of $50,000 for the receipts of the house.

As has been previously stated in this column, Erne and McGovern will meet at 128 pounds ringside, and the Buffalo boy stipulates that he will knock Terry out within the limit. Erne not only believes he can make the weight, but that he will be able to perform the task he has set for himself. The Brooklyn boy's admirers do not believe Erne will succeed in scoring a knockout, but on the other hand believe the lightweight champion stands a good chance of being put to sleep.

Many ring followers do not believe that Erne can make 128 pounds ringside and still be strong, but he claims he can.

That the battle will be an intensely interesting one need not be doubted. With Erne, who is probably as clever a boxer as was ever produced in the lightweight division, attempting to knockout the greatest knockerout of his weight in the world there will be some occasion for excitement.

* * *

In the general excitement over the defeat of Tom Sharkey an important matter seems to have been overlooked. That is the almost human sagacity displayed by Robert Fitsimmons in sidestepping a bout with the big fellow from Akron. It will be remembered that Fitz and Ruhlin were matched and both trained vigorously. A short time before the date set for the encounter Fitz discovered a sub cutaneous abscess under one of his death dealing knuckles. This was soon followed by several deaths in his private collection of wild animals, which bowed the old chap down with anguish. Fitz went into deep mourning and sent a polite note to Gus declaring the match off. Fitz sat in the Coney island clubhouse last Tuesday night and watched the Akron Giant larrup the able seaman. When Sharkey had been properly keel hauled and sent to dry dock for repairs, Mr. Fitzimmons arose with a sigh of relief and murmured: "Some persons assert I am not a deep, logical thinker, and that my eyesight does not permit me to observe the shadows cast by coming events. I do not agree with them."

Just by way of showing that he has no fear of Ruhlin, Fitz, knowing that Jeff and Gus are sure to fight next, issues a challenge to Ruhlin.

* * *

Tom Sharkey would no doubt like to have another bout with Gus Ruhlin. The sailor would put up $5000 on the result of another battle, and without a shadow of a doubt would fight just as vigorously as he did the other night at Coney Island. Incidentally there would be considerable interest in another meeting between those two big fellows.

But there is an obstacle in the way of another bout at once between Sharkey and the Akron man. That is the championship title held by James Jeffries. Ruhlin has his eye on the honor and will not let the chance slip. Whether he can defeat Jeffries or not is a question, but the gigantic Ohican has now reached a point where he is entitled to try for the championship, and nothing can keep his from the effort except Jeffries' inability.

Ruhlin has climbed to the top by slow and painful degrees. He has taken more hard knocks than any heavyweight in the business, and what he now knows he has learned by the most trying experience.

* * *

Under all the circumstances, therefore, Ruhlin is entitled to a bout with Jeffries. The latter has stated his willingness to meet Ruhlin, but says something about that troublesome left arm. It is to be hoped Jeff's arm will be all right and enable him to fight before the Horton law goes out of business. A battle between Jeffries and Ruhlin the latter part of August would be the greatest pugilistic event of the year. There is a rather general belief that Ruhlin would have a better chance of defeating Jeffries than any of the other heavyweights, as the Akron man possesses qualities that none of the others have. Corbett, Fitzsimmons and McCoy lack the ruggedness necessary to carry them through a long fight with so big a man as the champion, and Sharkey is badly handicapped by his shortness of stature and reach. Ruhlin, on the other hand, is the equal of Jeffries in height, length of arm and strength. In the matter of weight Jeffries has considerabl advantage. In the matter of boxing and hitting the Ohio man is certainly the equal of the champion, although the latter may have a somewhat better defense. When they fought twenty rounds in California three years ago the referee declared it a draw, although Ruhlin persistently claimed he outpointed Jeffries and was entitled to the decision.

* * *

At the time both men were practically novices, but yet they fought on even terms. Since then Jeffries has improved sufficiently to beat Fitz and Corbett and stand off Sharkey for twenty-five rounds. Ruhlin has advanced far enough to put Sharkey away in fifteen rounds. The question to be settled is which man has made the greater progress. On paper Ruhlin's showing has been the better; but as his improvement was a surprise to all who saw him, his cleverness having been kept under cover, it may be Jeffries will spring a surprise in the way of added proficiency. The champion may change his tactics completely and make an aggressive, slugging match of it. Unless he does, it will devolve upon Ruhlin to carry the fight to the champion. When the latter fought Fitzsimmons and Sharkey the champion made stayaway fights. Both Fitz and Sharkey rushed constantly, and the Cornishman simply butted his face against Jeffries' waiting gloves.

* * *

Jeffries changed his style when he met Corbett, and made an aggressive fight. The champion did not believe Corbett was strong enough to stand a long siege or could hit hard enough to hurt an aggressor. Corbett proved to be a great surprise to Jeffries, and eluded the champion for twenty-three rounds.

It remains to be seen whether Jeffries, knowing by Sharkey's experience that Ruhlin can punch with effect, will mix it with the Akron man. If he does, the battle will be a short one, with the man who gets to the point first coming out ahead. Should Jeffries resume his cautious tactics, the battle will be long drawn out, and possibly tiresome. Ruhlin is not remarkably aggressive, but will fight if the other fellow is willing. Jeffries is either interestingly aggressive or tiresomely defensive. The champion's tactics will make or mar the fight. From all points of view the match will be very even, and the Akron man has just as much chance as the champion. It will be the first time in some years that two heavyweights have met on equal terms.

Low Rate Excursion to Atlantic City, N. J., and Other Seaside Resorts

VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

In order to give its patrons an opportunity to visit the seashore at a nominal cost, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company will sell loy-rate excursion tickets to Atlanta City, Cape May, and Sea Isle City, N. J., and Ocean City, Md., on Thursday, August 2, 1900.

Atlantic City has acquired such fame as a summer resort that a description of its various attractions is superfluous. Thousands are annually attracted to this delightful resort for the enjoyment of magnificent surf bathing, and to avail themselves of the unequaled opportunities for sailing, fishing etc.

Tickets will be available on all regular trains, and will be good for return twelve days, including date of sale, thus giving ample time for an enjoyable outing.

Further information will be given upon application to nearest B. & O. ticket office, or B. N. Austin, general passenger agent, Chicago, Ill.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Copper Vs. Iron

Why Mines of the Former Cannot Easily Shut Down and Resume.

Houghton, Mich., July 7.—(Special to The Herald).—Work at the copper mines continues with full forces and unabated effort, but there has been a marked slackening in the mining of iron ore on the five Lake Superior iron ranges within the past few weeks. The difference between the iron and copper mining industries is a radical one. The iron trade has been aptly called the barometer of American business interests, and the fluctuations are numerous, and at times sudden and severe. The average iron mine can be reopened on short notice after long idleness, but the reopening of a copper mine is a matter of years.

The iron miner must adjust his efforts to the requirements of the market for the near future, while the producer of copper is necessarily working with a view to the general average of conditions for a decade to come, being unable to adjust his efforts as a whole to the minor fluctuations of the copper market. The big mines can, of course, adjust production to immediate demand to some extent, but the fluctuations in output of very high prices enjoyed by the Lake Superior copper mines for the past two years has resulted in increasing the annual production of the red metal less than 10 per cent. John Stanton, of New York, the veteran authority on the American copper trade, estimates the increase of product of copper for the entire United States at no more than 10 per cent for the year 1900, the increase for the first half of the year being 9 per cent. This increase is barely sufficient to provide for actual requirements, and the increased production of foreign lands is scarcely as great as the average in this country.

The immediate future of the copper market seems assured. With a strong and steady demand for all the copper that can be mined, the price of the metal, high though it may be, is supported by the logic of demand and supply. What may be the future of the copper market in five or ten years is a matter of conjecture. The high price is stimulating production, and while, from the peculiar conditions surrounding copper mining, it is impossible to open new mines rapidly, the nature of the business is such that a strong stimulus once applied is more lasting in its effects than in industries where supply can more readily respond to demand. There are many good copper mines being opened throughout the union, and many more mines in other countries. In a few years the effect of renewed effort in copper mining over the entire globe must be felt in largely increased production. This much is certain and what the effect of doubled production will be within six or seven years must depend almost wholly upon the progress of electrical development. Should the utilization of electricity proceed at its present rapid rate of increase both in America and abroad, the world's supply of copper in 1907, which will probably be nearly double the production of 1900, will no more than meet requirements.

The best mines of Michigan, Montana and Arizona, are making copper at six to nine cents per pound, and the cost of production can be materially cut if the necessity arrives. The mines are now earning larger profits than ever before in their history, and are paying the highest scale of wages, while expenditure is not being stinted in any direction.

Enormous surplus funds are being accumulated, new mills are being constructed and filled with the best and costliest machinery, new docks are being constructed, shafts enlarged, mammoth hoisting plants and air compressors installed, houses erected for employees and money is flowing like water into scores of channels. Perhaps some of the cash is wasted, but the greater part is being wisely expended, where it will remain in safety and return good interest. All these expenditures mean greater efficiency in mining and milling—a large scale of operations, greater production per man, smaller losses in the tailings with mining, transportation and milling charges reduced to the minimum. When the time comes, as come it must, sooner of later, when the metal again sells at nine cents or lower, the good mines now spending many so freely will be in a position to rest on their arms and earn excellent profits at almost any selling price for copper. The expensive construction work now under way can be reduced to a minimum and in many cases done away with entirely. A cent or two, or even three, can be cue from the cost of making copper, without seriously reducing wages. In addition to the saving this made possible, the cash surplus funds will act as a balance wheel and will enable to to regulate payment of dividends regardless of sudden fluctuations in the metal market.

Mining is usually regarded as a hazardous occupation for workmen, and an extra-hazardous inexhaustible ore bodies and far-sighted financering, the best of the Lake Superior copper mines have advanced into a new class of preferred investments.

TOMMY'S CHEERFULNESS.

It was out on the veldt that we saw the Tommies; the poor, neglected, all-suffering, woebegone-looking, but none the less devil-may-care Tommies, writes Julian Ralph in the London Daily Mail. I wonder if the kindly society which is clamoring to know what ill-treatment our horses suffer would continue to worry itself about the horses after seeing the men?

Perhaps they would, though the fact is there is never any unnecessary ill-treatment of a horse in this army, whereas the men—but that is the story I am telling.

The Tommies were walking up and down in the rain. Their overcoats were not only soaking wet, but, for some strange military reason, were split behind straight up to the small of each man's back so as to expose all of each leg to the wet. A few had put blankets over their coats, and were also walking, walking, walking. One was seated on a box with an audience of three others on boxes and was singing a music-hall ditty vigorously through his nose. Several who walked about were whistling. All seemed either very happy or reasonably so. I can no more account for their spirits than I can explain the motive of the lion-tamer's virago wife who cried "Coward!" at him when he left her in the middle of a curtain lecture to go and sleep in the lion's cage.

They had been soaking wet and chilled to the bone for days. They could cook nothing, boil nothing, heat nothing, for not a dry thing with which to make a fire could be found upon the soaking veldt. They doubtless had plenty to eat, but it was all tinned stuff, and must have been taken cold and eaten, each thing by itself, without a chance of making toothsome combinations. Plenty were dying, plenty were sickening, others must have felt very uncomfortable; yet those who were of the mettle were whistling, singing and cracking jokes.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cures guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by W. A. Abbett, druggist.

The World Of Labor

Large Attendance Expected at Meeting of 'Longshoremen's Convention Next Week.

The International 'Longshoremen's convention will be held in this city next week, beginning Tuesday morning. It is expected that over 20 delegates will be in the city, and nothing will be too good for them. The local entertainment committee has handled the preliminaries in a thoroughly enthusiastic and able manner which seems to be a fair prediction of how the convention will be handled and the delegates entertained.

The business sessions, which will last about five days, will be held in Odd Fellows' hall, and the social sessions will be held wherever the entertainment committee thinks the visitors would enjoy themselves.

On Friday evening there will be a big street parade, in which every union in the city is expected to turn out, and it is predicted that fully 1000 'longshoremen will be in line. After the parade there will be a reception and grand ball at the Armory. Hon. C. A. Towne will deliver one of his matchless addresses on union labor, and President Keefe of the 'Longshoremen's union will also speak.

The election of international officers will be interesting. T. J. Ultican, secretary of the local 'Longshoremen's union, is prominently mentioned for the office of secretary. Henry C. Barter, of Detroit, the present secretary, is now in the city, and he intimates that he does not care to be re-elected. The work of this big labor organization is very hard, and Mr. Barter says he needs a rest. President Daniel Keefe of Chicago will probably be re-elected.

The Duluth unions will be represented in the convention by Thomas J. Ultican and Henry Dumont, James Dunn and John McDonald.

* * *

At a meeting of the Carpenters' union, held on Tuesday evening, the recently elected officers were installed, and the union voted unanimously in favor of a big turn-out when the 'longshoremen parade next Friday evening.

* * *

The printers' union held a regular meeting last Sunday at which the officers recently elected were installed.

* * *

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has decided to hold its annual convention at West Superior next year.

* * *

The plumbers' examining board will meet here on Monday. The members are: John O. Watson, of Minneapolis; T. Doyle, of St. Paul, and William Bradley, of Duluth.

* * *

The picnic of the Butchers' union, which will be held on July 25, promises to be of exceptional interest. Preparations are already well underway, and the union will undoubtedly entertain a large crowd at Fond du Lac.

* * *

The Superior Trades' assembly will meet on Tuesday evening and nominate officers.

* * *

The Brewery Workers' union, at a meeting held last Sunday, discussed plans for the annual picnic which will be given in the near future.

* * *

Ed Kriz, of the Boiler Makers' union and secretary of the Trades' assembly and treasurer of the Trades' assembly, has been in Kansas City during the week attending the boilermakers' convention.

* * *

The Bookbinders' union was entertained very pleasantly on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Illingsworth, of Mesaba avenue.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Trades' assembly is set for next Friday evening, but it will probably be adjourned on account of the big 'longshoremen's demonstration.

WORLD OF LABOR.

Persia hasn't a railroad.

Uncle Sam has fifty-seven frog farms.

Paris has 250 bicycle policemen.

There are 112 unions of musicians.

Edinburgh has no Sunday street cars.

East Tennessee has several zinc mines.

Grand Rapids has a consumers' league.

New Hampshire's annual shoe output: $23,000,000.

The clove supply of the world is produced on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

Texas has 30,059,772 acres of unimproved land.

Sweden has hollow steel sphere billiard balls.

French railways transport wine in bulk in tank cars.

Russia supply four-fifths of the world's cotton.

Russia exports 1,500,000,000 eggs a year.

New York dockbuilders want $3 for eight hours.

German empire has 6,000,000 workers; 800,000 unionists.

Electric railway trains will run from Chicago to Milwaukee in three hours next year.

New York mail carriers will hold a state convention.

An electrical process for smelting iron ore has had a trial on an extended scale in Italy.

A thousand dollars an acre may be taken out of a patch of strawberries in a season of five months' labor. This sounds like a fairy tale, but it is just what has been done for the last thirty years by Henry Jerolaman, of Hilton, N. J.

In New York "sandwich" men who carry advertisements along the streets and avenues contemplate organizing a union. They are paid from $1 a day upward. They complain that others are crowding into the field who offer to do the same work for 75 cents a day.

New York local unions, Nos. 64, 340, 352, 473, 569, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have been suspended by the general executive board of the brotherhood for violation of its constitution.

The general strike of the members of Brooklyn Electrical Workers' union No. 3, for an increased wage scale of $4 a day has not yet been abandoned by the union.

Columbia university has adopted the 8-hour system in the boiler and electrical departments of the university. Both departments are kept working day and night, and the twenty-four men employed have been kept at work twelve hours each. When President Low learned that such was the case he ordered the men placed on 8-hour shifts without any reduction in pay. He also ordered the force increased one-third at once.

The boot and shoemakers' unions of the Pacific coast have started another crusade against Mongolian labor and in favor of home industry.

The old merchantman type of freight-carrying ships may be said to be passing out of use.

Electricity has just been applied to the making of cigarettes and cut tobacco, with the result that 180,000 cigarettes and 5000 pounds of cut tobacco were produced in one minute. Hundreds of hand workers will be displaced.

On a recent Sunday 700,000 Socialist leaflets were scattered over Berlin and its suburbs.

The Tokio Labor World says that the factory system of Japan is "simply a slaughtering house of human beings."

Managers of New York Yiddish theaters have organized. They will not employ union actors, and the scale of wages will range from $14 to $28 a week.

Minneapolis Central union is opposed to beer being at Sunday picnics.

Kansas girls in men's attire in the harvest field earn $1.50 and $2 a day at light work, driving a header box collecting the wheat.

A reception was given by the Woman's clu, of Denver, for the purpose of showing what articles of use and luxury are manufactured in that city and to stimulate home industry.

Harvesting is a peculiar thing to delay work on the new Denver mint building, but this, according to Contractor McIntyre, is responsible for the loss of much valuable time, and will delay completion at least till Sept. 1. "Men working the granite quarries find hay cutting cooler work than drilling in stone," said Mr. McIntyre, "and I have to keep up competition with farmers nowadays to keep going."

For miles along the Pennsylvania railroad tracks and for many miles in other localities there stretch long lines of coke furnaces, blazing up into the night all through the year. Above each oven top the flames burn fiercely—billions of horse power in the shape of heat going to waste absolutely. With proper management, those ovens could be located near great cities, the heat now wasted could generate power for street cars or public heating or other useful purposes, and the cost of living be reduced to millions of families. Beyond the coke ovens or the same railroad you will often see burning some huge pile of logs—worn out railroad ties that are of no use and must be got rid of. Rolling by the fire, hour after hour, are long trains of empty freight cars, going to take on loads. Those empty cars could take the huge logs to the cities in winter. How many poor families could thus be kept warm cheaply. All over the country this summer thousands of tons of fruits and vegetables will rot on the ground, because it does not pay to send them to town. There are empty cars rolling past the wasted ordchards, and, if no empty cars are there, cars could easily be had. How simple it would be to carry the wasted gifts God to the people who need them.

Liquids can be automatically measured by a new faucet.

BAPTIZED IN A BATHING SUIT.

There was excitement within the ballwick of the Belfast Chicken yesterday afternoon all on account of a baptizing and a bathing suit. It came about in this way: Between two score and a half hundred elders and members of the Mormon church had selected the Belfast Chicken's big bath house for the purpose of baptizing a couple of converts—a man and a woman. Just before the ceremonies began a third person put in an appearance, and it was this "spontaneous convert" who wore the bathing suit, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Be it known that the big bath pool is conducted by William Clark, "professor" of many things, and known to the world as the Belfast Chicken. Hymns were sung and the "spontaneous convert" was welcomed with open arms. The roof of the natatorium was scarlet with flags. The Mormons had often come to his natatorium for baptismal purposes, but never before had such a specimen of a spontaneous convert put in an appearance.

She arrived ten minutes after the elders and introduced herself to "Professor" Clark. The professor introduced her to the eldersc.

"I should like to be baptized at once," remarked the spontaneous one.

"Have you studied the doctrines of our faith?" asked the elder.

"No," responded the spontaneous one.

"We would desire you not to be too hasty—"

"Yes, for that reason I wanted to speak to you beforehand and ask me the special things I ought to believe."

"Have you talked with any of the elders?"

"No."

"No? Well——" He hesitated.

"Oh, but I am interested. I should really like to be baptized now and be sure to be in the church, and then I can investigate afterward."

While this talk was going on the rest of the party arrived and gathered together in the large sitting room.

The company repaired in a body to the swimming tank. The women went to the upstairs gallery, the spontaneous convert with them. When the latter appeared in her bathing suit there was a flutter.

"Dear! dear!" said one lady, observing the extremely abreviated skirt, and the bare arms; "haven't you a long white petticoat or something?"

"Well, well, but your mother will be baptized," responded the spontaneous one.

"Well, well, but your other will be happy. Never mind the bathing suit; it's only us; and the men won't look."

But some quivers came to the elders' eyelashes when the spontaneous convert bounded down the stairs like a ballet star and executed her grand entrance with a smiling bow that made the Belfast Chicken slap his Falstaff sides and flee to privacy. The elders mastered their shocked surprise heroically.

A beautiful picture in colors is given away with every 2-lb purchase of Baker's Premium Coffee.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

Hard to Humbug Workmen

When They Take Time to Ask Questions.

Few people realize the sum spent monthly by working men for tobacco, one of their greatest pleasures. The sum is from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. Too large a proportion of this sum goes to manufacturers who do not hesitate to misrepresent their goods. Some of it goes to trusts. It behooves us to ask questions. You will run no risk of buying inferior or trust tobacco when buying any of the following brands: Kingbolt, Gold Rope, Thrasher or Rise and Shine, made by the Wilson-McCallay company, of Middletown, Ohio. This company is independent of any trust. Buy these brands from your dealers and you will be sure of a pure, wholesome plug of tobacco and honest weight. No workman who uses tobacco should be without it. Remember it is made by union labor. Keep the list of brands in your pocket.

MEN MAKE BREAD IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Every week there are made in testing room of our mills hundreds of loaves of bread that are never sold. They are made simply to see that every package of GOLD MEDAL FLOUR that goes out from the mills is as good as skilled millers can make it. When the experts who scientifically watch the quality of the flour are satisfied, the loaves resulting from these tests are given to the poor. This is only one point in the making of GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—only one of the many that secure the absolute uniformity that has made the world-wide fame of

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Its the best flour in the world—and always the best. More nutritious because more glutinous. More pure because it is made wholly from the best wheat that the finest wheat-growing districts produce.

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system, in a manner the patients cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark torbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Write for question list.

LADIES—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF from all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free. If in trouble write or call. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Charges moderate. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Of Duluth's Neighbors.

TWO HARBORS.

Two Harbors, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mrs. M. L. Hutton returned Saturday from a four weeks' visit with friends and relatives in the southern part of the state.

The Two Harbors baseball club went to Eveleth Wednesday to play the Eveleth team and were defeated by two scores, 13 to 11.

Wednesday, the Fourth, passed very quietly, no celebration being had and as the day was rainy most people staid at home. A few, however, spent the day at Duluth and West Superior. Many who were contemplating picnicing at the park were disappointed by the bad weather.

Mrs. Charles Falk and children departed Monday for a few weeks' visit with relatives at Swanville, Minn.

Ed Schriener, of the firm of Schriener Bros. & Moulton, spent a few days in Minneapolis the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Coffman have returned from their wedding trip to Chicago and will take up their residence on Eighth avenue.

The nomination of J. G. Miller, of this place for state railroad commissioner at the Republican state convention at St. Paul last week, is something of which the whole town and county feels very proud. Mr. Miller is popular with all classes, is a generous and gentlemanly person and as for his qualifications there are none, irrespective of party, but who will say that a man more efficient for the position in question would be hard to find.

M. L. Stott, of Ely, visited friends here this week.

Lumberman F. S. Colvin, of Biwabik, was in town Monday to see about the loading of two more cargoes of pulpwood. Mr. Colvin expects to start camps getting out pulpwood at Norway, near Tower very soon and figures on cutting about 18,000 cords during the year.

Messrs. F. Flora and Ed Glass are building residences on Eighth street.

John Kelly, of Duluth, was in town Monday and secured twenty-five members for the Switchmen's union lodge of that place.

Secretary J. L. Snyder of the Y. M. C. A. looked over the sights at Ely and Tower Sunday and Monday.

The steamer Carlos of Norway attracted considerable interest here Monday, it being the first ocean boat coming here for a cargo. The boat left Norway April 4 and took on a cargo of coal at Cardiff, Wales, for this country. At the Soo some delay was caused by some of the sailors deserting. The boat took on a cargo of ore for Hamilton, Ont., and will run regularly between here and that point the balance of the season.

Erik Erickson, employed by Contractor Runquist at Hornby, struck town last week with what proved a well defined case of small pox. He was taken in charge by Dr. Budd and isolated in a temporary pest house near town. Very strict quarantine measures are to be observed. The camp he came from is in St. Louis county and the authorities of that county are looking after the further spread of the disease.

The county office situation has begun to liven up somewhat. It has been decided the election is to be non-partisan. The latest announcements are: N. McPhee, for the office of sheriff; Emil Nelson for renomination for the same office and W. A. Doerr, for the clerk of court.

John Runquist has moved his family to Grasston, Minn., where they will spend the summer on his farm. Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Coffman are to occupy Mr. Runquist's residence here.

The Red Men's ball given at the Norden hall July 4 was a very enjoyable affair and was attended by a large crowd.

Mrs. J. O'Malley is visiting relations at St. Paul.

The Two Harbors Townsite company has made an exchange with the Minnesota Iron company, by which the latter secures the lake frontage on Burlington bay and about the whole lighthouse point property owned by the former for $25,000, and in return gives the townsite company a strip of land between the townsite company's property and the village which, being owned by the Iron company prevented the former from securing water or sewer connections with the village system. Now the pipe and sewers are to be laid immediately, the contract being let to P. G. Pastoret. Sidewalks are to be built also.

Frank James is building a residence on Third avenue.

The ladies of lodge No. 10 S. H. & E. F. of A. gave a picnic at Burlington park Sunday.

More boats are now taking cargoes from the docks this week, some whalebacks coming in, and it is now hoped the slow loading of the past few weeks will now be done away with.

The steamer J. Green with barge Genoa are loading cargoes of lumber from the Ely mills this week.

David Owens is taking a lay off from his position as assistant baggagemen on the Duluth & Iron Range passenger.

McKINLEY.

McKinley, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—The Duluth & Iron Range freight, leaving here at 9 a. m. Thursday, had a collision near Allen Junction, running into the rear of an ore train and breaking a couple of ore cars and caboose. No one was injured.

Messrs. Elmer Ford and Israel Havala have opened a meat market in the Ford building on Grand avenue.

Mayor William White, who underwent an operation at the Shipman hospital at Ely last week, is now improving and is expected home this week.

A few people from here attended the celebration at Eveleth Wednesday.

Mrs. J. H. Hayes, of Carlton, is visiting with her son, C. N. Hayes, assistant weighmaster at Biwabik scales.

It is reported that the Adams interests have struck a large and rich deposit of ore in their exploration between here and Bender, and the to sink a shaft and start mining soon. D. D. McInnis, of Eveleth, has charge of the work.

Several new company buildings are being built by the Elba Iron company for the employes to live in. Contractor D. T. Denton, of Duluth, is doing the work.

The Duluth, Missabe & Northern road has struck a sink hole on the new Crooked Lake cut-off between here and Sparta, and is having considerable difficulty in filling it. The company will be unable to run trains over the new line for some time.

ELY EVENTS.

Ely, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—Fred Pysche has taken charge of his barber shop at Winton, being now entirely cured of the attack of appendicitis with which he has been laid up for a number of weeks.

John Glebe, sprained his wrist quite severely while springing from the sidewalk in front of his place. It will probably be a source of trouble to him for some time to come.

Miss Katie Saari, of White Iron, spent a part of the week visiting her uncle, Andrew Saari and family, of this place.

W. T. Bailey, of Virginia, was a business visitor here on Friday.

John Stream, an employe of the Chandler company, on a diamond drill, left Monday for his home at Ishpeming, Mich.

Mr. Gleason is having a one-horse dray wagon made for his use. The wagon is to be a first-class one, and is being made by Frank Hodge at his blacksmith shop.

Mrs. Frank Adams, who has been the guest of Mrs. James Floyd for several weeks, returned to her home at West Superior Monday.

John Kearney and family are living at Biwabik for the summer.

A delegation representing numerous Austrian civic societies, is now convened at the home of Rev. Father Smreker. Delegates from Tower and different mining districts in Pennsylvania and New York are in attendance, sixteen in number. Today they picnic at the lake and on Sunday the entire congregation of the Catholic church will picnic at Sandy Point. Several hundred visitors are expected from Tower to take part in the festivities. Boats have been secured and the Austrian band will furnish music.

Fred White, and nephew, Claude White, left Thursday morning for Baker's City, Idaho, where they join E. A. White, who has taken up a timber claim near there. Mrs. White will soon follow to take up here home there with her husband.

Mrs. H. H. Salmon and family, of McKinley, and Mrs. Price Nelson, of Virginia, spent several days at Winton this week, the guest of Mrs. J. E. Wilkins.

The new frame building recently erected by David Kangas, and occupied by him as a tailor shop, is causing considerable trouble. The building has a decided tendency to tip over and is being held up by a jack-screw. The owner blames the carpenter, but if report is true, he did just as Kangas ordered him to. The owner threatens vengeance on the carpenter if things are not made right.

The streets were crowded all day the Fourth and much interest was manifested in all the races and sports. The small boys and girls were all made happy as every one who entered a race received 10 cents, whether they beat or not. Everything went off smoothly and quietly. The three bands furnished excellent music. A dance in the evening wound up the day's festivities.

Quite a crowd gathered near Kitchever's restaurant about 5 o'clock on the Fourth of July afternoon to witness a slight encounter between two young men, who were quarreling over the affections of some fair damsel. The quarrel began in a saloon, but they were driven from there into the street, where they commenced throwing stones at each other. Both men were badly bruised and cut, and the blood was flowing freely. They were finally separated and are now laid up for repairs.

SPARTA.

Sparta, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—John Luskins has closed his photograph gallery here, and has moved his outfit to McKinley.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Bender, of Two Harbors, visited with Mr. Bender's parents over Sunday.

Messrs. Cronin and Trenholm are building the largest boat on Ely lake for passenger traffic.

Sparta did not celebrate July 4th. Some spent the day on the islands in Ely lake.

Grank Guss, of Biwabik, transacted business here Monday.

Heavy rains visited this section this week, putting out the smouldering forest fires that have been burning in adjacent woods for the past month.

Mrs. H. E. Dotson, of Gordon, Wis., has joined her husband at Mesaba, who is agent for the Duluth & Iron Range at that point.

Charles Vinning departed for Hibbing last week, where he will make his home.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Driscoll and Miss Margaret O'Brien visited Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mewheter at Eveleth Wednesday.

Frank Indihor has moved his family to McKinley.

J. J. Sullivan, of Eveleth, was here Thursday.

John Murphy made a business trip to Murray Monday.

Miss Rosa Mainz visited with relatives at Biwabik July 4th.

John Hawkinson, of Duluth, looked after the interests of St. Louis county here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn C. Brown, of the Genoa, visited Eveleth friends Tuesday.

The Duluth, Missabe & Northern road has two gravel trains at work on the new Crooked Lake cut off.

William McCullom, of Virginia, was a Sparta visitor Tuesday.

B. Pessett went to Hibbing Thursday, where he may engage in the dairy business.

The ball at Fayal hall Wednesday evening was well attended and an enjoyable time reported by all.

Gus Gietzen and wife returned from Duluth Wednesday evening, and are making their home at the Jury hotel.

Webb Lathen, who was injured by being thrown from his dray ten days ago, has recovered sufficiently to be out again.

G. A. St. Clair is sinking a shaft on his property near the Genoa mine.

The Genoa Iron company has a steam shovel loading stock pile at No. 2 shaft.

TOWER TOPICS.

Tower, July 9.—(Special to The Herald.)—The program arranged for the Fourth was carried out with great credit to the different committees in charge. The city was packed with patriotic citizens from Soudan and adjoining places. The weather was good. M. F. Marion acted as president of the day, which opened with a grand street parade consisting of the city officers in carriages, band, representation of states by the school children, floats and the fire department in full uniform, the rear of the parade being brought up by the calithumpians. The boys' ball game between the second and third nines, was won by the former by a score of 10 to 8. In the ball game in the afternoon between the Duluth juniors and the Tower club, the former won by a score of 8 to 5. Batteries: Tower—Harrington and McMasters. Duluth Juniors—White and Randall. Umpire F. F. McQuade, of Duluth. The day closed with a grand ball in the evening under the auspices of the city fire department, which was largely attended. Professor Wheeler's orchestra furnished music for the occasion.

Miss Marion Kidder, teacher at Sucker Point Indian school, left Monday morning for her home in Kansas.

Miss Grace Spurbeck left Monday morning for her home at Duluth, after several days' visit, the guest of Mrs. S. Owens.

Mrs. Nick Cowling, who has been visiting at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Congdon, Sr., returned to Ely this week.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church served refreshments and ice cream in the Rohrer building on the Fourth, and met with good success.

Mrs. A. G. Kingston returned Tuesday evening from her extended visit with her son at Duluth.

A special term of district court will be held here on July 18, for the purpose of issuing final papers of naturalization. Court will be held at the municipal court room.

Miss Clara Shepherd, of Soudan, will visit with relatives in Southern Iowa for a couple of months.

Mrs. W. B. Freel returned home Wednesday evening from her extended visit at Duluth.

Mrs. J. Howard and daughter, who have been visiting friends here for the past two weeks, returned Wednesday to her home at Ashland, Wis.

S. E. McLaughlin and son departed Monday from an extended visit at their old home at Rice Lake, Wis.

John C. Murphy and daughter Kathryn, left Tuesday morning for a three-weeks' visit with relatives at Butte, Mont. They were accompanied by Miss Julia Mahady.

Misses Mattie and Gustie Stone came up Monday evening to celebrate the Fourth, the guest of Miss Mamie and Kathryn Mahady.

Misses Julia and Mamie Mahady returned this week from their extended visit at Duluth, the guest of Misses Mary and Anna Stone.

About 200 Indians celebrated the Fourth in the city with dances and a large pow-wow.

Rev. Father Buh left Monday morning for an extended visit at Chicago.

NEW DULUTH DOINGS.

New Duluth, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—George Reindl and family have returned from Antigo, Wis., where Mrs. Reindl went to visit her mother about three weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Tupper returned Monday from a visit in Minneapolis.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK

Some people can't drink coffee; everybody can drink Grain-O. It looks and tastes like coffee, but it is made from pure grains. No coffee in it.

Grain-O is cheaper than coffee; costs about one-quarter as much.

All grocers · 15c. and 25c.

We Must Repeat

When Everybody in Duluth Tells the Same Story.

It is hard to say new things about Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure the lame and aching back, the sufferer from kidney disorders and the troubles of those whose urinary organism is wrong in its action. That they do this is so easy to prove that not a vestige of doubt remains. Public endorsement of local citizens is easily proven. Read this case:

Mrs. G. H. Albright, of 2822 Second street west, says: "My young son about 6 years old had a severe attack of scarlet fever, and from that time he suffered continually from a weakness of the kidneys and the auxiliary organs. He tired easily, and often complained of his back hurting him and of headaches, and at night he was very restless. Instead of getting better as he grew older he kept getting worse. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I determined to get some and went to the Duluth Drug Store company, at No. 201 West Superior street, and procured a box. After a few days I noticed he was getting better and continued the treatment until all the symptoms of the trouble left him."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents.

Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

J. Hermann, of Minneapolis, came up Tuesday.

Rudolf Deetz returned from Windom, Minn., Tuesday.

Martin Imbertson was over from Superior for a visit with his family the first of the week.

Mr. Philips, who has been keeping the Safford hotel, has moved his family into the house last occupied by Mr. Burrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hermann were in Duluth and Superior Tuesday.

Several of the Woodmen from the Riverdale camp of this place went down to West Duluth to march in the parade.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser went down to Duluth Friday to meet Miss O'Leary, who is on her way to visit her brother in Bemidji.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and family spent a few days at Faribault this week.

P. E. Schelin, of Independence, and Miss Alice Sjoselius were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Widell this week.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay spent the Fourth in Duluth.

Miss Mary Wilson, of this place, has joined an opera company as pianist. She went from Duluth to St. Paul and thence to Chicago.

The Knights of the Maccabees gave a dance at the fire hall on the evening of the Fourth. There were about sixty people present. Ice cream and cake were served.

Frank Widell and Nels Frekburg spent a few days in the vicinity of Grand Marais.

SPIRIT LAKE AND VICINITY.

Spirit Lake, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mrs. Louis Overton spent Friday in West Superior, the guest of Mrs. Charles Wachtel.

Thomas Lawler was in Duluth this week.

Miss Matilda Renstrom, of Duluth, spent the fore part of the week here, the guest of her brother, A. G. Renstrom.

Mrs. D. W. Harkins and son, Walter, was in Duluth Wednesday.

At the recent election of officers of the Bricklayers' union, J. G. Brink was elected district deputy.

Charles Nelson, of Duluth, spent Wednesday here, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson.

Miss Nellie and Kitty Sullivan were in Duluth this week.

Edwin Johnson, of Duluth, spent the Fourth of July here, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Axel Peterson.

Miss Hattie Overton is spending the week in Duluth, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. A. Dash.

Olaf Anderson, of Virginia, spent Wednesday here with Andrew Nelson.

Edward Brenmen, day watchman in the rock cut, left for St. Paul this week.

Swenson brothers and Albert Overton have fifty lumber horses in pasture at Spirit Lake point.

A large tally-ho party were at Spirit Lake for the Fourth of July, from there they went to Fond du Lac.

Edward Johnson spent Thursday in New Duluth.

Mrs. Kruger and Miss Grace Segi were in Duluth this week.

Axel Peterson spent Thursday in New Duluth.

Mrs. Edward Glass, of Fond du Lac, was in Smithville Wednesday.

Duluth is well represented with campers out here this summer. Most of the camping grounds are occupied. They report fishing excellent. Spirit Lake is noted for its good camping, fishing and water lillies.

BIWABIK.

Biwabik, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—The Fourth of July celebration was by far the best ever given here, larger crowds than ever before viewing the ceremonies. A large party of excursionists from Virginia, accompanied by the Virginia band, arrived early and helped keep the enthusiasm up. The ceremonies began at 2 o'clock, the speakers being Dr. W. Bray, Rev. Mr. Bowen, Rev. Hartley and W. C. Pearce. Rev. Hartley delivered an oration, and W. C. Pearce read the Declaration of Independence. Immediately following came a long list of sporting events, consisting of men's bicycle race, boys' bicycle race, men's 100-yard dash, boys' 100-yard dash, slow bicycle contest, girls' race, old man's race and horse races. After these events were run, the baseball team picked from the Drake & Stratton Co. played the Biwabik mine team. The game was quite exciting and was warmly contested, the Drake & Strattons winning by a score of 6 to 3, owing to the inability of the Biwabik team to hit Pitcher Hathaway. In the evening a ball was given at the city hall and music was furnished by the Virginia orchestra of six pieces. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock in the lodge building. In comparison with other Fourths, there was but few drunks, and no arrests were made. Although there was an ordinance prohibiting the use of cannon crackers, Young America disregarded it, and from early morning to midnight there was one continual cannonade.

John Scott has removed to Eveleth, where where he will be employed as clerk at the Spruce mine.

Mrs. Jones, of Chicago, Ill., accompanied by her family, returned to Biwabik Saturday, after a three-years' absence. They will take up their residence in Virginia, where Capt. Jones hs been offered a position as superintendent of a mine.

Miss Bertha Furtney has returned to Biwabik after a few months' absence. She will attend school in Duluth this fall.

Mrs. Warner, of Hibbing, was in town Wednesday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael.

Mrs. Hayes, mother of C. W. Hayes, is in Biwabik to live.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Oaten, of Virginia, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Friday.

John Nosen is again ill, and his condition is considered quite serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Former came up from Duluth Wednesday for a day's stay.

Miss Bessie Sampson of Ironwood, Mich., is in town.

Principal and Mrs. C. A. Smith, of Duluth, spent the Fourth here with their son Philip.

"Goze" Thoin and Jack Kindler were Eveleth visitors Thursday.

Thomas Know returned to Biwabik for a few days' visit after two years' absence in the West.

John Hayes has completed his new dwelling and has moved into it.

Smith, the saloonkeeper, who was arrested for complicity in the recent burglaries has not yet been caught, and the local authorities have found no trace of him. The preliminary hearing of the barkeeper takes place today, and he will probably be bound over.

Nicholas Walker returned to Biwabik after a week's visit in Duluth.

C. A. Savage, of Chicago, transacted business here Wednesday.

Tom Knox returned Wednesday from the West, where he has been residing the past three years.

EVELETH.

Eveleth, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—The Fourth was fittingly observed by our citizens and some 500 visitors, in sports and amusements of all kinds. A game of ball was played between Two Harbors and Eveleth for a purse of $50, which was won by Eveleth; score, 9 to 7.

Skerback's circus was in town on the Fourth.

Merton Kingston is visiting with George Wallace at the Fayal.

John Burns visited friends in Superior during the Fourth.

Richard Harris and John Pashich spent the Fourth in Duluth.

George Richards, brother of Capt. Richards of the Spruce mine, arrived here from Chicago Thursday to spend a few days.

Miss Lucy Peterson of Superior, spent the Fourth with her parents here.

W. H. Eaton and family spent the Fourth with friends in Eveleth.

Mrs. F. R. Campbell returned Saturday after a few weeks visit with friends and relatives in Michigan.

Ed McHale, of Sparta, was in town Friday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Randall, of Mountain Iron, visited with friends in the city Tuesday.

Capt. Norris, of the firm of Fitzgerald & Norris, contractors, of Duluth, was here Monday looking over his sewer work.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids, July 7.—(Special to The Herald.)—What might have been a fatal accident occurred in the Hotel Pokegama Thursday. F. O. Werden was trying to prove to a number of men present that a box of explosive powders which he held would not go off when touched with a match. The match, however, burned Mr. Werden's fingers and he threw the box of upon the hardwood floor and immediately a terrific explosion took place, which shook every building in the vicinity. Those who were standing near all received injuries. Among them were C. L. Pratt, John Beckfelt, E. A. Kremer, D. M. Gunn, J. P. Sims, of Minneapolis. F. O. Werden, in whose hands the explosives were, escaped with only a slight burn under the right eye. John Beckfelt was badly injured about the face and hands with shattered glass. Five of the large plate glass windows in the lobby were completely shattered while twenty-two smaller lights in the office were completely demolished and a large hole was burned in the floor where the explosion took place.

Archdeacon V. C. Appleby, of St. Paul, held services for the Episcopal congregation here at the court house last Sunday evening. A large number attended to hear the interesting speaker.

The Fourth of July passed off very quietly in Grand Rapids. The public celebration was given up several days previous on account of lack of interest. Most of the people spent the day at the lakes and in the evening attended the dance.

The heavy rains which have fallen during the past week have been much appreciated by the farmers, many of whom feared that their entire crops would be lost. The rains, however, were not heavy enough to affect the water in the river and were of little benefit to lumbermen.

The benefit party given on Wednesday evening by the Ladies' circle of the G. A. R. was a grand success both socially and financially. About a hundred couples attended and danced to the excellent music furnished by the Grand Rapids orchestra. About midnight a delicious supper was served by the ladies. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion in flags and bunting in the national colors.

E. J. Lapen, a brakeman on the Swan River Logging road, was caught between two logs on Thursday and injured very seriously. He is now slowly recovering.

W. E. Neal has purchased the home of W. J. Kelly, on Kindred avenue, and will move there in a few days.

Miss Ida Lawson, of Champlain, Minn., has spent the past week in town organizing a lodge of Royal Neighbors. Thus far only a few members have joined.

C. P. Earl and B. F. Collier, of Duluth, representatives of the grand lodge of Modern Samaritans, came to town Tuesday and assisted the local lodge that evening in initiating several new members. After the work of the evening was over a lunch and social time was indulged in.

Mrs. W. C. Gilbert and four children returned Monday from a two months' visit with friends and relatives in St. Paul and Wausau, Wis.

Mrs. James H. Newton, who has been visiting friends in town the past two weeks, returned yesterday to her home in West Superior.

P. H. Smith of the Rat Portage Lumber company spent Tuesday in Grand Rapids.

Deputy Clerk of Court Fred A. King returned home Sunday from a trip to the Rainy Lake country.

Congressman Page Morris has secured a cannon for the B. F. Huson post here and will have it shipped to Grand Rapids in a short time. The cannon is now at Fort Gaines, Alabama. The G. A. R. post has not yet decided where it will have the cannon placed.

Mrs. Ernest Jacobi and baby daughter are visiting relatives in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shabbrook left on Saturday for Cloquet, where they will reside in the future.

Rev. R. J. McGhee of the Methodist church returned Sunday from a month's absence in Toronto. Mr. McGhee was accompanied by his bride.

R. A. Smith, the lumberman from St. Paul, was in town this week looking after his interests here.

John Rymey left here on Wednesday for Idaho, where he intends to locate permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Graffam and Miss Barr, of St. Paul, have returned to town after a week's outing spent at Lake Pokegama.

Ray Wheaton has spent the past ten days in St. Paul as one of the witnesses in the C. A. Smith trespass case before the United States court there.

Superintendent H. H. Chapman of the experimental station returned Sunday from a visit to his home in St. Paul.

E. P. Price, assistant cashier of the bank at Cass Lake, is assisting in the Lumbermen's bank here.

F. T. Palmer, of Minneapolis, representing the Jolly Elk spent several days in town this week.

James P. Brown has returned to his home in St. Paul after a few days' visit with relatives here.

A. M. Anderson, of Milwaukee, has a position with Robert Whitaker, the tailor.

Mrs. John Chisholm has returned from a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs Ernest Jacobi, of Duluth.

F. J. Stevens of the Magnet returned the early part of the week from St. Paul, where he attended the Republican state convention.

George W. Goffe, of St. Paul, who has been in town the past week left for his home Tuesday to spend the Fourth.

Mrs. Ellen Lamphere left Friday afternoon for Duluth, being called there by the serious illness of her aunt, Mrs. Sayers.

Miss Edith Crossley is visiting this week with friends and relatives in Brainerd and Aitkin.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bueneman returned Wednesday from Pokegama lake, where they have been camping.

Mrs. William J. Kelly returned Thursday from a short trip to Duluth.

Alfred McCallum, state factory inspector, was in town on an inspection tour on Friday.

Mrs. Grabo and little daughter left Wednesday for St. Paul, where they will spend the summer.

Miss Bernice Claire left Tuesday for a week's visit with friends in Duluth.

A. R. Rutley, of Minneapolis, spent several days in town this week enjoying the fishing at the lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Nisbett entertained a lage number of their friends at a picnic on the Fourth of July at Pokegama lake.

Al Bishop, who has been on the drives the past two months, in the interest of Price Bros., returned to town Tuesday noon.

Ed Johnson left Tuesday aftern on for his former home at Shell Lake, Wis., having received a telegram from there announcing the sudden death of his brother, Thomas F. Johnson. Mr. Johnson will return immediately after the funeral.

Mrs. A. R. Chapman, of St. Paul, is visiting at the state experimental farm this week, the guest of her son, Superintendent H. H. Chapman.

Professor E. T. Carroll and wife, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Ross, of Park Rapids, Minn., and Mrs. Eva Ross, of Geneva, Pa.

Mrs. Theodore Betts is quite ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mrs. Gordon Meagher returned Monday from a six weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Duluth and Dakota.

L. S. Wood was in town several days this week, looking after the interests of the Akeley Lumber company.

A. H. McAllister, a Minneapolis lumberman, has spent the past week in town looking after his logging interests in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Logan are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home.

John A. Brown has returned from St. Paul, where he had been in attendance at the state convention.

D. M. Price was in town on Monday last. He left Tuesday for Minneapolis.

A. R. Brown, of St. Paul, spent several days in town the past week.

George H. Price, of the lumber firm of Price Bros., transacted business in town Monday and Tuesday.

Eugene Neveaux, of Larimore, N. D., spent a few days with his family here this week.

Mrs. J. C. Poole, of Eveleth, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. L. W. Huntley.

George P. Reed, of the Eastern Minnesota road, spent several days in town the fore part of the week.

Deputy County Auditor George McAllister returned Thursday noon from a short business trip to the Zenith City.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Martin, on Thursday morning.

R. M. Stitt, of the well known lumber firm of Stitt & Howe, transacted business in town Monday and returned Tuesday to his home in Duluth.

A. M. Johnson, formerly of our town, but now of Cass Lake, called on friends here Tuesday last.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice

and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have restored health and happiness to scores of women. This is not a mere advertising claim, but a positive fact.

The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so qualified to advise women is because for 20 years she has been treating and studying woman's ills. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

If you are ill, write to her for help, as thousands of women are doing.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

relieves painful periods and regulates menstruation. It cures backache, kidney troubles and all uterine disorders.

Read the letters from women appearing regularly in this paper.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CHEMISTRY.

Great as the strides have been which chemistry has made within the last half century, there still remains many a weary path to be pursued. Although physicists have done much to clarify the chemist's conception of matter and force, they have not told him all, says the Scientific American.

Those seventy elements which are daily used in the laboratory, surely they are but the variant forms of a single matter. We have but one force, and why should there be seventy matters? That wonderful periodical law, with its puzzling numbers, seems to contain within it the means of discovering the primeval matter for which chemists have long been seeking. The old alchemist with his theory of the transmutation of elements again lives, but he is now a chemical physicist, who endeavors not to convert a base metal into gold, but to prove the existence of one form of matter.

The mysteries of chemical energy are also still to be unfathomed. The forces which we have learned to observe and to measure are phenomena of a secondary nature. The chemical energy whose transformations give rise to these forces is still a puzzle to chemists. Instruments of measurement can reveal only the sum total of this energy, but not the nature of the intramolecular changes which occur. For this reason we have no clear conception or numerical expression for the relation of chemical energy to other forces; in other words, we have no chemical equivalent of work. We know that chemical energy is converted not only into heat, but also into light and electricity. That a chemical work can be directly transformed into motion seems also probable.

It cannot be for a moment doubted that the problem of chemical energy and matter will eventually be solved. When adequate laws shall have been formulated by the twentieth century investigator, we may possibly speak of a "mechanical" or "kinetic" chemistry, which will be added to the list of exact sciences.

AFRAID OF PUBLICITY.

An approaching wedding in New York is said to be regarded with such terror by the family of the bride that seven detectives have been hired to keep the details from becoming public, says the New York Sun. The family of the bride has taken this step, not because anything connected with the affair will be unusual in any particular, but in order to prevent the family from being made ridiculous in a way that another millionaire's was some weeks ago. The marriage of the millionaire's daughter was made to appear an absurdly tasteless and wantonly extravagant affair merely from the fabrications published about it. This Western millionaire proposes to avoid anything of the kind if possible and has taken every precaution to keep its details secret, which plans do not always succeed. Only a short time ago a wedding took place in a family supposed to represent the conservative and strict element in New York society. As a rebuke to the other set the names of certain persons very conspicuous were purposely left off the list of guests distributed for publication. But these persons had no idea of being left out in this significant fashion. They knew what it would mean to be ignored by this hostess, so some of those whom it was her particular purpose to exclude went to the wedding at the church, were recognized by the reporters and had their names duly recorded among the lists of guests. It was useless to struggle against this miscarriage of their plan, although a little bit trying to the hostess to find at the head of her list some of those she had deliberately left out.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA.

A correspondent of the London Mail, writing from Pekin, describes an interview granted the wives of foreign representatives with the dowager empress of China in the following words: In the reception hall the dowager empress, a benevolent looking old lady of 64, and not at all the relentless virago she is commonly depicted, was seated on a raised dias, and on a slightly lower seat sat the emperor, who looked more cheerful than usual, but was evidently in very feeble health. After the formal reception the ladies were conducted into an adjoining room, where tea and refreshments were served, and soon after the imperial pair came in and mingled unceremoniously with their guests, saying a few words to each one and shaking hands.

Every time the dowager empress made a remark her Chinese interpreters fell prostrate on the ground. Young Prince Puchun, a well grown, strong and healthy looking boy of 14, who has been recently selected as successor to the throne in default of a direct heir, was brought forward and introduced to the ladies whom he saluted by suddenly throwing out his hand at right angles, on a line with his face, probably his idea of shaking hands.

The dowager empress presented each lady with a pearl ring and some handsome brocades, and each of the Chinese secretaries received four rolls of silk.

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by W. A. Abbett, druggist.

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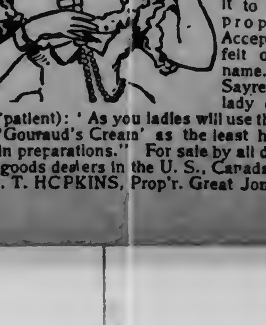

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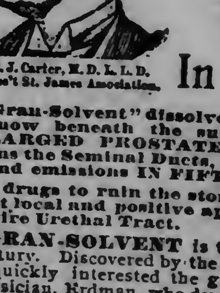

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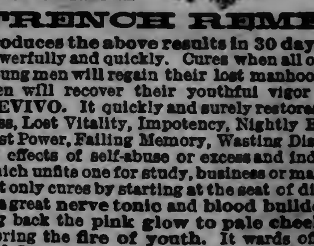

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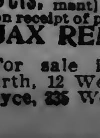

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Gossip of the Stage.

Attractions Secured for Pavilion Next Week—Trying For "Quo Vadis."

Manager Kusell and his popular theater on the hill have had a most prosperous week, notwithstanding the miserable weather and numerous Fourth of July excursions, etc., etc. The excellence of the Valentine stock company received public recognition, and the large audiences that have witnessed the several plays presented by this company unite in declaring that for artistic work, good sterling acting, minute completeness of detail and costuming and a general all-round fitness for characters and plays presented, the Valentine stock company certainly outranks any organization of the kind ever seen in Duluth. In view of the favor with which the Valentine stock company has been received, Manager Kusell is trying to arrange for a return date in the near future, when a complete change of program will be given.

For next week Mr. Kusell will change his attraction from drama to specialties, and has engaged a company of first-class entertainers, and will also present the wonderful new and novel moving picture machine, in colors, "The Parvita." This is an act that is most popular in all the theaters throughout the states. Everything is presented so true to life that the spectators forget for the time being that they are looking on moving pictures only. Manager Kusell feels elated over the fact that the hill is becoming quite popular for parties to go up and spend the day. The restaurant and confectionery department of the Pavilion are not left out in the general dispensation of favors and has been very much of a success since the opening. There is one thing to be considered about the Pavilion: In warm weather at the Pavilion you are cool; in cool weather the Pavilion is warm, and you are at all times protected from storm and rain.

Manager Kusell wishes to thank the public for its generous encouragement he has received from them, and the Pavilion under his able management is now a most comfortable and delightful place to visit and forget dull care. Ladies and children unattended by escort are as safe and free from molestation or unpleasantness of any kind as if they were in their homes. It is the aim of every one connected with the Pavilion to make things as comfortable and pleasant for patrons as possible.

While in Rossland, B. C., Mr. Kusell saw a grand production of that well-known, much-read historical and religious drama, "Quo Vadis." The theater was crowded at $2 an admission. Almost everyone has read "Quo Vadis," and everyone will be anxious to see the play. It is one of the most expensive plays to stage. Everything is elaborate, costumes, scenery and realistic effects, but it is no secret that "Quo Vadis" has made more money than any other play on the road. "Quo Vadis" has never been presented to Duluth theater-goers, and Manager Kusell is now figuring with one of the best Eastern companies to produce the play at the Pavilion, and should Mr. Kusell's efforts meet with success, he will no doubt reap a harvest.

THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS.

Patti earned in one year $350,000.

Nethersole will use "Sapho" exclusively next season.

Ada Rehan will appear in two modern plays next season.

Viola Allen, says the Dramatic Mirror, has played the part of Glory Quayle 600 times without missing a performance.

The new Prince Regent theater, at Munich, to be devoted chiefly to Wagnerian performances, has been closely modeled after the theater at Bayreuth and resembles it externally.

Most of the plays given by the Spaniards in Paris have been taken from the classical repertory. One was "The Modest Man in the Palace," one of the 300 dramas by Tirso de Molina, who became a monk after having been a famous playwright in Spain for fourteen years.

Liebler & Co. will produce Wilton Lackaye's new adaptation of Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables," next Jaunary. Two companies presenting "The Christian" will be put on the road next season. Lilla Vane will play Glory Quayle in the Eastern company; Effie Ellsler will play Glory in the Western company.

"Quo Vadis" has made a triumphal march through the Italian cities. It was performed fifty times in Naples and 100 in Rome. The author has had little or nothing from the play, as the novel was not protected by copyright. There will be five Whitney "Quo Vadis" companies in America next season.

Calve said: "I was never made for a singer. I was made to sing because I had a voice, but I lack the cardinal requisite in a singer's art—to wit, the sentiment of rhythm. I am absolutely rebellious to it. The defect is pointed out very often in criticisms on my performances, and the critics are perfectly right in their reproaches."

The hundredth anniversary of Schiller's "Marie Stuart" is to be celebrated at Weimar in advance of the actual date, as the theater will be closed at that time. The play was given first on June 14, 1800, in the ninth year of Goethe's control of the theater. For this work Schiller received the same sum that was paid to him for "Don Carlos" and "Wallenstein." This was $112.50.

Vienna is to have an independent theater, the Probatorium, for unacted plays of unknown authors. Permission was given by the authorities on the condition that members of the society draw no money from the performances. Vienna already has three of these free stages. It was one of the last European cities to adopt this phase of theatricals, but the new institutions flourish. They have given several plays to the regular stage.

Free concerts of classical music for the working classes have met with great success in Germany. Since Easter day, 1895, twenty-four concerts have been given before about 56,000 hearers, who were almost entirely workingmen. In Leipsic, Hamburg, Cologne, Frankfort, Vienna and other cities the scheme was a complete success. "In those hours in which Beethoven or Haendal speaks to him, there comes to the laboring man the idea that there is a force which cannot be estimated in wages and a labor not to be paid for by the hour."

George V. Hobart, the playwright, will have seven plays and adaptations produced on Broadway next winter. He has finished his work and is ready for his vacation. Hobart's works are "The Military Maid," for Josephine Hall; "Hodge, Podge & Co.," an adaptation for Peter Dailey; "Helen Print," for Marie Dressler; "A Million Dollars," a collaboration, at the New York; "Mrs. Black is Back," May Irwin's new play; "Commodore Cupid," which he is writing with Stanislaus Stange and Reginald De Koven, and "The Daughters Delightful."

Giuseppe Giacosa, Marco Praga, Luigi Illica, Roberto Bracco and the other conspicuous Italian dramatists are to appear as actors in a performance in Milan for the family of Libero Pilotto, who died recently. Pilotto began as a wandering actor in a vagabond troupe, to which Eleonora Duse belonged. She was then a child, but acted leading roles. Once he and the now famous actress were to appear in "Romeo and Juliet," but she was so weak from lack of food that she could not speak. So the two robbed the larder of a good-natured peasant landlord and were forgiven by him when he learned their plight.

George Clark is the newest of vaudeville recruits. At the mere hint of this Augustin Daly must turn anew in his uneasy grave. For five and twenty years Mr. Clarke was not only the prop and mainstay, but the chief dignity of Daly's theater. There was, indeed, a brief interregnum, when this actor found the starring bee in his bonnet and invested all his savings in a melodrama which he wrote, produced and performed in the Bowery. It was Mr. Daly's inexorable law never to take back any actor who had voluntarily left his company—such impertinent conduct being sure proof to the manager that his disloyal employe was stark, staring mad and better fitted for an asylum than the stage. This rule was relaxed, however, for George Clarke, who, after his starring bubble had burst in disaster, applied for readmission to the sacred circle of Daly's company and was forgiven as a brand saved from the burning. That happened eighteen years ago, and since then George Clarke has carried himself with a proper air, as a fallen angel who had been restored to paradise. The dignity of Daly's and its traditions were centered in this actor. The manager might wear an old hat, but George Clarke always had a new one; Ada Rehan might give an indifferent performance on certain occasions, but George Clarke still was reliable; John Drew might desert to the enemy, but the Frohmans despaired of George Clarke. That this Admirable Crichton has fallen from his once high estate as the guide, counselor and friend of Augustin Daly into doing "a turn" between trained monkeys and a clog dancer is the most convincing of modern instances of the power of vaudeville. Mr. Keith may now set his trap for Joseph Jefferson, may engage Sarah Bernhardt for the continuous, and may carry out his long-cherished purpose to have Mme. Calve for his theater. After George Clarke nothing need be unexpected. Vaudeville is king, says the New York Press.

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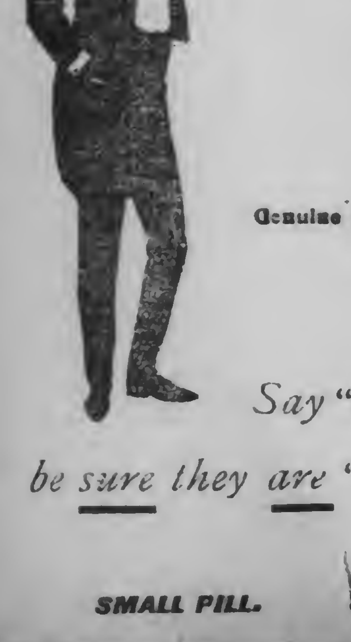

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Mr. Dooley's Talk.

The Archey Roadphilosopher Discusses an Interesting Theme In Which He Is at Home.

"That sthrikes me as a gran' platform," said Mr. Hennessy. "I'm with it fr'm start to finish."

"Sure ye are," said Mr. Dooley, "an' so ye'd be if it begun: 'We denounce Terrence Hinnissy iv th' Sixth ward iv Chicago as a thraitor to his country, an inimy iv civilization, an' a poor thing!' Ye'd say: 'While there are wan or two things that might be omitted th' platform as a whole is a statesmanlike docymint, an' wan that appeals to th' intelligince iv American manhood.' That's what ye'd say, an' that's what all th' likes iv ye'd say. An' whin illiction day comes 'round th' on'y question yell ast ye'ersilf is: 'Am I with Mack or am I with Billy Bryan?' An' accordin'ly ye'll vote.

"'Tis always th' same way, an' all platforms is alike. I mind wanst whin I was an alter-nate to th' county con-vintion—'twas whin I was a power in pollytics an' th' on'y man that cud do annything with th' Bohamian vote—I was settin' here wan night with a pen an' a pot iv ink before me thryin' to compose th' platform f'r th' nex' day, f'r I was a lithry man in a way, d'ye mind, an' I knew th' la-ads'd want a few frimps put in th' Raypublicans in a ginteel style an' 'd be sure to call on me f'r to do it. Well, I'd got as far down as th' tariff an' was thryin' f'r to express me opinyon without swearin', whin who shud come in but Lafferty, that was sicrety iv McMahon, that was th' main guy in thim days, but aftherward thrun down on account iv him mixin' up between th' Rorkes, an' th' Dorseys. Th' main guy down town said he wudden't have no throuble in th' ward an' he declared McMahon out. McMahon had too much money anyhow. If he'd kept on dollar bills'd have been extinct outside iv his house. But he was a sthrong man in thim days an' much liked.

"Annyhow, Lafferty, that was his sicrety, come in, an' says he: 'What are ye doin' there?' says he. 'Step soft,' says I; 'I am at wurruk,' I says. 'Ye shudden't do lithry wurruk on an empty stomach,' says he. 'I do nawthin' on an empty stomach but eat,' says I. 'I've had me supper,' I says. 'Go 'way,' says I, 'till I finish th' platform,' I says. 'What's th' platform?' says he. 'F'r th' county con-vintion, says I.

"Well' sir, he set down on a chair an' I thought th' man was goin' to die right here on the' premises with laughter. 'Whin ye get through with ye'er barkin',' saiys I, 'I'll trouble ye to tell me what ye may be doin' it fer,' I says. 'I see nawthin' amusin' here but ye'er prisince,' I says, 'an' that's not a divvle iv a lot funnier than a wooden leg,' I says, f'r I was mad. Afther awhile he come to, an' says he: 'Ye don't raaly think,' says he, 'that ye'll get a chance to spring that platform,' he says. 'I do,' saiys I. 'Why,' he says, 'the platform has been adopted,' he says. 'Whin?' says I. 'Before ye were born,' says he. 'In th' reign iv Bildad, th' first,' says he—he was a larned man, was Lafferty, though a dhrinkin' man. All sicretles iv pollyticians not in office is dhrinkin' men, Hinnissy. 'I've got th' copy iv it here in me pocket,' he says. 'Th' boss give it to me to bring it up to date,' he says. 'They was no sthrike last year an' we've got to put a plank in th' platform or put the prisident iv th' Lumber Shovers' union on th' county board, an',' he says, 'they ain't room,' he says.

"'Why,' says Lafferty, 'ye ought to know th' histhry iv platform,' he says. An' he give it to me, an' I'll give it to ye. Years ago, Hinnissy, manny years ago, they was a race between the Dimmycrats an' th' Raybupllcans f'r to see which shud have a choice iv principles. Th' Dimmycrats lost. I dinnaw why. Mebbe they stopped to take a dhrink. Annyhow, they lost. Th' Raypublicans come up an' choose th' 'we commind' principles, an' there was nawthin' left f'r th' Dimmycrats but th' 'we denounce an' deplores.' I dinnaw how it come about, but th' Dimmycrats didn't like th' way th' thing shtud an' so they fixed it up between thim that whichiver won at the illction should commind an' congratulate an' thim that lost shud denounce an' deplore. An' so it's been, on'y th' Dimmycrats has had so little chance f'r to do annything but denounce an' deplose that they've almost lost th' use iv th' other wurruds.

"Mack sets back in Wash'n'ton an' writes a platform f'r th' comity on risolutions to compose th' week afther. He's got a good job—forty-nine ninety-two sixty-six a month—an' 'tis up to him to feel good. 'I—I mean we,' he says, 'congratulate th' counthry on th' matchless statesmanship, onshrinkin' courage, steady devotion to duty and principle iv that gallant an' hon'rable leader, mesilf,' he says to his sicrety. 'Take that,' he says, 'an' elaborate it,' he says. 'Ye'll find a dicthury on th' shelf near th' dure,' he says, 'if you don't think I've put what I give ye sthrong enough, he says. 'I always was,' he says, 'too retirin' f'r me own good,' he says. 'Spin out th' r-rest,' he says, 'to make about six thousan' wurruds,' he says, 'but be sure don't write annything too hot about th' Boer war or th' Ph'lippeens or Chiny, or th' tariff, or th' goold question, or our relations with England, or th' civil service,' he says. ''Tis a foolish man,' he says, 'that throws a hunk iv coal fr'm his own window at th' dhriver iv a brick wagon,' he says.

"But with Billy Bryan 'tis diff'rent. He's out in Lincoln, Neebrasky, far fr'm home, an' he says to himsilf: 'Me throat is hoarse an' I'll exercise me other fac'lties,' he says. 'I'll write a platform,' he says. An' he sets down to a typewriter an' denounces an' deplores till th' hired man blows th' dinner horn. Whin he can denounce an' deplore no longer he views with alarm an' declares with indignation. An' he sinds it down to Kansas City, where th' cot beds come fr'm."

"Oh, ye're always pitchin' into some wan," said Mr. Hinnissy. "I bet ye Willum Jennings Bryan niver see th' platform before it wint in. He's too good a man."

"He is all iv that," said Mr. Dooley. "But ye bet he knows th' rale platform f'r him is: 'Look at th' bad breaks Mack's made,' an' Mack's platform is: Ye'd get worse if ye had Billy Bryan.' An' it depinds on whether most iv th' voters ar-re tired out or on'y a little tired who's illcted. All except you, Hinnissy. Ye'll vote f'r Bryan!"

"I will," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, d'ye know, I suspected ye might."

VERSATILE KAISER WILHELM.

The German emperor has written a public prayer and conducted a choir, says London Young Man. He can cook as well as he can eat. He can play chess, paint pictures, or draw caricatures. He has learned engineering and studied electricity. Though he can only use one arm, he can shoot game for four hours at the rate of two a minute. In twenty-five years he has shot 23,000 head of game. He has over 100 titles, and is an admiral in three of the biggest navies. He changes his dress a dozen times a day, has a dozen valets, and a wardrobe worth £100,000. He works every day from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m. He can write a song as well as he can sing it, can manage a yacht as well as he can ride a horse. He can conduct a religious service as well as a bishop. He can command a fleet as well as an army, a ship as well as a regiment. He is king, emperor, author, musician, dramatist, traveler, choir conductor, sportsman, singer, and there is nothing from rocking a cradle to ruling an empire, of which he is not a master. He is the royal jack-of-all-trades, with the pride of an emperor and the power of a Caesar. He is the modern William the Conqueror. Before he had been on the throne two years he had dismissed the foremost statesman on the continent of Europe.

FRYING FATS.

The delicacy of olive oil as a frying medium is somewhat counterbalanced in the minds of many housekeepers by its alleged expense. But oil, like lard, may be used a number of times. It should be poured off carefully after being allowed to stand a moment, in order that any dregs may settle at the bottom. Like lard, if fish is fried in it, that supply should be kept to fry fish only.

NEEDS THE VIGILANTEES.

Scenes at Cape Nome That Beggar Description—Losses to Shipping Tremendous.

The Worst Element In Control.

Sixteen days from Cape Nome, from the scene of the most frightful fight for gold the world can see today, from the haunt of plague and pestilence, where the finer instincts of man are lost in the struggle for wealth is pretty good time. Edwin Ward, a well known prospector of this city, wrote from there sixteen days ago to John L. Morrison, the most graphic and thorough account of the situation, a picture in words that portrays skillfully the scenes being enacted under the northern sky in that new beach of gold.

Ward journeyed across country from Dawson the last of February, when the thermometer registered 49 degrees below. The weather after he started was the coldest known in Alaska, so old-timers said, but it was not too much for Ward. He had journeyed the winter before through the country south of the Yukon traveling for 125 miles over snow and ice fields and with but three pounds of food for the journey.

In his letter Ward says: "There are thirty-six large ships, steam and sail, lying off shore this morning, ranging in capacity from 2000 to 5000 tons, and when they are unloaded there will be over 100,000 tons of merchandise, machinery and baggage landed here. There are about twenty-five schooners and barks on the way here from Seattle, and when these are added to those now off the shoals there will be indescribable confusion. The beach in front of the city of Nome is strewn with dead dogs, wreckage, wrecked vessels, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods of all kinds, much of it absolutely open to the weather, tents of all kinds and sizes filled with stocks of merchandise, personal effects and machinery, lumber is piled in confusion, boats and barges are drawn up on the shore. If there should come up a storm there would in a few hours be such a loss as would be appalling. There has been trouble enough from the storm that came up a few days ago, but then the ice was lying off the beach, now it is away so that the swells can have a reach far up the shore.

"There is much sickness and I fear of a serious nature. The steamer Ohio lies about a mile from Nome. She has 500 passengers aboard, but a good many cases of smallpox have developed here, and the people will not permit the passengers to land here. Quite a number of them came off, however, before the smallpox was spoken of, and the rest sick and well, were prevented only by accident. There were the wildest threats when it was found that this shipload of infected people had been coming ashore unhindered. They were finally put ashore at Dutch island, and quarantined there. But the smallpox is not the only disease we are likely to face. One steamer, the Centennial, has bubonic plague aboard.

"There is frightful loss among the ships off shore. The Tacoma reached here after lying forty-eight hours off the mouth of the Yukon in the mud. They threw off 300 tons of valuable freight to right her; anybody's, it did not matter whose. Her people sighted one steamer bottom up, another smashed to kindling in the ice. There is no doubt that the Pitcairn has gone down with forty passengers, and a row boat with seven men was lot off Ton Kok a day or two ago. The Centennial with her load of plague-stricken men went on the rocks at Dutch Harbor, the Garonne got jammed in the ice and the Senator managed to extricate herself from the ice by a squeak.

"With the exception of one gale lasting a few days and causing much of the wreckage, the weather has been fine. Still it is cold and raw. For two days and nights the ocean has been as calm as a millpond, and the utmost speed is being made with the unloading of goods while there is time.

"New ships are coming in constantly, the smoke of twenty-two steamers alone can be counted off the horizon. The prices of lightering are tremendous. It is the only work that pays now. A man and team command $10 per hour at this work, 'longshoremen get $1 an hour, carpenters $1.50, lightering barges perhaps sixty feet long and sixteen feet beam are worth $150 a day.

"The people are living in tents, and the town with its single street on the beach, stretches along for fourteen miles. It is fringed on one side by the tundra, on the other by the beach, and its wreckage of goods and its festering load of dead bodies of dogs, fish and men. Most of the men that die are thrown out like so much dirt. There have been a dozen to commit suicide by shooting in the last week. There is an immense amount of liquor here, and men are committing suicide by drinking every day. The larger part of the wood buildings are saloons, there are over 100 of them; there are twelve that are two stories high and 60 by 80 feet or more in size. These are crowded day and night with men and women, and all kinds of gambling games are going on constantly. Men with bruised faces and cut hands and bodies can be seen at every turn. The crowds are so great that one can scarcely go down the street. An indescribable mess fills it. Dog teams of from two to a dozen animals go rushing by, men are reeling along, at the doors of saloons the crowds come rushing out to escape a fight, loads of express, water, lumber, food, take up what room is left by the piles of similar goods left to be moved inside later, buildings are going up, some in the street and some back from it, and one cannot imagine the confusion on all sides.

"Labor, except that of 'longshoremen, which is limited by the number of barges, etc., is at a discount and there are more men than jobs now. This is not expected to last. There are some 12,000 people here now and the crowd has scarcely begun to come, they tell us. The first load of Dawsonites came down from the Yukon yesterday. Many of the newcomers are so disgusted with the outlook that they are ready to go back now.

"As to the beach diggings, they are open to all. A good many pumping plants are going in. A Jew has just landed a complete fire engine to use as a hydraulic washer. The beach was pretty well worked out last fall and during the winter those here marked off the good spots, took dumps and rocked them out this spring. Most of them have spent and gambled their money as fast as they have been able. They are prospecting the beach now as far as St. Michaels and to Kozebue sound. The creeks and gulches tundra and branches are all staked off. But outside of a few creeks no preparations have been made for any summer work but that of working off on the tenderfeet these staked claims. Many men have as high as 100 claims, some 115, and the average number is not far from 15 to 20. They are located from beyond Cape York to Norton bay. Hardly any of the claimants can pay assessments on even twenty claims, and they are all waiting to sell. There are hundreds of claims that go from a prospect to good, and a few very rich.

"Frost is not out of the creeks yet and the hills are pretty well covered with snow. Winter will set in from the middle of September to the last of October. With lumber at 40 cents a foot and to be hauled by dog team from the beach, there is no fuel to be had back of the beaches except a few snow-covered stunted willows. Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that men did nothing in preparation for the summer during last winter, the only wonder is that they could live at all.

"Claim jumping is very active, and the officers and justices are standing in with the man who has the most money and will decide in his favor every time. Evidence is nothing and right is at a discount. If ever there was a place where "might makes right" it is right here and now. There are several large companies, all very strong concerns, and some smaller concerns, that are making a great deal of money. None of them have good title to property—there is no such thing. In fact, still lots are selling at from $7000 to $8000 for a 25-foot frontage on the main street. It is no uncommon thing for a man to leave his tent or shack to go down town for provisions, or something else, and come back to find his possessions removed and another occupying his site. He cannot get redress unless he stands in with the magistrates or the prostitutes, these are the favored classes. Probably after the arrival of more of the summer comers from Seattle and the United States gunboats have been appealed to there will be a change. If not there will be a demand for a first-class vigilance committee, and it will have all the work it can do cut out for it.

"There are some Duluth men here. The Lazier brothers have just come and are all here. I have met Fred Gilbert, P. O. Holland, Charley Hall, Nick Gilman, John Rustgard, M. O'Keefe, John Harmon, one of the Meinings, and some others whose names I do not recall. Tom Dwyer has started a second-hand store and is doing well. Hall has started for Cape York, and the rest of the Duluth colony seems to be getting along as well as possible under the circumstances.

POWER OF FIGURES.

Lewis Sells Tells How to Easily Gain a Reputation.

Circus impressarios, like ordinary mortals, must have some source of amusement," said James D. DeWolfe, special representative of the Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' aggregations, to a party of congenial spirits at the St. Louis hotel the other evening. "Take Mr. Lewis Sells, for instance," he continued. "He has the responsibility of the management of our show on his shoulders. I could not impress on you what a task his is. It is a nerve-racking responsibility. He was asked one day by a newspaper man how he found relaxation. Here is one proposition he advanced.

"There is nothing in this world that will give a man a reputation for great learning like fad statistics. Scarcely anybody dares contradict them, and, as a rule, the bigger the figures used the more impressive they are. I have amused myself for several years past while traveling through the country with the Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' circus. It is simply astonishing what you can make people believe if you only tell it to them in figures. How do I do it? Well, for instance, we often take Julius Caesar, our big elephant—and, by the way, he is the largest elephant now traveling—and se him pushing our heavy wagons and sometimes our cars around.

"'Powerful animal,' some onlooker will say.

"'Why, yes, he is pretty strong,' I will reply. 'I had an expert mathematician figure out the power he exerts when he pushes that car, and it is just 53,627 pounds, or equal to the pushing power of 4783 ablebodied men. These figures, which are exact, led me to some equally interesting calculations, which are just as accurate, for you know, figures will not lie. Do you know that the elephant has 3,897,533 separate and distinct muscles, against the 4772 in a man's body? Each one of these muscles in the elephant has just seven times the strength of the man's, and so, if he were to exercise his entire strength it would equal the combined strength of 996 of the strongest men.'"

"That sentiment, with the figures never twice alike, always upsets them, and I can see the man I have been talking to whisper to his neighbor and pointing me out. Then somebody will ask me: 'How many persons you can seat in your big tent?'

"Well, to be exact, we can crowd in just 20,937 persons. To do that our tent must contain 752,358 yards of canvas. As there are 754 miles of thread in one yard of canvas, the thread in our tent, if all straightened out in one string, would reach all the way around the earth from here just ninety-three times and still have enough over to reach from here to a point six and one-third miles beyond Odessa, in Southern Russia. This canvas, if cut into babies' frocks, would make 63,565 little dresses; it would make 19,683 men's suits, and it would carpet the floors of 427 rooms the size of the east room at the White House in Washington.

"Then their eyes begin to bulge out. When I see I have got them going I don't let up on them. I will say to them: 'Have you any idea of the distance covered by our leapers in a season? Well, I can tell you. There are twenty-three leapers. They leap an average of three times each performance. Now the average distance they leap is 20 feet and 5 2-5 inches, while the average height they jump in the air from the springboard is 13 feet and 7¾ inches. Now a very simple calculation shows that they leap a distance of 1,365,-863 miles, 7 furlongs, 19 yards, 2 feet and 11 inches even. I know the figures are startling, gentlemen, but if you have any doubt as to their accuracy, just figure them out and you will find I am right.'

"That's always a safe proposition, for they never even doubt. The effect of all this figure rot is that when they come to the show they bow very deferentially and tell their friends what a wonderfully well informed man I am. I tell you, it is the easiest reputation in the world to gain, and you can get no end of fun out of it without harming any one. If you should happen to run across any one who wants to start out to verify your figures, just switch from our measure and use the metric system. Decimals will stagger nine men out of ten, and when you sling a few dekometers, millimeters, dectometers, and so on at them, you have got them sure. They will think you are little less than a savant. Try it on some of your friends sometime if you want a little innocent fun, and make yourself an accepted authority upon almost every subject, from peanuts to psychology."

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THE STATE OF TRADE

Few Commercial Failures For the First Half of the Year.

DULLNESS CONTINUES

Curtailment of Operations In Manufacturing Lines Is Reported.

New York, July 7.—R. G. Dunn and company's weekly review of trade today says:

Failures in the first half of 1900 were 5362, with liabilities of $100,570,134. There were thirty failures of banks and financial corporations for $25,822,692, leaving 5,332 commercial failures with liabilities of $74,747,457. Had it been predicted that the vast iron industry would be thrown from unprecedented activity into great depression, with many works closed and prices reduced fully a quarter, failures amounting in all to $30,000 it would have been thought impossible. Yet the six failures in that department for the last quarter were in all $28,935, through Bessemer pig has fallen from $25 to $18, and plants from 2.10 to 1.5 cent and the average for iron and steel products has declined just 25 per cent since January 10. Some further decline is now expected before things are adjusted for another active season, and efforts to arrange wages are progressing.

The Fall River company has decided to close their cotton mills for a time and some of the largest woolen works have been closed or much reduced in force. A large share of the boot and shoe force is inactive and no change in prices has resulted since those of some weeks ago which, according to later accounts were made by fewer of the manufacturers than at that time believed. Cotton has reached 10⅛ cents with a widely prevailing feeling that the sufficiency of the next yield cannot be determined so early as this. Because it is late the crop is more liable to be affected by vicissitudes of weather which have compelled great changes in estimates regarding wheat. There is more cotton than the world will want in all probability, if the crop matures, and the shrinkage of demand for goods here and abroad helps especially the uncertainty as to the Chinese demand. But the market is in the humor to make the most of every uncertainty regarding the crop.

The crop year for grain is over and the outward movement of wheat has not been stopped, although somewhat diminished by the vagaries in prices. While exact figures for the year will not be known for some days to come, they differ very little from 400,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn together, which was almost exactly the quantity exported last year, while in 1898 it was slightly larger. It is now asked by the most conservative whether indian corn has not at last crept into such favor in place of other grain that a larger quantity of it will be required hereafter lessening the strain in this country when wheat is in short supply, and without curtailing the supply to the country on balances. A single moderately short wheat crop might change all calculations in this report for the future.

Bradstreet's today says: Business is usually dull at this season and this year is no exception to the general rule. A review of the last six months, however, gives little comfort to pessimists. Bank clearings, it is true are smaller by about 11 per cent than they were in the first half of 1899, but railway earnings are about 10 per cent larges, and business failures, as reported to Bradstreets, are the fewest reported for eighteen years back with liabilities of failing traders the smallest, with on exception, and that last year, since 1892.

Winter wheat has about all been harvested in the Southwest and the yield there has been very large. Copious rain in the Northwest, too, has apparently worked some improvement judging from the more cheerful tone of advices received this week.

Raw cotton has been rather irregular this week. Wool is dull and manufacturers are supplying only actual wants. Prices are at the lowest point reached this season, in sympathy with the lower opening of July wool sales at London, where finer grades are relatively weak.

In manufacturing lines dullness and weakness are most marked in products of iron and steel. Talk of an effort by the great combinations to control prices in the latter industry is heard but in the almost total lack of new business the basic material, pig iron, weakens steadily with some authorities predicting 25 per cent reduction from present purely nominal prices which are not attracting buyers.

The situation in boots and shoes and its allied industries is one of quiet, pending new developments. The settlement of labor troubles is reflected in the better demand for building materials at affected centers, while rains in the Northwest have allowed white pine manufacturers to open their works and give employment to many thousands of men. Southern pine prices are weak and the market for that material is very dull. Anthracite coal has advanced 25 cents a ton and while demand has not increased heavily, the feeling in that trade is rather more cheerful. Sugar has been marked up again this week, coffee is higher, while tea holds the full advance scored on the outbreak of the Chinese troubles.

Wheat, including flour shipments for the week aggregate 3,108,832 bushels, against 3,184,144 bushels last week, 3,758,972 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 2,728,642 bushels in 1898, 2,502,606 bushels in 1897, and 2,167,076 bushels in 1896.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,-614,294 bushels, against 4,000,654 bushels last week, 3,758,972 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,788,624 bushels in 1898, 2,502,606 bushels in 1897 and 2,167,076 bushels in 1896.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 146, as compared with 185 last week, 136 in this week a year ago, 241 in 1898, 213, in 1897 and 219 in 1896. Business failures in Canada number 25, as compared with 18 last week, 25 in this week a year ago, 16 in 1898, 34 in 1897 and 32 in 1896.

COMPARISONS OF GUNS.

French Criticism of the Cannon of Many Nations.

Great interest is being taken in French political as well as military circles in the relative merits of the English and French guns, more particularly those composing the heavy armament of the newest battleships in the English navy. Some very startling facts regarding the English guns were given in the French chamber recently by M. Claudinon in a speech intended to reassure the French as to the value both of the ships and guns of the French navy, says the New York Sun:

In a comparison which he instituted between the 305-millimeter or approximately the 12-inch gun in use in the American, German, English and Russian navies and the French gun is superior to the others, the Russian and English by 15 per cent; the German by 27 per cent, and the American by 50 per cent. At 6000 meters the projectile from the French gun preserves a velocity of 563 meters, the English, only 505 metres; and with 20 degrees elevation the French projectile attained a range of 17,000 metres, with a velocity of 310 metres, sufficient to penetrate the protective armor of all the cruisers in the English navy.

In 1898 the English 12-inch gun had an initial velocity of only 583 metres, while the new steel wire-wound gun had attained in the experiments the high velocity of 731 metres. Experience, however, has been very unsatisfactory, the trials on board the ships armed with them, giving bad results. For example, on board the Mars, on account of the shaking of the guns, the cordite charge had to be reduced so low that the initial velocity fell from 731 metres to 455, or only 1495 feet. On the Resolution two of the stern guns and one broadside gun burst, and the maximum velocity fell to 442 metres or only 1450 feet. On the Hannibal all the guns showed bad tendencies, the maximum velocity within the limit of safety being reduced to 457 metres or only 1500 feet. On the Jupiter three out of four guns displayed bad signs, the maximum velocity being brought down to 502 metres or 1649 feet. Thus out of sixteen wire-wound guns three burst and ten were so shaken that their cordite charges had to be reduced, with consequent loss of power, to preserve the guns from destruction. In actual working the English gun has proved inferior to the American. In rapidity of fire the French guns are superior to the English, the French 305-millimetre guns firing twenty shots in fifteen minutes; the 164.7 millimetre gun giving four shots in one minute; and the smaller semi-automatic guns firing from twenty to thirty shots per minute.

In the comparison of the muzzle energy of the guns (12-inch) of the different countries he mentioned, M. Claudinon gave them as follows:

	Metre Tons.
American	8,100
English	10,700
Russian	10,700
French	12,200
German	9,500

The English guns, however, owing to their defective construction, he found to be unreliable, and in practice hardly equal to the American gun. But a discovery has just been made on an English warship that raises the question whether cordite in the form used for large guns is a safe explosive. Under the heading of "Cordite in a hurry," a statement appeared recently in the London Times which has attracted a good deal of attention and caused much anxiety. It said:

"Some consternation has been caused in official circles by an unpleasant occurrence on board one of her majesty's ships. It appears that fire was discovered in the magazine and that it could not be ascribed to anything except the spontaneous combustion of cordite. It is hardly possible to overestimate the gravity of such an accident or the importance of why it happened."

In the present state of feeling toward England on the continent of Europe, such statements as those of M. Claudinon in the French chamber regarding the English guns and that in the London Times concerning the cordite ammunition become matters of political as much as of military importance.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Far better than the Barnum Show."—N. Y. SUN.

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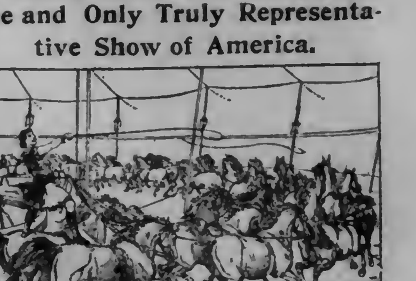

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